"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow, colder to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,946. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1909.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAFT'S MESSAGE IN; TRADE HIS THEME

Plans for Advancing Our Commerce the Dominant Note—Will Avoid Tariff Wars.

HOME QUESTIONS PUT ASIDE

Messages on Trusts, Railroads, and Conservation to Come Later—Document a Contrast to Roosevelt's Messages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Throughout the whole of President Taft's first "annual" message to Congress runs a strong note of consideration for the commercial welfare of the country. That, in fact, is the dominant feature of the document, which was read in both houses this afternoon.

But what the President had to say to-day did not cover by a great deal the subjects he has in mind on which to address Congress. There are a good many members of the Senate and House to-night who are inclined to think that Mr. Taft postponed for future discussion the most important items that had been projected as parts of his Winter programme. The message omits all reference or recommendations for amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law, or the inter-State commerce laws, and to the numerous schemes for conservation of natural resources that are coming up. Distinct promise is made for special messages on these subjects later, as also for a special message dealing with our relations with Nicaragua.

To Push Our Foreign Trade.

The President begins his references to the commercial interests of the country very early in the message. The document opens with a discussion of our relations with foreign countries, which, he explains, is in lieu of a formal report from the Secretary of State. Here come references to the different negotiations that have been carried on, all in the effort to increase the commercial opportunities of Americans.

This leads to the direct declaration that "the Administration is lending all proper support to legitmate and beneficial American enterprises in foreign countries, the degree of such support being measured by the national advantages to be expected."

In this and subsequent expressions the President makes it clear that it is not merely because they are American citizens that they are entitled to the support of this Government, but also because their enterprises are of advantage to this country.

The expression quoted is followed quickly by one of decided significance when the President says that neither the Monroe Doctrine "as it exists, nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations, or the insidious allegation of dominant ambitions on the part of the United States." That, of course, is addressed to Latin America, and is both a warning and an assurance, at the same time that it is a further pledge to American enterprise of the support of the Government.

Latin-American Bank to Open.

In discussing this phase of our foreign relations the President makes the positive announcement that the proposed great Latin-American bank, to be established by American capitalists, is soon to be opened. Although the matter has been under discussion for several months, there has been no definite statement from the financial interests concerned to this effect.

Another evidence of this attitude on the part of the Administration is found in the discussion of the open door and the plain declaration of intention to maintain that principle. The President follows this with a discussion of the pending Chinese railroad loan and says the Administration deemed "American participation to be of great National interest." Then he adds: "Happily, when it was as a matter of broad policy urgent that this opportunity should not be lost, the indispensable instrumentality presented itself when a group of American bankers of international reputation and great resources agreed to share in the loan upon precisely such terms as this Government should approve."

Further expression of the same feeling on the part of the Administration is given in the President's remarks on the subject of the establishment of special divisions in the Department of State for the handling of matters relating to the Far East, the Near East, Latin America, and other politico-geographical divisions.

Inquiry Into Tariff Prices.

Probably the most striking evidence of the President's attitude, however, is furnished by his declarations regarding the work of the newly appointed Tariff Board and his own intention to prevent any tariff wars on account of the operation of the maximum tariff feature of the Payne-Aldrich law. Mr. Taft calls attention to the fact that the maximum rates are not to go into effect against any country unless he finds the tariff laws and practices of that country to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, and he emphasizes his understanding of the statute by having the words "unduly discriminatory" printed in italics. Then he adds this extremely significant declaration:

> Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed upon the Executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

Mr. Taft goes on to show that he intends to make something substantial out of the Tariff Board, despite the boast of Senator Hale on the floor of the Senate in the closing hours of the tariff fight that the provision for the Tariff Board as finally reported from conference limited the President to its use in the administration of the maximum and minimum provisions of the law. Mr. Hale declared specifically that the President could not employ experts to ascertain the cost of production at home and abroad. The President now announces calmly but emphatically that that is just what he is going to do.

Furthermore, he contemplates the possibility of using that information in further tariff adjustment "if the facts secured are such as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present law are excessive" under the Republican platform pledge. He qualifies this, however, by saying that nothing halts business so much as tariff agitation, and until the facts are at hand he deems it

Continued on Page 2.

Look for the name KREMENTZ on the back of the Collar Button if you want the best. —Adv.

COMET MAY BE TAILLESS.

Mr. Daniel Not Yet Certain That His New Discovery Has One.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7.—On account of unfavorable atmospheric conditions it is feared that further observation of the new comet located last night will have to be postponed for twenty-four hours, although Zaccheus Daniel, its discoverer, is waiting in the observatory to take advantage of any favorable changes.

It is expected, however, that the comet will be studied from other places, as the news of Mr. Daniel's discovery was telegraphed early this morning to every observatory throughout the world.

Because of the clouds which caused much trouble last night, Mr. Daniel was unable to gather enough data to establish definitely much beyond the fact that he had determined the position of a new comet. It is expected, however, that inside of three or four days its orbit will be computed.

When observed, it was on a line which passes about midway between Auriga Theta and Gemini Epsilon, and was slowly moving northward. In reference to his discovery, Mr. Daniel said:

"While alone in Prospect Observatory last night and making observations as usual I noticed while sweeping the heavens with a five and three-fourth-inch comet seeker a round, hazy spot, which at first looked like a nebula. About half an hour later, shortly before 10 o'clock, this spot had moved.

"After getting its position with a nine-inch telescope, I went to the Halsted Observatory, where I turned the large twenty-three-inch telescope on the comet. It proved to be of the ninth magnitude, and its nucleus was of the thirteenth magnitude.

"The comet is easily visible through a three-inch telescope and appears to be nearly round in shape. Because of the location of the earth between the comet and the sun, it remains to be seen, however, whether the new comet is unusual in not having a tail."

Mr. Daniel has received a bronze medal from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific for the comet he discovered last June.

ROOT CAUSES A MIX-UP.

Presiding in Senate, He Releases Treasury Report Day Ahead of Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Root of New York, presiding in the Senate to-day in the temporary absence of Vice President Sherman, created, all unknown to him at the time, a sensation among the newspaper men. Copies of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury were in the hands of the newspapers throughout this country and in Europe, to be held in confidence for publication to-morrow afternoon. The report itself was still unsigned on the desk of Secretary MacVeagh in the Treasury Building.

By some means as yet undeciphered two printed copies of the report found their way to the desk of the President of the Senate. Mr. Root is a past-master in the art of dispatching routine business in the Senate, and he deftly handed the Treasury report over the desk with the routine announcement customary in such cases. Instantly the keen-eared reporters on the Senate floor flashed to the wires the news that the report had become a public document, and the "release" clicked off to Chicago, to San Francisco, to New York, to Europe.

An amusing feature of the mix-up lies in the fact that the report should not have been handed down in the Senate at all, since, in accordance with law it is addressed only to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TAFT GAG IS LOOSENED.

Dickinson's Bureau Chiefs May Talk Discreetly—Press Agents May Go.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Dickinson to-day loosened the gag which President Taft put in the mouths of chiefs of bureaus last week by issuing an interpretation of the Presidential order that allows the chiefs to talk quite a little to Congressmen.

The passing of the "departmental press agents" may be marked on the Congressional boards contemporaneously with the enactment of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill into law.

It is proposed to include an inhibitory clause providing that no part of the appropriation in the bill shall be available for the services of press agents.

Legislation aimed at corporation lawyers in Congress, particularly those representing railroads, is the object of a bill introduced to-day by Senator Borah of Idaho and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. Borah would prohibit Congressmen from representing, as attorney or otherwise, corporations, companies, or persons doing a business over which the Government exercises regulatory control.

VANISH IN PILLAR OF FIRE.

25 Men Thought Dead In Hamburg and Gas Plant Is Destroyed.

HAMBURG, Dec. 7.—The explosion of two gas tanks on the Elbe water front this afternoon was followed by a fire and the loss of many lives. The explosion was due to a leak in a new gasometer. Escaping gas entered the retort house, where it came in contact with the fires, causing a terrific explosion. A large number of workmen were engaged in rebuilding and enlarging the plant. Twenty-five of the men were employed near the gasometer. They disappeared in a mass of flames which shot up to a great height.

Up to a late hour to-night ten men are reported dead and seventeen missing. It is almost certain that all of these are dead. Forty men were dangerously injured, of whom several cannot recover.

The fire gained rapid headway and threatened the old gasometer, containing 50,000 cubic meters. So intense was the heat and so dangerous their position that the firemen were compelled to withdraw to a safe distance. A great explosion soon occurred and the tower became a mass of flames, which leaped hundreds of feet in the air, sending fragments of glowing coke far and wide over the city and harbor.

After a hard fight the fire was got under control and the rescue work was begun. There is little hope of finding the bodies of the missing, if they have been killed, as they would undoubtedly have been incinerated.

for its construction.

THE FLAMINGO—Quickest Florida Train, via P. R. R. and Seaboard Air Line. Lvs. N. Y. 10:25 A. M. Ar. Jacksonville 1:30 P. M. Thru sleeper to all Florida East Coast Resorts. Office 1,183 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

DANES WILL DEMAND STRONG COOK PROOF

Realize That Their Verdict on His Polar Claims Must Be Convincing.

DOCUMENTS DUE TO-DAY

Plan of Formal Ceremony in Receiving Them Abandoned—First Enthusiasm Over Cook Regretted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 7.—The steamer United States, on which Walter Lounsdale is bringing Dr. Cook's records of his polar trip, is expected to arrive here early to-morrow. Mr. Lounsdale has sent no further communication either to United States Minister Egan or to the university authorities who are to pass upon the records. The university authorities on their side are taking no action indicative of an overwhelming desire to obtain possession of Dr. Cook's precious documents.

Some formality in the transfer of the records is inevitable, but there will be much less ceremony than was contemplated. Some weeks ago, when the Rector of the university invited Minister Egan to assist in the transfer, Mr. Egan replied that he would be pleased to attend as a private individual, but could take no part as American Minister. This appears to have been in the nature of a wet blanket on the proposed ceremony.

Rector Salomonsen to-day informed me that he presumed Mr. Lounsdale would come to the university, where he knew he could find the members of the Consistory, to whom he is to hand over his charge. As soon as the university has the records in its possession, Rector Salomonsen will issue invitations to certain persons to act as an examining committee under the Presidency of Dr. Stromgren. The composition of the committee is being kept secret until acceptances have been received, and so far the invitations have not been issued. There is reason to believe that every effort will be made to insure the selection of a committee fully qualified to pass upon the merits of the case, and that it will include not only scientific experts, but also practical arctic explorers.

Searching Examination Planned.

Prof. Salomonsen in the course of a long conversation with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day made it clear that it is the university's desire to subject Dr. Cook's proofs to such a searching examination that no question as to the final decision will be possible. Yesterday I gave necessarily only hastily gathered impressions of the prevailing spirit in Copenhagen regarding Dr. Cook. They remain true so far as the general public, which is dependent upon the Danish newspapers, is concerned, but to-day I have had an opportunity of ascertaining the views that obtain in more important quarters. I don't suggest for a moment that the Cook stock is now considered worthless paper, but it has certainly depreciated and is not taken at its face value.

I am under pledge for the present to treat certain conversations as confidential, but I can say this: Dr. Cook's data will be put under the microscope, turned inside out, and probed through and through, and, what is even more important, unless he has furnished evidence sufficient to demonstrate beyond cavil that he has actually been at the north pole, a verdict of "not proved" will be rendered against him.

Early Enthusiasm Regretted.

When Dr. Cook arrived in Copenhagen from the North there was no disposition to question his claims. He was regarded as a reputable American citizen, and the Danes, with perhaps meticulous politeness, abstained from asking for his proofs. The wild enthusiasm with which the public received him undoubtedly influenced the then Rector of the university, Dr. Torp, whose action inviting Dr. Cook to lecture at the university, I am in a position to state, has been deeply regretted in official circles ever since it became evident that a majority of Cook's own countrymen saw reason to doubt his claims.

While the public at large is imperfectly acquainted with the charges against Dr. Cook's reliability, the same ignorance does not exist among those who may be called upon to investigate his polar claims, for both through official and private channels they have been made acquainted with all the details. One of Denmark's most distinguished men to-day showed me an almost complete collection of clippings from THE NEW YORK TIMES bearing upon the controversy, which he had carefully studied. He will probably sit on the committee of examination, and Dr. Cook's proofs will have to be conclusive to satisfy him. The university feels that its reputation is at stake before the world, and, as Prof. Salomonsen assured me, it will not be satisfied except by proofs which will satisfy the rest of the world when, as will be the case, they have given the world their verdict.

D. W. BOWLES IS ARRESTED.

Son of Samuel Bowles Accused of Trying to Steal Pickle Secrets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—D. W. Bowles, son of Samuel Bowles, proprietor of The Springfield Republican, and L. J. Van den Bok, said to be the son of a wealthy Hollander, were arrested to-day on information made before Alderman Lang by Justus Mulert, First Vice President of the H. J. Heinze Pickle Company.

Bowles, who is about 40 years of age, and Van den Bok, who is about 22, were charged with larceny, the charge being that they had attempted to steal the Heinz Company's secret preservative formulas.

WHERE TO TAKE LUNCH
And drink the highest type of American Wines. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 188 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times will be published next Sunday. It will contain many remarkably interesting features and superb illustrations. Orders for this issue should be placed early.

STREET RAILWAYS MAY DISINTEGRATE

Stockholders Ready to Break Up Mergers If They Can Buy In City Tax Liens.

WOULD STOP ALL TRANSFERS

Appeal Against the Sale of Liens to be Made for the Third Avenue Line.

There is strong intimation that the tax sales to be resumed by the Controller tomorrow will result in the final disintegration of the street railway system of the city and the resumption of the operation of the lines by the old companies as separate entities.

In the last few days delegations of stockholders of the original corporations have waited upon Mr Metz and Daniel Moyhahan, Collector of Arrears of the Finance Department, and informed them that if suitable terms can be made they will be only too glad to buy in the liens on the property and resume separate operation if they can get a clear title by so doing. This would result in the complete abolishment of the transfer system in the city.

The city is endeavoring to collect $18,000,000 in unpand franchise taxes. Under teh law it can sell first liens on the property, and this the Controller is preparing to do where settlement is not made. The various railway companies and other public service corporations have been fighting on the ground of excessive valuation.

Two street railway companies did this yesterday. They were the Christopher & East Tenth Street, which is the Christopher Street crosstown line, and the Central Crosstown Railroad, running through Eighth Street. The former paid in $30,000, obtaining under a decision of the courts $87,000 in cr license credit, and the latter paying $19,000 with $46,000 in credit. Among the other companies that have made partial settlements are the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, which was on the arrearage books for $2,110,000, and the New York & Harlem Railway Company, which owed the city $2,800,000.

Other large items in the list are $2,700,000 against the Metropolitan treet Railway Company and $1,000,000 against the Broadway & Second Avenue Railway Company.

The large indebtedness of the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiary lighting companies has been settled by computation with the unpaid gas bills of the city which have been held up for several years on account of the agitation for cheaper gas. The amount finally reached several million dollars, and the balance, when struck, was found to be in favor of the lighting companies for about $1,000,000.

Among the various street railway companies involved in the sales, which will become separate concerns if the stockholders should carry out any plan for buying in the lines, are the Second Avenue line, the Seventh Avenue line, the New York & Harlem Company, the Sixth Avenue line, the Eighth Avenue line, the Ninth Avenue line, the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line, the Twenty-third Street crosstown line, and the Central Park, North & East River Railway Company, which includes the Fifth-ninth Street crosstown line and the belt lines.

Two stockholders in the Third Avenue Railroad will ask t ehcourts to-day to enjoin the Controller from selling liens on its property on the ground that it might result in their purchase by interests which would frustrate the reorganization of the company now under way. Thoeir petition also points out that the purchase price would without doubt be much less than the value of the city's claims, and that in this way the city would lose money by the operation.

THAW NOW SEEKS TRANSFER.

Doesn't Want to Live with "a Lot of Jabbering Criminal Lunatics."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—With a view to trying once more to have Harry K. Thaw released from Matteawan Asylum and transferred to some other institution his lawyer obtained an order here to-day from Justice Mills directing the asylum authorities to show cause why the transfer should not be made. The order is made returnable before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at Nyack on Saturday.

After a hearing lasting many days last August Justice Mills recommitted Thaw to the Matteawan Asylum as insane, but also directed the asylum authorities to extend to Thaw several special privileges he had enjoyed when he was first committed. Among these were the right to remain up at night until 9 o'clock and to enjoy several other personal privileges.

Thaw declares now that the asylum officials have not treated him fairly since that trial, and that if they have not obeyed the instructions of Justice Mills and if he remains in the asylum much longer he will really become insane.

It is said that at the hearing on Saturday testimony will be given to show that Thaw has practically recovered his mentality and is now surrounded by "a lot of jabbering criminal lunatics."

Drought Puts 1,200 Out of Work.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Dec. 7.—Twelve hundred men and boys were temporarily thrown out of work to-day by the shutting down of two collieries of the Mill Creek Coal Company because of a lack of water for the boilers. A light rain has been falling for several hours, and if it continues for a day or two it may relieve the water situation.

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.
Leave on the New York Central's Southwestern Limited at 2:45 P. M., arrive in St. Louis at 1:45 P. M. next day. Keep in touch with business all the way, get a good sleep because route is water level. Phone 8830 Madison.—Adv.

CROCKER MILLIONS FOR CANCER CURE

Rich Californian Killed by Disease Leaves His Property to be Sold for This Purpose.

WORTH AT LEAST $2,000,000

Proceeds In Trust to Columbia Trustees—Bequest One of Many Gifts in His Lifetime for Education.

It became known yesterday that by the will of the late George Crocker, youngest son of Charles Crocker of California, who died of cancer last Saturday at his home, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, the Trustees of Columbia University are to receive a fund of about $1,500,000 to be known as the "George Crocker Special Research Fund," the income from which is to be applied in the prosecution of researches as to the cause, prevention, and cure of cancer.

Mr. Crocker became interested in the subject after the death of his wife from the same disease five years ago, and he made a study of the causes and prevention of cancer. He became a victim of the malady some time ago. Two operations were performed on Mr. Crocker in an effort to save his life, but the treatment proved futile, and he finally died after a brave fight. He had previously given to Columbia some $50,000 to encourage a study of the disease.

Eugene D. Hawkins, counsel for the estate, said yesterday that the will of Mr. Crocker would be filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court within the next few days. Here is an extract from the document bearing upon the fund to be established at Columbia University:

> I order and direct my executors hereinafter named to sell my land, corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with the house thereon, known as No. 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, and the contents thereof, as well as all my real estate at Darlington, in the County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, together with the houses thereon and the contents thereof, and the horses, cattle, and other personal property connected therewith, and to convert the same into money and pay the net proceeds thereof to the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, to be held by such Trustees and invested as a permanent fund, to be known as the "George Crocker Special Research Fund," the income of which shall be applied in such manner as said Trustees may from time to time determine in the prosecution of researches as to the cause, prevention, and cure of cancer, and should the progress of science at any time make the prosecution of further research in regard to cancer unnecessary, then the income of said fund may be used as said Trustees may from time to time determine in the prosecution of other researches in medicine and surgery and in the sciences allied thereto, with a view of preventing and curing diseases and of alleviating human suffering.
>
> Provided, however, that no part of the principal or income of this fund shall be at any time used for the erection of a building.

It was said last night that the estate at Darlington, N. J., cost Mr. Crocker more than $1,000,000 when he purchased it, and he has improved it since it came into his possession. The property which belonged to the testator in this city is valued at nearly the same figure, so that when both have been disposed of according to the above provisions in the will the Trustees of Columbia University will have at their disposal a fund which, according to a close friend of Mr. Crocker will be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, or even more than that. The management of Mr. Crocker's previous gifts to the university was put in the hands of Dr. Lambert, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, head of the department of surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Frank Wood, head of the department of pathology; C. N. Calkins, Professor of Protozoology, and Dr. William J. Cies, Professor of Biology. It is expected that the same board of managers will handle the new fund for the study of cancer.

Mr. Crocker inherited from his father $6,000,000 as his share of the $30,000,000 estate, which the former railroad king left. He had a reputation before his father's death of being a reckless young man, but in accordance with a clause in his father's will, which stipulated that his son should abstain from drink for five years, he turned over a new leaf, and at the end of that period came into his inheritance.

It is understood that the bulk of the younger Mr. Crocker's estate was divided among his near relatives. These include a brother, William H. Crocker of California; a sister, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of this city; a niece, Miss Jennie Crocker, and a nephew, C. Templeton Crocker. Besides bequests to these, the testator also leaves by his will the sum of $25,000 to his valet, Lee, and smaller bequests to other servants in his town house and country estate, measured by the length of their employment.

The executors of the will are Capt. John Hays Hammond of 71 Broadway, a close friend of Mr. Crocker; N. C. Thrall of 60 Wall Street, who was Mr. Crocker's secretary for many years, and a Mr. Bradley of California. There is some doubt whether the last named can serve as an executor in this State, but it is expected that this matter will be adjusted and cause no difficulty in the probating of the will.

John Hays Hammond said last night that Mr. Crocker had known of the seriousness of his condition for a long time before his death. Dr. Bull attended him until the surgeon was himself stricken with the dread disease. After Dr. Bull's death Mr. Crocker resigned himself to the situation and was brave and resolute though in much pain, to the very last.

Mr. Hammond said yesterday that Mr. Crocker had made many charitable gifts in his lifetime, but had always kept them a secret, as he was unwilling to become known as a public benefactor.

At one time Mr. Crocker gave $20,000 to start a school for post graduate work in mining among the colleges. This school was known privately as the "Mining Field School," and graduates from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Golden School of Mines in Colorado attended it for one year. Mr. Crocker leased a mine near Bowlder, Col., as an aid to his experiment about four years ago, and about a hundred graduates from the different universities went there under the instruction of Prof. Munroe of Columbia and some from other institutions. They occupied houses near the mine, which Mr. Crocker put up for them, and lived the life of miners for a year, going down into the mine and learning drilling, blasting, and all the other operations.

Mr. Crocker at another time also gave several thousands to start a student loan fund for men in the different colleges in the East who found themselves unable after a year or so at college to continue their course through lack of finances. Mr. Crocker lent these men money, and they were put upon their honor that, as soon as they began to make money after graduation, they should turn over the borrowed amount to the fund so that it might be reloaned to those in a like predicament.

At the time that Commander Peary was about to set out on his last and successful dash for the north pole Mr. Crocker was approached on the subject of funds. He was strongly opposed to the project, as he considered that Peary was about to throw his life away. However, friends of the Commander persuaded Crocker to meet the explorer, and when the two did meet and Crocker had sized up his man and found that he was determined to embark on the expedition, whether properly fitted out or not, the young man contributed $50,000 to the expedition. In honor of his benefactor, Peary has named a large tract of land in the polar zone "Crocker Land." He was present at the funeral of George Crocker, which was held at St. Thomas's Church yesterday morning.

READ "LE PROGRES," THE FRENCH DAILY. ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER.—Adv.

LEOPOLD UNABLE TO WALK.

King's Condition Said to be Serious, Though Report Is Denied.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—It is reported tonight that the attack of paralysis which has affected King Leopold's right arm has become general, and that the King is unable to walk. He can write only with difficulty, according to the report, and spends much of his time in an easy chair. Within the last few days he has lost appetite and flesh, and his condition is regarded as serious, in view of his age.

Inquiries at official sources brought forth a denial of the report. It was said that the King was suffering from rheumatism, btu was improving.

21 FISHING BOATS LOST.

Cutters of Fishing Fleet from Hanover Missing After Storm.

FINKENWERDER, Hanover, Dec. 7.—Twenty-one cutters of the fishing fleet from this island which were at sea when the recent storm arose, have failed to return to port, and have been given up as lost.

The cutters carried one or more members from each of the eighty families.

CASTELLANE SUES AGAIN.

Wants to Know Who Has Right to Escort His Sons to School.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Count Boni de Castellane instituted a new court action to-day in connection with the education of his children. He asked the court to order his former wife, the present Princess de Sagan, to appoint a tutor for the youngest of their three sons, Jay, with the stipulation that the tutor shall make periodical reports of the boy's progress.

The plaintiff also asks a determination of the rights of the parents in the matter of escorting the two eldest sons to and from school, and prays that the defendant be condemned to pay the costs of the present action.

ACETYLENE KILLS TWO.

Explodes and Crushes Workmen Installing Tank—Many Slightly Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—George A. Fowler and his brother, Robert Fowler, were crushed to death to-day in an explosion of an acetylene tank in the safe factory of Stiffel & Freeman, at Second Street and Lehigh Avenue.

The two men were engaged in installing the tank in a specially constructed concrete room with walls 13 inches thick. When the explosion occurred not only the walls of the room but the outside wall of the factory were shattered. The Fowlers were buried under a mass of debris.

They were both alive when rescuers reached them after more than two hours' work, but died on the way to the hospital.

The walls of the two dwelling houses which adjoin the factory were shattered and many people were slightly injured. The damage to the factory building is slight.

DOXEYS HELD FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Doxey Charged with Poisoning Man She Bigamously Married.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—Dr. Loren E. Doxey of Columbus, Neb., and his wife, Mrs. Dora E. Doxey, were held to-day by a Coroner's jury for the Grand Jury. Mrs. Doxey is charged with the murder of William J. Erder, to whom she is said to have been bigamously married last Spring. Dr. Doxey is charged with a knowledge of the act.

Dr. Doxey was arrested to-night at the door of the jail as he was seeking admission to his wife, with whom he came from Columbus, Neb., last week.

Fourteen witnesses identified Mrs. Doxey to-day as the woman who lived with Erder, whom she is accused of poisoning, as his wife. Dr. W. H. Warren's report that arsenic had been found in the body of Erder was submitted to the Coroner's jury, which returned a verdict finding that "William J. Erder came to his death on July 10 by arsenic poisoning administered by his wife, Dora A. Erder, alias Dora E. Doxey, alias Dora E. Fuller, and that Loren E. Doxey had guilty knowledge of the facts. Verdict homicide."

BELOW ZERO IN THE WEST.

Snowstorm Raging There and in the Southwest—Trains Late.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Blinding clouds of snow accompanied by lower temperature and a thirty-five-mile-an-hour wind swept over Chicago and the surrounding territory to-day, bringing death to three persons. One of the victims, a laborer, was found dead from cold and exposure. The other two were railroad switchmen, who, blinded by snow, were run over by locomotives.

The snowfall in this city was four inches, and reports from outside points told of fifteen inches on level country.

The Southwest is in the grip of the most severe cold wave of the season, with temperatures ranging from 8 degrees above zero at Oklahoma City to 4 below at Concordia and Dodge City, Kan.

Trains from the West and Northwest are delayed from one to three hours.

Denver reports the entire State of Colorado shivering in the coldest December weather in thirty-one years. Ten below zero was reached last night. Bitterly cold weather is also reported from Southern Wyoming, 12 below being recorded at Laramie last night.

COAL MEN MAKE A THREAT.

Say They Will Advance Prices to City If Standard Rule Is Adopted.

Mayor McClellan, President McGowan of the Aldermen, Controller Metz, representatives of the various city departments and of the fuel merchants of the city, held a conference at City Hall yesterday on the question of the establishment of standard specifications for the purchase of coal by the city, by which, it has been argued, several hundred thousand dollars a year could be saved.

A. F. Rice, representing the Coal Merchants' Association, opposed the adoption by the city of the method of purchasing coal by the heat unit, declaring that if this was done the dealers would be forced to raise their prices and protect themselves in other ways.

Chief Engineer DeVarona of the Water Department spoke in favor of the system. President McGowan said that something ought to be done about the matter at once.

"It is not good business for the city to buy its coal at this time of year, as we are doing and have been doing from time immemorial," said he. "The public has a right to protection in this matter and there ought to be some arrangement by which we could buy our coal in the Spring when the price is lowest."

The matter was finally referred to a committee of city engineers.

"Ilkit," the stylish eyeglasses at Spencer's; see new Bisight Toric Pebbles. 31 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

SECRET ALLIANCE ON RAILWAY WAGES

Powerful Organizations of the Conductors and Trainmen Acting Together.

CALL FOR INCREASE ON JAN. 3

Simultaneous Demand on Every Railroad in This Section with Plan to Enforce It If Rejected.

Authoritative information was obtained by THE TIMES yesterday that the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which include practically all the operating employes on the Eastern roads, except the engineers and firemen, are co-operating in a plan to make demands for general wage increases and concessions as to hours of work on all the railroads in the Eastern district on Jan. 3.

This will affect all of the roads east of Chicago and north of the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio. The programme was mapped out at the meeting of the General Committees of the two railway organizations in Boston on Oct. 19, but had been kept strictly secret up to this time.

Copies of two confidential circulars, one outlining the demands themselves and the other stating the mode of procedure with respect thereto, have now come to light, and parts of these are printed herewith. The result of the demands may be a general strike, or a period of arbitration between the roads and their conductors and trainmen which will be even more important than the present strike of the switchmen on the railroads in the Northwest.

This movement, however, has no relation to the switchmen's strike in the Northwest, inasmuch as the switchmen's organization in that territory is a rival of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in so far as the last-mentioned organization represents the switchmen on the roads to which it has extended.

In fact, it has been common talk among railway men that the switchmen upon whom the Northwestern roads are basing their hope that they will be able to end the strike have been recruited to some extent from the ranks of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and that to this extent the trainmen are lending their influence to the railroads. If the switchmen lose the strike it is more than probable that many men of their organization will be drawn into the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Thirty-two Railways Involved.

Thirty-two railroads will be affected by the wage movement in which the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are co-operating. They include all of the New England lines and all of the railroads running out of New York, in so far as their lines extend into the territory marked out by the boundaries of the Eastern district.

A big stake is being played for in the game, and the precautions which have been taken to prevent a miscarriage of the plans of the operatives have been correspondingly great. The keynote of the whole undertaking is to keep the negotiations under the control of the grand officers of the two railway organizations. A. B. Garretson is President of the conductors' organization and W. G. Lee heads the trainmen. These two will be the chief figures in the negotiations when they come on.

The list of demands to be presented comprise fifteen articles and various subdivisions. The first nine articles relate to the details of pay for freight and passenger conductors, freight and passenger brakemen, baggaggemen, and flagmen. These call for advances of from 10 to 30 per cent. over the wages now paid.

The details of these articles are so technical that the layman would find it impossible to understand them, and the railroad man to whom they were shown yesterday by a reporter for THE TIMES said it would take two or three clerks several days to figure out exactly how great the demands were.

As to the other demands, however, the articles are not so technical. Article J demands that the same increases as given in general freight service shall be given in mixed service, mine service, and all other special branches of freight service; that not over ten hours shall be required for a day's work, and that overtime after ten hours shall be paid for at pro-rata rates. Article K specifies that the increases shall apply to all rates for special or incidental services of any kind.

One of the Demands.

Article L is one that the railroads are nearly certain to resist. In this the men will stipulate that deadheading in freight or passenger service shall be paid for at full rates for the class of service in which the men are regularly engaged. This means that where a trainman or conductor ends his run at a point away from his next point of departure and deadheads, as it is known in the service, back to his starting point, he shall receive the same wages for the run so made as he would be paid if he were on a regular run. This article also demands that trainmen running with a light locomotive or a locomotive and caboose shall receive full wages.

Article N demands that trains of over thirty cars shall not be double-headed; that is to say, operated with two locomotives, except under specified conditions. These conditions admit double-heading the trains on account of inclement weather or to avoid running a locomotive light or when a locomotive is to be moved to and from shops. Also in case of an accident to a locomotive, trains may be consolidated and brought into the terminal.

The next two articles relate to the enforcement of the so-called Chicago standard rates of pay, ten hours or less to constitute a day's work, with overtime pro rata. On roads, however, that have a better basis for a day's work, or for payment of overtime, this provision is not to obtain. The last article of the demand relates to the so-called 16-hour law, as applied to employes in different classes of work.

Accompanying the demand a circular has been sent out to the Chairmen of all the general committees, and the divisions and lodges of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in the jurisdiction of the Eastern association of these organizations. This letter says:

Letter of Instructions.

> It is the intention of the association that the said propositions are to be presented to the managements of all lines in the territory at the same time, and that immediate action should be taken by the association on the proposition.
>
> It was also decided that a complete pool of the membership of each system be taken as to whether or not they approved the proposition, and it remains for the membership to express in this way their willingness that their general committees proceed uniformly with other general committees in

the territory in an effort to secure the desired rates and conditions. It is to be understood that this vote is not being taken as a strike vote, but as an expression of the membership of the organization for or against the proposition submitted.

As soon as possible, please have a complete poll of the membership on your system taken through your local committeemen and forward same to your general Chairman for the purpose of giving your general committee and the undersigned reliable information upon which to base decisions and action.

Complete polls should be in the hands of the chief executives not later than Dec. 15. On Dec. 17, the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Association will meet the chief executives at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, for the purpose of canvassing the vote, and should the vote be favorable, the Chairman of each system will be notified by wire a day or two thereafter.

Receiving such notice the General Chairman of the O. R. C. and the B. R. T. for each system will jointly on Monday, Jan. 3, file with the proper general officers of their company a communication notifying them of the desire for wage rates and other conditions named by the association.

Call for a Conference.

On Jan. 20, the general committees of roads represented in the association will jointly assemble in the cities where the headquarters of the companies are located and will endeavor by conference with the officers of the companies, to have the proposed rates and rules adopted.

If a compromise is offered by the company, no settlement should be made by any committee unless authorized by the grand officers. If any committee fails to settle on the basis herein proposed, they will notify their respective grand officers, who will respond to their call or will further advise an instructor.

The letter is signed by the joint Executive Committees of the two organizations and attested by Garrettson and Lee. That many of its provisions will be contested by the railroads was taken for granted by those to whose attention the matter was called yesterday. The roads, however, have been expecting some move of this kind for some time. Their employes were on the point of making general demands for wage increases when the panic of 1907 broke, and it has been considered a certainty that the demands would come as soon as conditions of prosperity had been restored in the railroad business.

INCREASES FOR RAILWAY MEN.

Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Employes to Get More Wages.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—In regard to a report emanating from Lansing, Mich., today that the Michigan Central Railroad had increased the wages of its trainmen and telegraph operators, General Supt. Brown of the Michigan Central said:

"The conductors and brakemen had an increase of approximately 15 per cent. several weeks ago. The negotiations with the men extended till nearly the last of October, but the increase was made effective Oct. 1.

"The telegraph operators were offered an increase that affected fifty offices on our lines, but they declined the offer and are trying to arrange an interview with General Manager R. H. L'Hommedieu."

At the General Superintendent's office of the Pere Marquette road this afternoon it was said that the telegraphers received a 5 per cent. increase Sept. 1, that the firemen have closed negotiations for a 5 to 7 per cent. increase, effective Dec. 15, and that the trainmen, switchmen, boilermakers, machinists, and enginemen have almost completed negotiations that look promising for an increase on Jan. 1.

DEMAND TO BE ARBITRATED.

Illinois Central Refuses to Pay Telegraphers 10 Per Cent. More.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The demand of the telegraph operators employed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and affiliated with the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages was refused here to-day by the officials of the road.

At the request of the railroad officials it was agreed to submit the matter of the increase in wages to the mediation of Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Federal Labor Commissioner Neill. Telegrams were sent to the mediators acquainting them with the action of the telegraphers and the officials.

SWITCHMEN ARE CONFIDENT.

Say the Railroads Are Still Tied Up, But Officials Deny It.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.—"Everything is quiet," was the only comment President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union would make to-day on the strike situation. The men continue to assert that the railroads are tied up, but the railway officials say the strike is broken.

L. E. Shephard, senior Vice President of the Order of Railway Conductors, who has been in St. Paul for a few days, issued an order last night to all conductors that they must observe strict neutrality.

Gov. Eberhart, who canceled all engagements in order to be on hand should events connected with the switchmen's strike demand his attention, has decided that he will not be needed in that connection. The Governor started to-night for Washington to attend the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Fifteen jobbers and manufacturers, constituting a committee from the Jobbers' Union and the manufacturers of St. Paul, to-day made an inspection of the terminals and transfer stations in and about Minneapolis and St. Paul to ascertain the actual conditions as a result of the strike. After a tour in a private car, the committee gave out a statement in which it said that "freight is being moved in a very satisfactory manner, and although normal conditions do not prevail at all points, a volume of business about normal was being handled at some points."

The statement concludes: "We feel justified, therefore, in announcing to our customers throughout the entire Northwest that they may order goods freely without fear of serious delay."

RAILWAY HEADS CONFER.

Baer, Truesdale, and Others Discuss Anticipated Wage Demand.

A conference was held yesterday at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey between President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the officials of some of the other railroad companies. While the conference was on general railroad matters, the much-discussed demands of the trainmen and others in the operating forces of the railroads came under discussion.

Mr. Baer left for Philadelphia as soon as the conference was over. He would not discuss the anticipated demands of the trainmen.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, who was at the conference, said afterward that the matter was not open to discussion because the railroads had not yet received any demands.

In reference to the employment of members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, he said:

"We have members of this union employed both at Scranton and Buffalo, but they have made no demands and have not struck. This I know only incidentally, as we do not consider the question of union affiliation when we employ the men."

Asked if he expected any trouble with the trainmen, all he would say was:

"Well, there ought not to be any trouble."

Fifth Vice President James Murdock of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen returned here last night.

"I have sent a telegram," he said, "to a paper in New York which has been publishing sensational accounts of a National strike to the effect that the idea of a strike of the trainmen was absurd, and that all reports to the effect that a strike is contemplated are misleading. That telegram the paper did not see fit to publish. There will be no strike, and we never thought of such a thing. We have not formulated demands yet, and any requests we may make for higher wages will not be made before the new year."

BIG FOUR STRIKE PROBABLE.

Operators Expected to Deliver Ultimatum to Railroad Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—That 1,000 operators employed by the Big Four Railroad will strike next Monday now seems probable. The road refuses absolutely, through General Manager J. Q. Van Winkle, to sign the scale which would allow the telephone operators, levermen, and car distributors to get the same pay as do the telegraphers.

While no ultimatum has been sent to the company, one is said to have been prepared, and it will probably be delivered to-morrow or Thursday. As soon as this action is taken the vote on the strike matter will be called. It will take two or three days for this, and the strike probably will follow.

TIN MILL STRIKE MAY END.

Proposal for Arbitration Is Reported at Bridgeport, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The strike of the employes at the Aetna-Standard plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which has caused so far the serious injury of half a dozen men, the calling out of 1,500 millmen, and an estimated loss to workers, plant owners, and the State of over $100,000, is temporarily at a standstill. It is now generally believed that before the week is out the strike question will be arbitrated and terms reached whereby the former employes of the company, who are all members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Sheet, and Tin Plate Workers, will return to their old jobs under conditions suitable to all concerned.

Vice President Lewis of the Amalgamated Association intimated to-night that he had been approached by representatives of the tin mill company with overtures for an arbitration of the strike disagreements. Officials of the American Company deny any such overtures have been made.

Officials of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company conferred with the home officers in Pittsburg to-day, discussing three propositions to end the strike. The first was the dismantling of the tin mills here and the transferring of the orders to other plants of the company throughout this district. The second was the importation of strikebreakers in great numbers to operate the mills and clear up the accumulation of orders now on hand under the protection of civil and State authorities. The third was a proposition submitted by Joshua Bishop of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration calling for the appointment of either President Taft or Gov. Harmon of this State as a committee of one before which the strikers will place their grievances and stand by the decision of the person chosen. What was decided was not made public.

Only 600 troops remain here on guard. Gen. Speaks to-night posted sentries along the Ohio River to guard against a strikers' invasion from the West Virginia shores. A trainload of strikebreakers from Pittsburg is expected to arrive soon

JOHN DREW THROWN OFF HORSE AND HURT

His Mount Tramples on Him in the Park, Breaking His Collarbone.

HURRIED TO A HOSPITAL

His Play at the Empire, "Inconstant George," Stops and the Theatre Is Closed.

While riding a skittish horse along the bridle path in Central Park at noon yesterday John Drew, the actor, was thrown violently to the ground. His horse trampled on him, and he sustained a broken collarbone and severe bruises about the head and face. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was said last night he was resting comfortably.

While he will be laid up for some time, Mr. Drew's injuries are not serious. He has been playing at the Empire Theatre in "Inconstant George." Just how long it will be before he can resume his work his manager, Charles Frohman, could not say last night, but it is probable that he will not be able to return to the stage for several weeks.

The accident occurred about 1 P. M. It is Mr. Drew's practice to take a ride through Central Park every day he is in town. Yesterday, accompanied by his daughter, Louise, he started for his usual ride. He is a good rider, as is his daughter, and the two seldom miss an opportunity to try the mettle of their steeds along the well-kept bridle path in the Park. Mr. Drew rides his own horse, which he named Jack Straw from the play he appeared in last year.

The pair, going at a brisk canter, neared the Centre Drive, about opposite Sixty-fourth Street, when Mr. Drew's horse, scared at a piece of paper, jumped violently to one side. The actor was thrown out of his saddle, and fell directly in the path of the horse. Frightened at the paper and the way it had been suddenly brought up, the horse began plunging around, and a hoof struck Mr. Drew on the left shoulder, breaking his left collarbone. When he pitched from the saddle he landed on his forehead and lay senseless.

Miss Drew, who was only a few feet behind her father, stopped her horse just in time to avoid trampling on the prostrate man. She quickly dismounted and ran to his assistance. Mr. Drew's horse, bereft of its rider, started to run away, but was caught by a policeman of the Park sheepfold sub-station before it had gone far.

Miss Drew raised her father's head and tried to drag him from the road. Just then the policeman came galloping up. He had tied Mr. Drew's horse to a tree and came to the daughter's assistance.

"My father is badly hurt; help me carry him off the road," pleaded Miss Drew.

The two carried the injured actor to the grass at the side of the road as Mr. Drew gained consciousness. At that moment Frank Platt, the son of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, came along in his automobile. He had left his home at Seventy-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and was on his way downtown. Seeing that Mr. Drew was injured he offered to take the actor in his machine to the nearest hospital. The offer was accepted. Mr. Drew was put into the automobile and the chauffeur made quick time to the Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Drew and the policeman went with him.

As soon as the party reached the hospital Miss Drew caled up her mother at the Hotel Webster, 40 West Forty-fifth Street, where the actor also lives, and she hurried to the hospital. Al Hayman also was notified and was soon at the actor's bedside. At first it was thought that Mr. Drew's injuries were serious. After a careful examination, however, by his private physicians, Dr. J. A. Blake of 601 Madison Avenue and C. L. Bagg of 26 West Forty-sixth Street, the contusion on the forehead was found to be only slight. The fracture of the collarbone, while painful, was not serious.

Dr. Ramsdell of the hospital staff said the actor was doing nicely at midnight, and if he remained quiet he would soon be on his feet again. Mr. Drew is 56 years old, and this fact, the physicians said, would mean that his recovery would be slower than if he were a younger man.

The Empire Theatre was dark last night, a notice being posted to the effect that, on account of the accident to Mr. Drew, the play in which he was appearing would be indefinitely postponed.

"We were going to close the play this week, anyway," said Al Hayman last night, and the accident to Mr. Drew only makes a change of a few nights in the original programme. But we do not care anything about the play. Our concern is entirely about Mr. Drew. The physician says that his injuries are not serious and we are most hopeful of the result We hope he will be about again within a week."

Large bunches of flowers were received at the hospital last night from Mr. Drew's admirers, relatives, and friends. There were also many notes and letters. One of these was from Mrs. Colt, Mr. Drew's niece, who is Ethel Barrymore on the stage. A nephew of Mr. Drew is Jack Barrymore, and he was an early caller at the hospital.

As the "bouquet" of rare wine.

LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES

of a "vintage"

TAFT'S MESSAGE IN; TRADE HIS THEME

Continued from Page 1.

unwise to attempt any revision. His intention to use the Tariff Board is unequivocally declared, however, and that is all the most enthusiastic advocates of a tariff commission hoped.

The first general Taft message is a great contrast to the Roosevelt documents with which Congress and the country were so familiar. There is not a bludgeon or a big stick in it, and the only threat is that regarding possible action toward "the perpetuation of irresponsible government," which is nothing terrifying. The general opinion of Congressmen was that it is a quiet, dignified, and conservative message.

The President's message aroused varying emotions among the members of the House. Speaker Cannon, whose attitude with regard to it was awaited with unusual interest, lined himself up firmly behind it with the statement that it contained recommendations for legislation of vital importance to the country, and that such legislation as was not mentioned was reserved for special messages. Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee and James E. Tawney announced briefly that it was a "good message."

Criticism came from the Democrats in statements from Champ Clark, leader of the minority, and Representative Fitzgerald of New York, who led the break of the Democrats in the vote on the rules. Mr. Clark commended the President's stand in favor of economy in public expenditures, but declared that the country would be astonished to learn "that the Monroe Doctrine is obsolete." He thought that since the discussion of almost all important matters is "relegated to special messages," there was really not much to be said about the document one way or the other.

Representative Fitzgerald charged the message with inconsistency, and especially where it declared the relations of the United States with foreign countries "have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding." He declared that the "perpetuation of declarations of party platforms" was an innovation, and wound up with the statement that "this message will cause no joy in Darkest Africa, whatever its effect on the 'undesirable citizens' and wealthy malefactors of the United States may be."

Much interest attached to the way the insurgents would regard the President's message, especially its recommendation for postal savings banks. On this issue there is a strong probability that a struggle will take place between them and the regulars which may result in lining them up with Taft and against Cannon.

Victor Murdock, in speaking of the postal savings bank phase of the message, said: "I am particularly gratified for one, over the President's assertion in regard to postal savings banks, which is completely frank, forceful, and direct. The President shows that there is no reason for delay in this legislation. It is not necessary, as he indicates, that the consideration of postal savings banks should wait until after the report of the Monetary Committee is made, for it is not apparent that the postal savings system would interfere in any way in a change in our monetary system. By giving this timely expression for action in carrying out one of the planks in the Republican platform the President has made more difficult the consummation of a legislative plan to postpone postal savings banks, and his reiteration of the proposition in his message, in view of the measure's powerful opponents and their evident scheme to sidetrack it, is highly gratifying to the friends of the proposition."

In the matter of recommendations for legislation the President has exercised a surprising restraint. Of course, most of the items of controversy are left to be covered in the special messages which he promises. He makes in this message only six recommendations. One of these is "urgent"—that for publicity of campaign contributions. Another—that for ship subsidy—is "earnest." The others are just plain recommendations, covering the appointment of a commission to revise the Federal court procedure so as to expedite appeals and lessen the cost to litigants; the declaration of the Republican platform regarding the issuance of injunctions by Federal courts; providing for the creation of an executive council for Alaska, and the amalgamation of the Bureau of Manufactures and Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor. He "approves" the recommendation of department heads for an amendment of the naval personnel law so that officers may reach command rank earlier in life; that army officers be promoted according to merit; for the establishment of postal savings banks; for the creation of a civil pension list for Government clerks, and for civilian control of the Naval Observatory. He "asks" Congress to continue the Tariff Board and "commends" to Congress the entire subject of the loss to the Government through underpaid second-class mail.

Thus of the great programme which was discussed in the Western trip the President now recommends only ship subsidy and postal savings banks. The rest of it is to wait for the special messages which, it is understood, are likely to come any time after next week.

The formality of reading the message aloud consumed about an hour and a half of the time of each house to-day. In both it was subjected to the most careful scrutiny, and while the members paid little attention to the perfunctory reading of it by the clerks, they buried their heads between its pages and digested as much of it as they could at one reading. Following the custom the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole by both branches, to be prepared for "vivisection" by the various committees.

The text of the important sections of President Taft's message will be found on Page 6.

BUGHER MAY BE SURVEYOR.

Taft Likely to Go Outside Machine for Clarkson's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—According to information given out here, the post of Surveyor of the Port of New York will probably be tendered to Deputy Police Commissioner Fred H. Bugher of that city. This appointment will be a direct slap at the State Republican organization of New York, and a still more personal blow to William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, who has been in Washington for several days trying to get the appointment of an organization man and incidentally to put himself in the position of the President's representative in New York politics.

Mr. Bugher is supported by Senator Root and Collector William Loeb, Jr. If he takes the post, he will probably assume the duties of his new office at the New Year, for, though the term of the present incumbent, Gen. J. S. Clarkson, does not expire until April, it is thought he will not remain in office longer than Jan. 1. It is believed that the recent sugar scandal is one of the reasons why the President thinks it unwise to appoint a regular Republican organization man as Surveyor.

Mr. Barnes's choice was John I. Merritt, now Collector of the Port of Niagara Falls. Mr. Merritt was once Postmaster at Washington, but was affiliated also with Senator Platt, and the President rejected the suggestion.

Another phase of the situation particularly disquieting to Mr. Barnes is that Mr. Loeb has renewed his voting relation with Albany, so that there is little chance of patronage for that district going to the machine leader.

"All Platinum" Mountings

Our entire comprehensive collection is confined to Gem and Gold Jewelry, sold at uniformly low prices. The jewels are of one grade only—the highest, combined with the workmanship of the most skilled artisans. The result is an Exhibit of the most exclusive creations of the greatest variety of novel and favored mountings obtainable.

Our collection of Gem and Gold Jewelry comprises suggestions for Holiday Gifts at prices as low as $5.00

A Comparison of Values Is Invited

E. M. Gattle & Co.

Goldsmiths and Jewelers

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

FREAK VOTES IN ELECTION.

Canvassers Find No Material Changes, However, from the Police Returns.

The Board of Canvassers for the vote cast in the recent election in New York County, including Manhattan and the Bronx, met yesterday to announce its figures. No material changes were made in the police returns. The most interesting feature in the report was the vote on the proposed constitutional amendments, all of which passed in the county by substantial majorities. The number of voters who did not take up the amendments is shown to have been 199,256. The vote on the amendments was:

	Yes.	No.
Increasing of the salaries of Supreme Court Judges	73,589	44,409
Interest on the State debt	77,965	34,018
Powers of County Supervisors	63,304	52,071
Debt limit measure	81,517	34,957
Canal referendum	77,804	30,219

This count is exclusive of fourteen election districts in which the Election Boards did not count the amendment ballots. The police returns gave this vote for Mayor:

Bannard	86,888
Gaynor	134,478
Hearst	86,975

For Controller:

Prendergast	166,756
Moore	136,471

For President of the Board of Aldermen:

Mitchell	168,201
Galvin	136,420

The official canvass was:

Mayor—	
Gaynor	134,075
Bannard	86,497
Hearst	87,155
Controller—	
Prendergast	168,889
Moore	136,725
President of the Board of Aldermen—	
Mitchel	169,029
Galvin	136,338

"There were many "freak" votes. District Attorney-elect Whitman and Frank Moss, whom he has selected for his first Deputy, each received one odd vote for Mayor. Single votes were also cast for Charles J. Sauer, David Friedman, John Jones, John Smith, Hugo Marks, and J. J. Walsh. George B. Etmot and C. Bently received a vote each for Controller. For President of the Board of Aldermen H. T. Fish and William Trautman received one vote. James Brady, Charles H. Chase, and Alfred J. Amend received one vote each for Justice of the City Court.

In the Sheriff's column one P. Ireland received a vote. Maurie Heyman got a vote for District Attorney. For Register Bernard Heinze and Patrick Fay received one vote each, and Charles Sharo got two. John H. Meyer got one vote for County Clerk, and Douglas Mathewson, F. A. Spencer, and H. Havenberger one each for President of the Borough of the Bronx. The first was mentioned for a time as the probable fusion nominee. Frank J. Knapp received sixty-seven votes for the place. In the Coroners' column there was one vote for Jacob Schlamp.

James Allen received 9 votes for Assemblyman in the First District, Vigo Ruggard 5 in the Second, Lars Larsen 4 in the third, John McNickle 2 in the Fourth, C. A. McDonald 1 in the Sixth, H. H. Brown 9 in the Eighth, William Layton 4 in the Ninth, George B. Salb 1 in the Tenth, Aaron R. Lewis 9 in the Eleventh, J. D. Ousterburg 10 in the Twelfth, Richard D. Sager 5 in the Thirteenth, A. F. May 8 in the Sixteenth, Charles L. Tyler 9 in the Seventeenth, John J. Babcock 5 in the Twentieth, William H. C. D'Antignac 1 in the Twenty-first. James W. Berry 3 in the Twenty-fourth, George S. White 2 in the Twenty-sixth. John W. Wolf 4 in the Twenty-eighth, Michael Cosgrove 1 in the Twenty-ninth, Max Lehmann 10 in the Thirtieth, and Bernard Nelson 10 in the Thirty-third.

MAY OPERATE ON RAINES.

Doctors to Consult Over Senator, Who Has Ulcer of the Abdomen.

Special to The New York Times.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The illness of Senator Raines has assumed a critical character within the last forty-eight hours. What appeared three weeks ago to be merely an attack of indigestion, and later thought to be peritonitis, has turned out to be more serious. Intestinal trouble developed on Monday afternoon. The attending physicians, Drs. J. H. Hawley of Canandaigua and Newton M. Collins of Rochester, diagnosed the trouble as an ulcer of the abdomen, and it was decided that the Senator should be taken to the Thompson Memorial Hospital here to secure more favorable conditions in case an operation was necessary.

The journey from the Senator's Lake Shore cottage was made yesterday morning in the automobile of State Treasurer Dunn of Rochester. Mr. Raines bore the journey well, and was reported this evening as resting comfortably. Some distressing symptoms have disappeared.

CIGARS UNITED

On the fire a Yule log, on the table a box of good cigars—that's Christmas.

No cigars ever introduced by us have hit the popular taste more completely than our Porto Rican brands—every one imported exclusively for sale in United Cigar Stores. A choice from this list is safe:

LA TUNITA, Princessa Size, box of 50, $2.50

LA TUNITA, Panetela Size, box of 50, $2.00

RICORO, Panetela Size, box of 50, $3.00

RICORO, Invincible Size, box of 50, $3.50

LA RESTINA, Perfecto Size, box of 25, $2.50

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

PROSECUTOR STOPS THE SNEAD BURIAL

Halts Funeral of Girl Found Dead in Bathtub to Obtain New Evidence.

TEACHER IDENTIFIES HER

Circumstantial Evidence Against Aunt Accused of Her Murder Is Growing Stronger Daily, Prosecutor Says.

Prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott and Chief of Police Bell of East Orange declared last night that the case against Miss Virginia Wardlaw, charged with the murder of her niece, Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead, was hourly growing stronger. Prosecutor Mott said he was sure of having the prisoner indicted, while the Chief of Police declared that his men were weaving a net of circumstantial evidence against her which she could not escape.

With the hearse drawn up at the door of Gustave Kunz's undertaking rooms, in East Orange, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, ready to convey the body of Mrs. Snead to the train for shipment to Mount Hope Cemetery, Prosecutor Mott suddenly ordered the funeral postponed.

Mr. Mott said he had ordered the delay to permit the identification of the body by an elderly woman who had come a long distance at his request to do so. He admitted later that this was just one of the reasons; that he expected to get other evidence through the delay, the nature of which he refused to tell. In speaking of the woman who made the identification Mr. Mott said:

"She wrote to me, saying she had known Mrs. Snead a long time, and agreed to come provided I would not reveal her identity."

The woman's secret was well kept. She reached East Orange about 2:30 o'clock, accompanied by Detectives O'Neil and Hargan. She was about sixty years old, with gray hair, blue gray eyes, wore spectacles, and except for the moment when she viewed the face of the dead girl was heavily veiled. She was said to have come from either Virginia or Tennessee, and one time to have been Mrs. Snead's teacher. She manifested little or no emotion on seeing her old pupil, and Prosecutor Mott asserted positively, when asked if she were not Mrs. Snead, the aunt and mother-in-law, that she was in no way related to the family.

Few in close touch with the case have for a moment doubted that the dead woman was Mrs. Snead, and it was easy to believe that much more was behind the Prosecutor's act than appeared.

William Doscher of 249 West Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, also saw the body, having made a special trip to East Orange to satisfy his wife and himself that the dead girl was the same who, with her mother, boarded at his house seven or eight years ago. He said she was the girl, saying beside her coffin that he and his wife had been greatly attached to her, but had to evict the two because the mother would not pay her board.

A lawyer, said to be acting for an insurance company, brought to light the record of the marriage of Ocey Martin and Fletcher W. Snead in the Jersey City Health Department yesterday. This proved to be a new phase of the case, for the family have been silent on the place of the marriage.

According to the official record, Miss Martin gave her name as Ocey W. Martin, 22 years old, of 19 East Eleventh Street, Manhattan. Snead gave his name as Fletcher W. Snead, with the Washington Hotel, 123 Grand Street, Jersey City, as his residence. His father was S. T. Snead and his mother M. L. Wardlaw. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Edmund F. Crowen, then Chief Clerk in the City Engineer's office, with Miss Josephine K. Daly and Oliver H. Stringham, both employed in the Engineer's office, as witnesses. The ceremony took place on Jan. 13, 1908, and Mr. Crowen, who remembers the couple well, says they appeared in high spirits, and were apparently very anxious to be united.

In speaking of the evidence against Miss Wardlaw yesterday, Prosecutor Mott said:

"The case looks very dark for the prisoner. There is so much that has not been explained. Take just one thing. She said, when the body was first found, that she had been there all the time. If that is the case it would simply be unreasonable, incredible, that she could have been in the house twenty-four hours, living alone as they lived, each dependent on the other for company, and not find the body in the bathroom. Now, I understand, she says she was away on Sunday night, not returning until Monday afternoon, when she reported finding the body. Of course, she must explain these contradictory statements."

Mr. Mott told the reporters last night that he would not have Mrs. Caroline Martin, mother of the dead girl, arrested if she came to New Jersey, but later Attorney Fort, counsel for the family, said that the Prosecutor had informed him that not only would he have her arrested but that he would not agree to her release on less bail than $2,500 or $5,000. On this ground the family's lawyer explains the fact that Mrs. Martin has not been to East Orange openly to see her daughter's body before burial, but he left the impression last night that she had been there. He declined to say that she had not been there secretly.

While Mr. Mott does not profess to attach much importance to the reported negro man in the case, it was learned last night that a negro ex-policeman named Lackland had been engaged to hunt down this man. Miss Wardlaw is said to have been seen to speak to the negro in two saloons. The negro has apparently dropped out of sight since the body of the girl was found.

When informed yesterday of some remarks regarding Mrs. Martin made by Prosecutor Mott, which seemed to implicate the mother, Lawyer Fort said that he was convinced that Miss Wardlaw, innocent, would go to the electric chair before she would say or do anything which would draw suspicion on her sister, no matter what were the facts.

Mr. Fort said that friends of the family, both North and South, had come forward, guaranteeing $25 a week for the support of Mrs. Wardlaw, the grandmother, and Mrs. Snead, the mother-in-law, and also a sufficient sum to meet his own expenses in handling the case. He was not at liberty to give the names of these persons.

Mr. Fort now has many letters exchanged between young Mrs. Snead and her husband, which show, he says, the affection and sympathy between them, and also several letters from Miss Wardlaw, the prisoner, to her nephew, Fletcher Snead. The lawyer read several of Miss Wardlaw's letters to the reporters yesterday. He declared that a person who could write in that strain to her nephew and could make the affectionate references to her niece that she did could not be guilty of that niece's death.

Mr. Fort also received a letter yesterday from a Brooklyn clergyman, who asked that his name be kept out of the case, inclosing an extract from a letter from William R. Webb, head master of the Webb School for Boys, at Buckletree, Tenn. Mr. Webb, according to the clergyman, one of the best men in the South, with a "name better than gold," wrote that Miss Wardlaw, whom he had known for years, as "mysterious in not taking people into her confidence," and that she would not "mix with people," but that she was a woman of high character. "She could not have committed murder," wrote Mr. Webb, "though she is very self-centred and sensitive." He added: "She needs a friend, even if she is proud and reticent."

The lawyer added here that his client was one of the most reticent persons he had ever seen, at first refusing even to tell her counsel about herself.

The Brooklyn detectives obtained a new clue late yesterday in the shape of photographs which may result in finding Fletcher Snead, the missing husband, who, according to his mother, Mrs. Mary Snead, is dead. The police do not believe he is dead.

The new evidence is contained in three suit cases found at the house of Mrs. Evelyn A. Cook, at 258 Martense Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Mrs. Cook told the detectives that Miss Wardlaw left the bags in her care to be called for when the Flatlands house was given up about Nov. 1.

The police found in the suit cases a number of real estate tally sheets, several letters to Miss Wardlaw, about 100 photographs, and as many films, the first evidently having been taken on a school campus. Among the photographs were several groups of men, including, it is said, Fletcher Snead. By sending copies of these photographs broadcast the detectives expect to get the aid of police all over the country in finding young Snead.

The funeral of Mrs. Snead will take place at 8:30 o'clock this morning in East Orange. A brief service will be held in the parlor of Undertaker Kunz's home, and from there the body will be brought by train to Hoboken, and thence to the West Twenty-third Street ferry landing. Lawyer Fort will represent the family, and the Prosecutor will send an assistant from his office. The coffin will be taken by hearse to the 155th Street station of the Putnam road, and thence to Mount Hope Cemetery, where her baby was buried a year ago.

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TAFT ASKS $5,000,000 TO ENDOW RED CROSS

He Is Sure Some One Is Going to be Born Who Will Give the Fund.

AGAIN HEADS THE SOCIETY

Presides at the Annual Meeting and Presents a Gold Medal to ex-Ambassador Griscom.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft was re-elected President of the American Red Cross late to-day and presided for a time over the fifth annual meeting of the association in the Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President made a brief speech, in which he expressed the hope that some one some day might present the Red Cross Society an endowment fund of $5,000,000 to place its work on a more permanent basis. Mr. Taft also presented a gold medal voted by the Red Cross to Lloyd C. Griscom, Ambassador to Italy, for his work during the recent earthquake in Southern Italy. He gave silver medals to Miss Katharine B. Davis and Samuel L. Parrish, who assisted in the Italian relief work.

Among the other officers re-elected, in addition to President Taft, were Robert W. De Forest, Vice President; Beekman Winthrop, Treasurer, and Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor.

President Taft attended to-night the informal reception to the delegates to the annual meeting at the home of Miss Mabel Boardman.

The hall where the meeting was held this afternoon was but partly filled when President Taft arose to speak.

"These meetings," he said, "do not seem to grow in numbers, and they do not by any means represent the growth and usefulness of this organization and the demonstration that it has made from time to time during each year of the necessity for its continued life and of the need for a permanent foundation that shall make it one of the American institutions.

"During the last year the society has shown what it could do in its assistance to Italy after the earthquake, to Eastern Turkey after the massacres, and to Mexico after the floods. It seems to be necessary in some way or other to fill the American eye and to fill the American ear before you can arouse them to contributions, and when you have a disaster such as that in Italy, which appealed to all, we are most generous.

"And so it is with respect to the Christmas stamp. That seems to fill the eye of the public, and its connection with tuberculosis carries a good revenue with it. But when it comes to the contribution of a dollar a year, when it comes to the increased membership, and when it comes to the establishment by these small contributions of a large endowment fund, the matter moves slowly.

"I am sure somebody is going to be born, and I hope he is born already, who will give us a large endowment. In our imaginations we might as well make it as have an endowment of about $5,000,000. We have been modest and have asked only for $2,000,000, but if any one has an extra $3,000,000 he need not be restricted by the limitation put in and caused by our modesty.

"It gives me great pleasure to come here and preside. I am in the presiding business at present, and any variety from the burdens of a particular Presidency I am only too willing to accept. I am glad to be able to seize the position of President of the Red Cross for a few moments in order that I may be the organ of the society in delivering to Mr. Griscom, recently the Ambassador of the United States to Italy, a gold medal, to evidence to him the appreciation of the society, and I know the society speaks for the people of the United States, in the great work which was done by him and by his associates for the poor people of Italy who were subjected to that stunning, that terrible disaster, in the southern part of Italy and in Sicily."

The President spoke in similar vein in presenting the silver medals to Miss Davis and Mr. Parrish.

ASKS FOR SUGAR INQUIRY.

But Taft's Request in Opposition Probably Will Be Heeded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—If Representative Gillespie, a Democrat from Texas, has his way the sugar frauds and the Customs Service will be investigated. He presented to the House to-day a joint resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five members from the House and three from the Senate to examine the evidence now in the possession of the Department of Justice, and to report whether further inquiry into the sugar scandal will interfere with the work of that department.

Mr. Gillespie provides that of the five men from the House three shall be Democrats chosen by Champ Clark, the minority leader, the other two to be chosen by the Speaker, and of the three members from the Senate two shall be Democrats and the other a Republican.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, which is not encouraging to Mr. Gillespie. As the President in his message discouraged a sugar investigation by Congress pending the trials now being pressed by the Department of Justice it is unlikely that an investigation will be taken up.

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PROMISES HONESTY IN CUSTOMS SERVICE

Secretary MacVeagh Says Work of Reform Is Only Begun—Politics Must Be Barred.

WANTS BOND ISSUE CHANGES

Doubts Wisdom of Panama 2 Per Cents.—Explains Policy of Retrenchment—Corporation Tax on "Net Income."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Discussion of needed reforms in the Customs Service form an important part of the annual report of Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, made public to-day. The Secretary says:

"The alarming revelations of the condition of the Customs Service at the Port of New York, which resulted from investigations started during the last Administration, confronted the Treasury Department in March last with the necessity for still further investigation and for a general overhauling and rehabilitation of the service at that port; and for a general inquiry into the condition of the Customs Service as a whole. The revelations of the sugar customs frauds of the American Sugar Refining Company showed a long-continued system of corruption. For a period of years this system had been thoroughly organized, involving one of the largest corporations of the country, and necessarily a considerable number of men in the Government service. These frauds were so extensive and had been so intrenched that over $2,100,000 has been paid to the Government since March 4 in acknowledgment of evaded duties.

"An instance of organized corruption of dimensions like these could not be treated as an isolated case. Since this case was possible, there must have been at that port a widespread demoralization. The Treasury Department therefore of necessity has given great attention to uncovering the actual conditions at New York, to bringing to punishment offenders who can be reached, and especially to reforming and rehabilitating the service and putting it upon a basis of decency, honesty, and efficiency.

"There could not have been a more favorable time for undertaking this important reform. The revelations made and proved were so startling and impressive that opposition was silenced; and in this silence the necessary clear-cut measures could be carried out without meeting serious obstructions.

"It soon developed that the frauds of the American Sugar Refining Company, while perhaps the most important instances, were, as had been apprehended, symptoms of a diseased condition, not universal, by any means, but almost general. And difficult as it always is to sufficiently bring to light the facts of such a condition to afford a basis for rehabilitation, this has been already largely accomplished. Much has been discovered to afford an understanding of the situation, with the result of numerous seizures, of numerous prosecutions made or projected, and of important and successful beginnings of complete rehabilitation. While the recovery of evaded duties and the prosecution of individuals have been of large significance, the greatest asset to the Government of these disgraceful conditions is the knowledge and the light which guarantee in time a wholesome reorganization.

Political Blight on the Service.

"The study of the causes of the demoralization which has been revealed is still incomplete, but the main causes are evident. It is clear, for instance, that the influence of local politics and politicians upon the Customs Service has been most deleterious, and has promoted that laxity and low tone which prepare and furnish an inviting soil for dishonesty and fraud. Unless the Customs Service can be released from the payment of political debts and exactions, and from meeting the supposed exigencies of political organizations, big and little, it will be impossible to have an honest service for any length of time.

"Any considerable share of the present cost of this demoralization to the public revenues, to the efficiency of the service, and to public and private morality is a tremendous amount to pay in mere liquidation of the small debts of political leaders.

"It is also clear that the widespread disposition of returning American travelers to evade the payment of legal duties has greatly helped to create the conditions which have become intolerable. Those Americans who travel abroad belong to the sections of the people which most readily create public sentiment and are most responsible for it; and the fact that in so many instances these travelers are willing to defraud the Government out of considerable or even small sums creates an atmosphere on the docks that strongly tends to affect the morale of the entire customs service. And when to this is added the frequent willingness upon the part of these responsible citizens to specifically corrupt the Government's men, then the demoralization is further accentuated.

"Still another explanation of the influences which, through a series of years, have worked toward the corruption of the service is the determination or willingness of certain classes of importers to defraud the Government of as much of its duties as they can compass. Some of these importers work through undervaluations, with which the service has been in many instances unable to contend, and to defeat which the present tariff law has introduced new methods of administration. Others, as shown by recent court trials, work through a combination of consignor, consignee, and Customs officials. And still others, as in the sugar frauds, disregard the foreign shipper and form a corrupt organization out of their own people and the people of the Government.

"All these revelations, and the efforts to carry the revelations further, the prosecutions and the reorganization, so far as it has gone, have occupied but a few months. None of this difficult work is complete or nearly complete. It has had to be carried on at the same time with the usual business of the Customs service. The Treasury Department, having the firm support of the President, will continue it without pause and will have, as it has had, the effective co-operation of the Department of Justice. The undertaking is not primarily one of punishment. Prosecutions are but unavoidable incidents of the purpose to rehabilitate the service. We must have the facts and the facts necessarily lead to prosecutions. But they will lead in the end to the establishment of an administration of the Customs service that is fit for the government of a great nation."

As to improvement in the general efficiency of the department, the Secretary, while purposely avoiding expression of a preference for any particular plan or system, strongly urges the need of a retiring pension for aged employes, stating that the United States is the only Nation that has no general legal retiring pension for the employes of its civil service.

Policy of Retrenchment.

The Secretary points out that the estimates for the fiscal year 1911 have been made in line with President Taft's declared policy of greater economy in administering the affairs of the Government.

The total estimates for 1911 are $684,132,147, including the naval building programme. Excluding the increase in the Panama Canal estimates, the total estimates for 1911 show a decrease of $57,244,493.89 under the appropriations for 1910. Including the increase in the Panama Canal estimates, the total estimates for 1911 show a decrease of $42,818,969.19 under the appropriations for 1910. The ordinary estimated receipts for the current year are $648,000,000 and the ordinary disbursements are $682,075,620, leaving a deficit in ordinary receipts of $34,075,620. When the payments on account of the Panama Canal and the public debt are added, the total deficit of the fiscal year 1910 is estimated at $73,075,620.12. The estimated ordinary receipts for 1911 are $672,000,000, and the estimated ordinary appropriations $636,068,672.51, or a surplus in ordinary receipts of $35,931,327.49. When the Panama Canal estimates for 1911 are added, the surplus is turned into a deficit of $12,132,197.21.

For the first year, 1910, the naval building programme was not included in the estimates submitted to the Congress. When the naval programme is eliminated from the estimates for 1910 and 1911, the total estimates for 1911 are $94,001,492.92 less than the total estimates for 1910.

Secretary MacVeagh, emphasizing the "hard rigidity of the present revenue system, with its recurrent economical agitations and its long intervals of fixity," says it will be necessary to meet these deficits to sell either bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

"In due course," he adds, "it would seem that it must be made practicable to both estimate receipts with a close approximation to the actual and to provide for their annual rise or fall by some flexible factors in our annual taxation."

Reductions in the present estimates, Mr. MacVeagh declares, result from improved handling of the Government work and the postponement of expenditures which can be delayed in an effort to adjust immediate expenses and receipts. He sounds a warning, however, that the reductions in appropriations will be disappointing unless equal attention is given to other important savings.

Secretary MacVeigh reviews the organization, or rather lack of organization, of the fiscal responsibilities of the executive and legislative branches of the Government and the reorganization thereof now in progress. He voices the hope that there will be "constant progress away from the extreme disorganization of the past" and observes that "even if our country is rich it cannot afford to be wholly unscientific in its appropriations."

New Policy in Bond Issues.

An important recommendation made by the Secretary is that the tax on bank circulation secured by United States bonds hereafter deposited bearing interest higher than 2 per cent. shall be increased in exact proportion to the increase in the rate of interest above 2 per cent. He advises continuance of the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. for circulation based on 2 per cent. bonds. Mr. MacVeagh says that if the Panama bonds authorized by the law of Aug. 5, 1909, should be issued at 3 per cent., they would have a much better circulation privilege than the outstanding 2 per cents, the tax being only 1 per cent. Mr. MacVeagh would make the tax on them 1½ per cent.; otherwise the already low market value of the 2 per cents would unduly decline.

At the same time Mr. MacVeagh says it is desirable to complete the legislation respecting the new Panama bonds to make them available so as to begin the settlement of the indebtedness of the general fund of the treasury of the Panama Canal. He suggests that if the sale of any of those bonds should produce more cash than the treasury balance needs, some of the 2 per cents might be bought in the market for the sinking fund, thus keeping the market price of the latter class above par. Declaring that the Government has not and never has had a 2 per cent. borrowing power, Mr. MacVeagh says it possibly would have been better never to have issued 2 per cent. bonds, or bonds at any rate below the Government's borrowing power in the open market. He says that as a basis for circulation they have no elasticity; that they are practically all held by the banks as a basis of circulation, and that the banks would suffer so heavy a loss in an attempt to dispose of them that the influence of the situation is consequently decidedly against the retirement or circulation.

The issuance of 3 per cent. bonds at 1½, says Mr. MacVeagh, would not change in any way the net interest result of its transactions with the banks. Then again it would provide bonds which investors would want and which would have a broad and wholesome market, aiding materially in increasing the elasticity of the currency.

Mr. MacVeagh's only reference to the new corporation tax is a paragraph designed to clear up the question as to what form of return would be adopted.

"There has been much discussion throughout the country as to what would be taxed under the corporation-tax law and as to what form of return would be adopted. It could only be assumed by the Treasury Department that the single purpose of the law is to tax at 1 per cent. the actual net profits of a corporation, as net profits are commonly understood, and that the term 'net income' was used in the law instead of 'net profits' in order that there might be no confusion as to this—that net profits mean not merely the actual net earnings from the operations of the business, but also net revenues received from the corporations investments and from all other sources. With this controlling purpose of the law clearly defined and adhered to, it follows that the form of return must be strictly conformed to it, and the terms of the law construed accordingly.

Touching briefly on the subject of banking and currency reform, Secretary MacVeagh says: "We must have at least the beginning of a permanent system. At present we have neither an adjustable currency nor trustworthy surplus reserves, two absolutely essential features of any banking system upon which the finances and the commerce of this great nation can securely rest. To secure these essentials—to speak of no others—the looked-for reform must deal with fundamentals."

KNOX TRIES TO CALM RUFFLED DIPLOMATS

Tells Representatives of Central and South American Republics Our Aims Are Peaceful.

HARD TO ALLAY SUSPICIONS

Status of the Nicaraguan Affair Is Unchanged, Pending Arrival of Ships Now on the Way South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — Secretary Knox has been very busy the last few days discussing the Nicaraguan situation with the diplomatic representatives of the Central and South American republics. The Secretary has recognized the perturbation into which his action regarding Nicaragua threw these gentlemen, and has been laboring to allay it. He has held a number of long and close conferences with the different diplomats who have been thronging the State Department ever since the publication of the Secretary's letter to Felipe Rodriguez, Zelaya's Chargé d'Affaires.

The anxiety of these diplomats regarding that action has given some concern to Secretary Knox. He has endeavored in the talks he has had with them to point out clearly the attitude of this country toward the rest of this hemisphere, and to show them that there is not the least menace toward any of their countries in what we propose to do to Zelaya.

As a matter of fact, most of the Central Americans are glad to see Zelaya tottering, and there is only one opinion regarding that despot among the South Americans. But the peculiar susceptibilities of Latin-American diplomacy were much perturbed by the somewhat brusque manner in which Rodriguez got his conge, and there was immediate and intense apprehension regarding what might happen next. Secretary Knox has been explaining fully the reasons that actuated him in dismissing Rodriguez and in proceeding as he has toward Nicaragua. The conferences he has held have undoubtedly had some effect in improving the situation, but it is noticeable that the feeling of most of the Latin-Americans has simply been changed from one of apprehension to one of stoical resignation.

As far as this country's relations with Nicaragua are concerned, matters are moving slowly, pending the arrival of the ships now en route for the Nicaraguan coast. The Dixie is headed for Colon with 700 marines aboard, and it is admitted that she may be sent on to some point on the Nicaraguan Coast, should circumstances seem to demand it. On the other side of the Isthmus the Vicksburg is still the only ship at Corinto, though the Albany and Yorktown are only two days distant, steaming down the Mexican Coast from Magdalena Bay. It had been expected that the two gunboats would have been anchored alongside the Vicksburg by this time, but a telegram to-day told that they arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, yesterday. That point is three days distant from the Nicaraguan port.

No uneasiness, however, is felt for the safety of the small ships already within striking distance of Zelaya's forces. The Vicksburg is perfectly able to defend herself, and should it become necessary to land a party on the Western coast, the Buffalo is in readiness at Panama to bring marines from the Zone in short order. The present attitude of this Government, however, is against taking such aggressive action just now.

SIGNAL FOR DECISIVE BATTLE.

Zelaya's Agent Urges Attack on Rebels, Who Lack Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 7.—News received here from New Orleans is that the signal for the big and presumably decisive battle of the Nicaraguan revolution was sent from that city to-day by Francisco Altchul, Consul General in New Orleans, for President Zelaya. He called to President Zelaya to have Gen. Nicasio Vasquez make an immediate attack upon the revolutionary army, as the rebels were badly handicapped by lack of ammunition.

Ever since the steamer Utsetin sailed, two weeks ago, carrying thousands of rifles and cartridges to the revolutionists, Gen. Altschul has been making an investigation of the purchases. He found that while the rifles were Mausers, the cartridges were of another make, and could not be used in the Mausers. The Utstein, when she arrived at Bluefields, was dispatched at once in search of Mauser cartridges, and is now making a desperate effort to get the necessary ammunition along the coast of Central America, with little likelihood of obtaining it. This information was sent to President Zelaya by Consul General Altchul.

The Utstein was due back in New Orleans several days ago, and her delay gives weight to the report that she has gone in search of ammunition. It is Consul General Altschul's belief that Gen. Estrada has been delaying the engagement until the Utstein can return with ammunition.

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Catalogues will be furnished on application.

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ANNOUNCE FOR TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) & THURSDAY

An Extraordinary Sale of
Sterling-silver Mesh Bags
for Women

Mesh Bags of sterling silver; 5½ in. plain or hand engraved frames; fine deep shirred mesh. Value 25.00 — 18.50

Mesh Bags of sterling silver; 6 in. pierced frame in a variety of patterns; fine shirred mesh. Value 28.50 — 22.50

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"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"
Packard Motor Car Co. of N.Y.
1861 BROADWAY

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Silver Fern Dishes
of renowned Meriden quality and beauty are desirable Christmas remembrances.
All sizes and styles may be had in Meriden Ware, from perfectly plain pierced pieces to the handsome Sheffield Chased designs.
Everything in silver.
The MERIDEN Co.,
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218 FIFTH AVE. Madison Sq.

Give the children
Campbell's SOUPS
Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

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HARMONY DINNER WASN'T ALL PEACE

Up-State Members Call for Retirement of Conners at Democratic League Feast.

NO HOPE FOR VICTORY NOW

Democrats Can Only Hope to Win When They Put Up Candidates Worth Voting for, Osborne Says.

There was some suggestion of trouble at the harmony dinner given by the Manhattan Club last night to the Executive Committee of the Democratic League, and it was all directed against Democratic State Chairman William J. Conners. The name of Mr. Conners was not mentioned, but his practices were denounced, and it was asserted that no Democratic victory would be won in this State until the organization had purged itself of his leadership.

The warlike utterances came from Public Service Commissioner Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, and followed a speech by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, in which he counseled peace, healing of wounds, and dropping of past differences. Mr. Osborne's speech was warmly applauded by the 200 guests at the dinner. Most of those in attendance have been active in the Saratoga Conference, from which the Democratic League sprang.

Dr. O'Brien, President of the Manhattan Club, was toastmaster. Commissioner Osborne, Chairman of the league's Executive Committee, sat on his right. The other invited guests included Alton B. Parker, D Cady Herrick, Edward M. Shepard, Augustus Van Wyck, S. Stanwood Menken, Robert Grier Monroe, John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, and John K. Sague, the Mayor of Poughkeepsie. Judge Parker and D Cady Herrick did not attend.

While it has been generally believed that the league movement is to be regarded as a protest against abuses in Tammany Hall as much as against the evils that beset the State organization, several Tammany men attended the dinner. Among the latter were at least two Tammany district leaders. Thomas E. Rush of the Twenty-ninth and John J. Harrington, who superseded Charities Commissioner Lantry as leader of the Sixteenth.

O'Brien Pleads for Harmony.

Ex-Judge O' Brien, in his speech, declared that a vigorous reaffirmation of time-honored Democratic principles would result in Democratic victories, and pleaded for harmony.

"The first great need is unity and harmony in our ranks," he said in part. "These are not to be obtained by casting blame or reproach on others for past defeats or poor leadership. Nor should we seek to make invidious distinctions between those we think bore the party banner aloft in honor, or suffered it to trail dishonorably in the dust.

"We have many grounds for uniting and few for disagreement. If we would accomplish aught we must forget past differences, avoid dissensions, and move forward in a solid phalanx upon citadels in which are entrenched the forces enlisted in protecting special interests.

Public Service Commissioner Osborne, who was the first speaker introduced by Judge O'Brien, said the Democratic Party had too long stood for nothing but a negation. The time had come, he declared, for the party to take an affirmative stand.

"I am tired always voting against something or somebody," said Mr. Osborne. "I want to vote for something. I am tired of voting one ticket just because I cannot in decency vote for the candidates on the other. If we insist on having true Democratic principles reflected in our platform and select men of ability and integrity to carry them into effect, we may hope to win Democratic victories again."

"The up-State Democrats have not forgotten, and they should not forget, the scandal of the Buffalo Convention. They have not forgotten the wholesale bribery, the corruption, the bought caucuses, the buying of delegates, and other amiable practices that were resorted to by the leaders who still remain in power, on that memorable occasion. Nor have we forgotten, nor ought we to forget, the throwing out of delegates and the high-handed brutality with which men selected in the manner provided by law for places on the State Committee by their respective constituencies were thrown out and other men substituted with whose selection the people had had nothing to do at the Carnegie Hall Convention a year and a half ago.

"We willl never elect Democratic candidates as long as these conditions continue. There is an independent spirit abroad in the land. The Democrats up State will not submit to that sort of thing."

Mr. Osborne said that the party spirit reawakened by the Saratoga Conference had had much to do with the Democratic victories won up State in the last elections.

"I feel that there is a Democratic tidal wave rising which will carry us to victory in this State in 1910, and if New York goes Democratic then, the same tidal wave will sweep the Nation, with the result that a Democratic President will be elected in 1912," said Mr. Osborne.

Mayor Sague of Pouhkeepsie had something to say on the question of leadership also, and his talk was not altogether peaceful.

Present Leaders Worried.

"We should have something to say about the leadership," he declared. "I think it is the duty of every Democrat who is dissatisfied with the leadership in the particular locality where he lives to say so and to say it as effectively as he knows how. I for my part am so fond of harmony that I am willing to fight for it if I have to. In the meantime, let me tell you, that the present leaders are watching this movement with more anxiety than they have watched any other movement in the last twenty years."

Mayor Sague said he was opposed to any programme that would contemplate the abolition of the Public Service Commission or opposition to direct primaries, though he declared he did not personally believe in the Governor's plan.

"I think it would be a great thing for the Democratic minority to support our popular Governor on his direct primary measure. If the Governor should win this fight he would not run again, and that would help us.

"And there is one thing" said Mayor Sague in cvonclusion. "We should purge our party of the traitors who betrayed our cause in Washington and voted with the Republicans in support of the Speaker's rules."

MURPHY CALLS ON GAYNOR,

But Didn't Bring a "Slate," the Mayor-Elect Says.

As the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet went to the mountain yesterday afternoon. That is to say, Mayor-elect Gaynor, not having found his way to Fourteenth Street, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, crossed the bridge and journeyed but to the Park Slope in Brooklyn to see Mr. Gaynor. Mr. Murphy spent one and a half hours with the Judge. Apparently, he was expected, as the Judge was at home, and the Tammany chieftain was at once received in audience.

The theory that Mr. Murphy called to take tea with the Mayor-elect and discuss Epictetus was not generally accepted in Brooklyn. There seemed to be a notion that the Tammany leader's visit to Eighth Avenue was to submit to the Mayor-elect a list of public-spirited and self-sacrificing Tammany patriots who had volunteered to help Mr. Gaynor run the City Government for the next four years, at so much a year each. In fact, there was an idea that Mr. Murphy took a little "slate" along with him. This fancy, however, was quickly eploded by the Mayor-elect himself last evening, when he received reporters at his home.

Mr. Gaynor seemed a bit put out because a Brooklyn afternoon newspaper, which was on the streets before Mr. Murphy reached the Judge's home, was enterprising enough to contain a complete story of the meeting between the two. It was blithely announced in this publication that Mr. Murphy's call meant that Judge Gaynor had determined to accept from the Tammany leader suggestions as to appointments and to recognize Tammany Hall.

"This afternoon paper said that Mr. Murphy brought a slate here," said the Mayor-elect. "He brought no slate. You know yourself that this paper went to press before Mr. Murphy arrived here, and that it was on the newsstands before he left here, so you can see how much credence should be given to its statements."

Mr. Gavnor would not say what he and the Tammany leader had talked about or make any further statement.

In the morning the Mayor-elect was visited by a delegation of a dozen women, and it was rumored that they were a skirmishing party of suffragettes. Last night, however, it was said that their visit had nothing to do with votes for women. The delegation was led by Mrs. Cothren, President of the Portia Club, and was made up of three members of the Women's Protective Alliance and eight of the striking shirtwaist makers.

The visitors complained to the Mayor-elect that the strikers had not been properly treated by the police, and he promised to do what he could to aid them.

Ex-Borough President Cassidy of Queens was also a Gaynor visitor yesterday morning. Neither would say what was the particular purpose of Cissady's visit.

Tammany Leader Murphy said he had called merely to "discuss the situation," but had not submitted the names of any candidates for appointment.

"Will you call on the Mayor-elect again?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Oh, yes, I shall call on him from time to time. I am very anxious to do all I can to aid, and nothing to hamper him, in carrying out his pledge to give New York the best administration it ever had."

A Tammany leader was asked earlier in the day if he knew any names for Commissionerships that Mr. Murphy possibly might submit to the Mayor-elect.

"Oh, take the list of the Tammany Executive Committee and then some," said he with a laugh.

REAL HARMONY IN KINGS.

Democratic Committee Elects Officers and Mourns McCarren.

For the first time in half a dozen years the Democratic General Committee of Kings County met, apparently in peace and harmony, last night, to organize for the coming year. Everything was cut and dried, teh holding officers being all re-elected without even a murmur of dissent. The new county leader, Deputy Controller John H. McCooey, made his maiden appearance as Chairman of the Executive Committee at a regular meeting of the County organization, and saw to it that the business of the evening was put through with smoothness and dispatch. Mr McCooey apparently made a god impression as leader upon the members of the committee.

The officers re-elected are: Chairman—James D. Bell; First Vice Chairman—Charles C. Wise; Second Vice Chairman—Charles W. Berry; Secretary—Frank E. O'Reilly; Corresponding Secretary—Michael J. Cummings; Treasurer—Arthur C. ESalmon, and Sergeant-at-Arms—Frederick Rummel.

It was decided to hold a memorial meeting for Senator Patrick H. McCarren on Jan. 11. Chairman Bell will appoint a committe of five to arrange for this. A vote of thanks was given to the Provisional Committee which had been in charge of the affairs of the organization since Spring.

Girl Defends Mother's Estate in Court.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Miss Rena Isabella Halsey of Brooklyn to-day surprised Vice Chancellor Walker by acting as her own counsel in defending an action brought against the estate of her mother by William H. Wilson of Elizabeth for a counsel fee of $191. The money was wanted for additional stenographers' fees, and the young woman defended the case so well that the court asked her if she was a lawyer. She replied that doing law work she had made herself familiar with pleadings. Decision was reserved.

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for drug addictions, successfully applied for many years, involves little of the discomfort and other unpleasant features usually attendant upon the treatment of such cases. The period of residence required of patients averages less than three weeks. A high-class sanitarium is maintained, with skilled specialists and careful nursing.

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27.50, 30.00, 32.00, 35.00 to

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The suits concerned are perfect products of our own organization—they are a composite of the richest fabrics, the finest tailoring, the most correct examples of style in Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits and English Walking Frocks. It's rather a paradoxical policy that impels us to reduce suits because they sell too well. It's the reason for this sale at any rate. During the past five years our business in the higher grades of men's suits has expanded. The various lots show broken size ranges much earlier this year than in the past five—we can't fill in missing sizes, hence they are all reduced to 23.50.

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New Model Silk and Cravenette
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At **$10** Each
Regular $15 to $25 Garments

The Greatest Sale of **Fur Coats**

In the History of this Store

One of the most successful—promises to be THE most successful selling event we ever held. It is the climatic moment of a merchandising plan which began in July, when our purchases of Russian Pony and Near Seal Skins were among the largest negotiated.

Pony Skins of equal quality to ours are today worth nearly double the prices we paid in the summer. Judge the money-saving importance of this event by that incontrovertible fact.

The handsomest coats, in the newest models, made of the best selected Russian Pony Skins and fine, lustrous Near Seal, in all the correct lengths

At the Lowest Prices on Record

$69.50
Russian Pony Coats, 50 in. Long,
$47.50
Made from fine quality silky Russian Pony Skin, smart new Tuxedo collars, Chappel's dye, brocade satin lining—jewelled buttons.

$79.50
Russian Pony Coats, 50 and 52 in. Long,
$57.50
Made from fine selected flat silky Russian Pony Skins, beautifully moired—stylish brocade satin lining—very long rolling revere; jewelled buttons.

$89.50 Near-Seal Coats at
$67.50
Fifty inches long, of very fine quality; has the very latest long rolling revere, closes with three handsome buttons, slash back; beautifully lined with satin brocade.

$98.50 Near-Seal Coats at
$75.00
Fifty inches long, made of fine quality near seal; French dye, brocade satin lining and jewelled buttons; value $98.50.

Also a showing of children's Fur Coats, ages 8 to 14 years, at $25 to $49.50.

Second Floor—Greenhut and Company—Wednesday.

$75 Near Seal Coats at $55

Near Seal has not been so popular in years as it is to-day. In fact it is the one inexpensive fur that resembles Sealskin. Dark and rich, dressy and smart—a really stunning and stylish coat of merit at a remarkably low price.

Made from fine near seal skins, French dye, 50 inches long—Tuxedo collar; lined with handsome brocade satin; braid buttons.

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Near Seal Coats	75.00
Blended Squirrel Coats	125.00

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Blue Wolf, Hudson Seal, Black Wolf	$12.50
Black Raccoon, Black Caracul	9.50
Alaska Sable, Blended Squirrel	15.00
White Fox	27.50
Persian Lamb	22.50
Persian Paw	7.50

Scarfs

Blue and Black Wolf	$10.00
Alaska Sable	12.50
Hudson Seal	8.00
Persian Paw	5.00
Blended Squirrel	7.50
Persian Lamb	15.00
Caracul	9.00
Raccoon	6.00
White Fox	32.50

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

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Men's Silk Pajamas

Exceptional Offering

Fancy Silk Pajamas

a large variety of patterns, custom made of unusually fine material; Military model

$2.75, value $4.50

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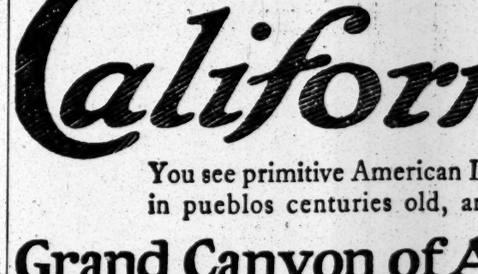

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16x11x4 Inches—English Willow Twigs—Colored Morocco Rim and Lining—Library Scissors—Large Envelope Opener—Gold Plated Handles..... **$6.50**
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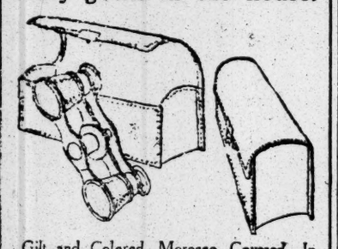
INK WELLS—Colored Morocco—Extra Large Size..... **$2.75**

Midget Opera Glasses

Small enough for the pocket—large enough to see every gown in the house.



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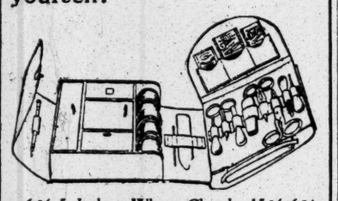
We sew leather—You reap the benefit.

In this case you can sew yourself.



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England to Tax Almost Everything Except Some Raw Materials If They Win.

TO ASSIST HOME PRODUCERS

Graduated Scale of Duties to be Imposed to Produce $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 Revenue.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Birmingham Daily Post to-morrow will publish an article from inspired sources outlining the tariff reform proposals which are likely to be made by the Unionist Government if the Unionists are successful at the elections. The article will be prefaced with the remark that the country's financial necessities are much greater than they were in 1905, when Joseph Chamberlain started the movement. The Post will then say:

"It is proposed to establish a general tariff, placing duties on practically all goods that are not deemed raw material, with the object, first, of raising revenue; second, of assisting the home producer against foreign competition; third, of giving preference to colonies; fourth, of securing better terms from foreign countries, and, finally, of mitigating unemployment by encouraging the home producers.

"The tariff will be of the simplest possible form, not protective in the sense that it is understood in Germany and the United States. There is no intention of having multifarious rates which would throw open the door to Parliamentary intrigue. The plan favored is to allow few materials in duty free, and to impose a 5 per cent. duty on partly manufactured goods, 10 per cent. on articles nearly completed, and 15 per cent. on completely manufactured goods. There will be no variations in this scale, unless in very exceptional cases. There may possibly be a slightly lower duty in favor of the colonies and a slightly higher tariff against countries seeking unduly to penalize British goods.

"Foreign wheat will be liable to a duty of 2s. per quarter, with preference to the colonies, but not the removal of the whole duty. Flour will pay a higher rate in order to encourage home grinding, while bacon and maize will also be excluded from the free list. Important raw materials, such as cotton and wool, will enter free.

"A tariff framed thus, it is estimated, would produce a revenue of from sixteen to twenty million pounds. If the Unionists are returned every possible effort will be made to embody the new duties in the budget of 1910, or at the latest 1911, but the maximum duties will be withheld for two years in order to give time to negotiate commercial agreements with foreign countries."

The Right Hon. George Wyndham, Member of the House of Commons for Dover, speaking in London to-night, intimated the intention of the Unionists to propose a 10 per cent. duty on manufactured articles and 2s. on wheat.

Charles Wright Macara, head of the Cotton Federation of Great Britain, in an interview to-day on the political crisis, revealed himself as a strong advocate of free trade.

"I have been struck," he said, "by the feebleness of the arguments of those who would seriously endanger the cotton trade by changing our fiscal policy. In fifty years Lancashire has doubled in population, doubled its cotton spinning and manufacturing machinery, and built up an export trade three times bigger than its home trade. This enormous growth has been maintained by the cheapness of production. Tax food and mill requisites and our pre-eminence would be endangered. Protected America, where two-thirds of the world's cotton crop grows, exports only 10 per cent. of her manufactured goods, against England's 75 per cent.

"Hitherto other nations have discounted to some extent the handicap which protection imposes upon them by working longer hours, but next year the mills of Massachusetts and Germany will have the working hours reduced to nearly the same be imperiled and every other industry suffers. The teeming population of Lancashire is among the biggest consumers of agricultural products."

APPEAL OF IRISH PARTY.

Redmond Asks Americans, Through O'Connor, to Give Aid in Crisis.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, has forwarded a manifesto to T. P. O'Connor, President of the United Irish League of Great Britain, who is now in New York, addressed to the friends of Ireland in the United States, dealing with the political crisis.

Mr. Redmond congratulates Mr. O'Connor on the success of his mission in America and expresses the gratitude of the Irish Party at the warm response of the American people to Ireland's appeal. The manifesto says: "Never has the situation confronting Ireland been at the same time more critical and more hopeful."

Then, outlining the broad principles of the struggle which has arisen between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, it continues: "As between the two great English parties in this contest, the Irish Party stands absolutely independent. Not for 130 years has such an opportunity been offered to Ireland. The Lords' veto has been recently described by Rosebery and Lansdowne as the only remaining safeguard against the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. All that is necessary to enable Ireland to profit by this opportunity is that the unity, discipline, and efficiency of the party be maintained.

"But the Irish party is threatened with grave danger. Against it are arrayed great and wealthy interests, and the Unionists have declared their intention of naming candidates in every constituency in Ireland, with the avowed purpose of exhausting the party's funds. This policy was tried against Parnell in 1886 and failed ignominiously, thanks to America's generous support. So far as voting is concerned it will fail more ignominiously now than in 1886, but the extra expenditure involved will severely tax the party's resources. We, therefore, would welcome the ever generous support of our friends in America and trust it will not fail us until victory has been won."

CZARINA IS NO WORSE.

Reports That Her Condition Is Critical Are Pronounced False.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—Alarming reports concerning the condition of the Empress originate daily in irresponsible sources. There is no truth whatever in these exaggerated stories. It is well known that the Empress has suffered for two years from the effects of a nervous breakdown and inflammation of the veins of the lower limbs. However, there has been no marked change in her condition, which is in no sense critical.

Telegrams received daily from Livadia show that the Empress is attending the usual dinners and ceremonies of the season. The royal family is expected here about Dec. 12.

AERIAL FLEET FOR FRANCE.

Urgent Need of Airships Is Recognized by Minister of War.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The relative practicability of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes as war units in the future is being discussed following a letter from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator and President of the Parliamentary group favoring international arbitration, to Gen. Brun, Minister of War, calling attention to the fact that France is far behind other countries in the development of military aeronautics.

The Senator's warning has been taken up by the National Aerial League, which has pointed out to the Aerostatic Commission of the Chamber the pitiful position of France as compared with Germany. France's solitary "Ville de Paris" constrasting markedly with Germany's ten dirigible ballons. The commission agreed that it was urgent that the Government prepared a complete programme for the construction of dirigibles and aeroplanes.

The Minister of War has outlined to the Cabinet his tentative plans, and in so doing he said that the dirigibles would be augmented so that in 1911 France would have "a satisfactory fleet," and that French engineers and constructors were now busy modeling and building aeroplanes. It is the intention also to establish a school for pilots, as well as provide a practice course between Nice and Marseilles.

It is understood that the War Department is convinced that the aeroplane will be the more serviceable unit in the future, and plans to strengthen the army in that direction with dirigible balloons.

MARRIAGE COSTS HIS TITLE.

German Prince Who Wedded Woman of Middle Class Yields His Rank.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The renunciation by Prince Frederick von Sayn Wittgenstein of his princely rank with all the privileges associated with the same has been gazetted. Emperor William, as King of Prussia, has conferred upon the ex-Prince the title of Baron von Altenburg.

The renunciation was at the direction of the other male members of the family and in accordance with the law of the family established in 1607, which provides that any member marrying beneath his rank shall lose his inherited right of title. In 1903 Frederick married Marie Louise Vertling, a woman of the middle class.

FIAT

15 H. P.
TOWN CAR
Landaulets and Coupes
$3,500
The Only Car—
that will turn in narrow city streets without backing.
PROMPT DELIVERIES
1786 B'way Between 57-58 Sts.

Imitation Vanilla is Poisonous!

It not only impairs the flavor of your desserts, but it harms your digestion as well.

Burnett's Vanilla is not only absolutely pure and healthful, but it gives a rare, rich, delicious flavor that is decidedly different from any other extract. It costs no more than the ordinary vanilla.

Insist upon your grocer sending you

Burnett's Vanilla

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34 to 35th St.

Two Words About Christmas Shopping

Steady! Don't get excited. Economize time, money and effort by being *systematic.* Haphazard, random buying is usually hapless. *Fight shy of whirlwind finishes.* Plan early; execute promptly. Make a list before you come to the store. You can think clearer in the quiet of your home than amid the tumult and hurly-burly of the aisles. Concentrate your mind on the work in hand. Don't let your thoughts strike off at tangents. *Keep close to the "buy" angle.* Our stocks invite; our prices urge. Among other things that claim your interest just now are China, Cut Glass, Marble Statuary, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Fancy Embroideries, Oriental Rugs, Furniture, Automobile Requisites, Furs, Smoking Jackets, Slippers, Waists, Sweaters, Underwear from France and the Madeira Islands—*but why go on?* The whole store is one huge, monumental Gift suggestion.

IF

the particular thing you need isn't in our advertisement, don't conclude that it isn't in the store.

The advertising is small and narrow compared to the **scope and magnitude of the business it represents.** Newspaper space and its cost have limitations that must be respected. Were we to print **ALL** the strong values now current here, you'd probably not read, and the expense of doing so would **change our prices.** Therefore we give you a hint here and there and ask you to remember that **thousands of other offerings equally attractive abound.** Among the stocks that clamor for recognition, but cannot receive it to-day, are the following:

- Fine Jewelry
- Handkerchiefs
- Umbrellas
- Canes
- Books
- Dress Patterns
- Scarves
- Neckwear
- Gloves
- Leather Goods
- Fancy Ribbons
- Perfumeries
- Pianos
- Oil Paintings
- Phonographs
- Portieres

Automobile Apparel
Fourth Floor.

You know the general policy that marks Macy's? Prices of **all** goods at the lowest notch possible to progressive retailing. **No exceptions.** Pianos, Diamonds, Bric-a-Brac, Oil Paintings, Furs—everything sold as cheaply as it can be sold. No extravagance **anywhere.** That's our idea, and it is devotedly followed.

We apply the highest skill and taste to Automobile Apparel. The garments accord with the very newest fashion thoughts—a grand assortment. If you are frugal you will not ignore such economies. Here are a few specimen values:

Men's Automobile Coats, made of black Manchurian dogskin, full, loose model; large rolling shawl collar; warmly lined with wool; wrists finished with wind shields, sold everywhere at $25.00; special $19.74.

$4.96 for $6.00 Natural Muskrat Gauntlet Gloves, strong leather palms, lined with wool.

$4.24 for $5.50 Natural Muskrat Caps, army model, made with tabs to protect the ears.

$6.94 for $8.00 Boots lined with sheepskin. They are meant to pull on over your ordinary shoes.

Automobile Lunch Baskets
Fourth Floor.

It's scarcely necessary for us to suggest that these beautiful Automobile Lunch Baskets make first-rate Christmas presents. The deep interest shown in them by so many people at this particular time indicates that you've already taken them into your Christmas calculations.

But we will say that our stock is one of the most attractive in the city and in respect to prices, we are absolutely without serious competition.

Wicker Luncheon Baskets, completely fitted for six persons, sold elsewhere at $32.74; our price, $28.74.

Wicker Luncheon Baskets, luncheon and tea equipment for six persons—made to fit in tire trunk, sold elsewhere at $125.00; our price, $109.00.

Green Leather Luncheon Baskets, fitted out for six persons—also space for thermos bottles, dust-proofed cushion; sold elsewhere at $100.00; special at $89.75.

Dozens of other importations at lower and higher prices.

Alvin Silver

An unusual collection of moderate priced diamond jewelry. These pieces, including rings, pendants, brooches, scarfpins and bangles, are offered at special prices, and as the number is limited an early inspection is advised.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
also 52 Maiden Lane

Nahan Franko and Orchestra—Restaurant.

Simpson Crawford Co.
50 Years London Fashion
SIXTH AV. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.

2,000 Men's Shirts, at 70c

Negligee and Plaited Shirts made to sell at $1.00 and $1.25 and bearing a widely known trade mark.

WHEN such an opportunity as this presents, promptest advantage of it should be taken. The Shirts at this extremely low price include an excellent assortment of black and white stripes, also colored stripes, all sizes up to 17½ inches in plain and plaited, cuffs attached and detached. A few mill stains and trivial imperfections caused this lot to be sacrificed at this ridiculous price,

70c

Men's Pajamas, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 values
Men's all silk, silk and cotton, silk striped soisette, striped madras and plain soisette, also a high grade quality of French flannel pajamas. All sample lots, all sizes in a beautiful assortment of colorings, at..... $1.95

3,000 Pairs Men's Half Hose
Large variety of black with fancy embroidery, plain black, solid colors, changeable effects, tan embroidered, self figured, self clocked and drop stitch effects. Make your own selection of colors—put up in neat Holiday box. Sold in half dozen lots only.....6 Prs. $1.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVE.'S FINEST STORE

Jaeger
Sanitary Underwear

A Testimonial from the Antarctic!

Lieut. Shackleton of South Pole fame says:

"We provided ourselves with thick Jaeger woollen clothing * * * Jaeger sleeping bags and blankets were used in the hut."

"Jaeger" testimonials from the Arctic are too numerous to quote. See our Catalogue for particulars.

Jaeger goods give maximum of warmth with minimum of weight.

NEW YORK—306 Fifth Avenue,
" " —22 Maiden Lane,
BROOKLYN—504 Fulton Street,
" " —716 Broadway.

New York to Buffalo by Daylight on the Black Diamond Express

OF THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

is an easy and pleasurable journey replete with bodily comforts and interesting scenery. The equipment of what is known as the "HANDSOMEST DAY TRAIN IN THE WORLD" comprises Observation Parlor Cars, Dining Car (service a la carte), and Buffet-Library-Smoking Car and Coaches, and the service is characterized by courtesy and efficiency to a notable degree.

Heavy steel rails, bridges of unusual strength and a stone ballasted road-bed assure ease and stability, while automatic electric block signals give assurance of safety.

Leaves New York, Cortlandt Street / Desbrosses Street 12.00 Noon, Daily
Time from W. 23d St., 5 minutes earlier.

OTHER THROUGH TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, AS FOLLOWS:

The Buffalo Express 7.40 A.M.
The Chicago Express 9.40 A.M.
The Chicago-Toronto Express 5.55 P.M.
The Buffalo Train..... 7.55 P.M.
Time shown is from W. 23d St. Pennsylvania R.R. Ferry.

Tickets and full information at any Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, or if desired delivered at home or office. A telephone call to BRYANT 4212-4213, the office of the General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1460 Broadway, will receive prompt attention.

A thoroughly experienced and accomplished woman can give specified hours daily to secretary work, thus relieving clients of the details of social correspondence. Entire charge taken of invitation lists and everything pertaining to entertaining and social affairs, also of household accounts, etcetera. Highest references. Address Box 405, Madison Square Post Office.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

Wm. Knabe & Company

47th Weekly
PIANO SALE
TO-DAY

Ideal XMAS GIFTS

WHAT more acceptable Xmas gift can be imagined than a piano? In this Wednesday's sale a number of well-known pianos are included. These instruments were taken in exchange for new Knabe pianos—have been thoroughly overhauled and placed in perfect condition in every particular. The following sharply reduced prices admit of unusual economy in the nick-of-time for Christmas gift-giving.

Grands

Knabe Baby Grand; mahogany; was $950. Sale price..... $630
Knabe Baby Grand; mahogany; was $950. Sale price..... $595
Knabe Baby Grand rose; was $850. Sale price..... $465
Knabe Baby Grand; rose; was $850. Sale price..... $440
Knabe Baby Grand; oak; was $850. Sale price..... $435
Chickering; rose; was $850. Sale price..... $425
Hardman; rose; was $750. Sale price..... $375

Player-Pianos

Knabe-Angelus; was $1,050. Sale price only. $875
Ebersole; was $850. Sale price only..... $510
Marshall & Wendell; was $750. Sale price.. $435
Foster; was $700. Sale price only..... $420
Armstrong; was $650. Sale price only..... $410

Uprights

Knabe; mahogany; beauty; was $600. Sale price..... $490
Knabe; mahogany; like new; was $800. Sale price..... $455
Knabe; mahogany; great value; was $600. Sale price..... $425
Knabe; mahogany; exquisite tone; was $575. Sale price..... $375
Knabe; ebony; very fine; was $675. Sale price..... $360
Knabe; ebony; like new; was $500. Sale price. $350
Knabe; rose; like new; was $600. Sale price.. $325
Knabe; rose; fine condition; was $500. Sale price..... $285
Steinway & Sons; rose; was $500. Sale price.. $320
Steinway & Sons; rose; was $600. Sale price.. $315
Steinway & Sons; rose; was $550. Sale price.. $310
Ivers & Pond; mahogany; was $500. Sale price..... $255
Ivers & Pond; mahogany; was $500. Sale price..... $250
Ivers & Pond; mahogany; was $500. Sale price..... $245
Steck; mahogany; was $550. Sale price..... $265
Hardman; ebony; was $600. Sale price..... $175
Hazelton; ebony; was $500. Sale price..... $160
Gabler; ebony; was $600. Sale price..... $155
Kingsbury; oak; was $350. Sale price..... $165
H. F. Miller; was $550; Special at only..... $195
Bradbury; mahogany; was $500. Sale price.. $180
Bradbury; mahogany; was $500. Sale price.. $160
Mason; mahogany; was $300. Sale price..... $165
Cambridge; mahogany; was $300. Sale price.. $135
Prince & Son; mahogany; was $300. Sale price..... $95

Convenient terms of payment will be arranged.

New Pianos . . $190
$5 Down and $5 Monthly.

New Player-Pianos, $390

WILLIAM KNABE AND COMPANY
5th Ave. & 39th St.

American Bank Note Company
Broad and Beaver Streets, New York

Demand for intelligent help, see Page 17.

TAFT'S MESSAGE ASKS REFORMS

Reorganization in State and Military Departments and General Economy Sought.

BROAD INQUIRY ON TARIFF

New Board Will Learn of Difference in Prices—Tariff Wars Will Be Avoided.

WANTS NO SUGAR INQUIRY

Action to Promote Civilized Government in Nicaragua — Japanese Monopoly in Manchuria Not Shown.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft to-day sent his first annual message to a regular session of Congress. It contained about 14,000 words, less than half the length of President Roosevelt's last annual message.

"The relations of the United States with all foreign Governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally satisfactory," says Mr. Taft in the beginning of the message. The dispute with Great Britain over the North Atlantic fisheries is now before The Hague tribunal. The Passamaquoddy Bay boundary dispute will also go to arbitration, and other disputes with Canada are on the way to settlement. There is strong hope for a general agreement to regulate seal fisheries. Important rules governing maritime matters in peace and war have been laid down at conferences in London and Brussels.

It is declared that the Congo question is in a more hopeful stage. The programmes of reforms are "an augury of better things."

"The attitude of the United States," says the President, is one of benevolent encouragement, coupled with a hopeful trust that the good work, responsibly undertaken and zealously perfected to the accomplishment of the results so ardently desired, will soon justify the wisdom that inspires them and satisfy the demands of humane sentiment throughout the world."

Benevolent Policy in the Congo.

The work of the Liberian Commission is referred to. Its report is now before the Department of State and will be called to the attention of Congress later.

The United States has agreed to enter the conference on the future of Spitzbergen with the reservations that the status of the islands, now independent, shall not be raised; that present vested interests be protected and equality of opportunity shall be maintained; and that this Nation shall not be drawn into obligations to European powers in the matter of administration.

Attention is called to the advance of constitutional government in Turkey and Persia, and, because of the influence long exerted by American schools and missionaries, hope is held out for an increase of our trade in the Near East.

The settlement of the recent dispute between Bolivia and Peru is called "one of the happiest events in recent Pan-American diplomacy." A liberal appropriation is asked for our participation in the fourth Pan-American Conference, at Buenos Ayres next July. It is also suggested that an appropriation be made for an exhibit at the Buenos Ayres Agricultural Exhibition next year.

"To-day, more than ever before," the message goes on, "American capital is seeking investment in foreign countries, and American products are more and more generally seeking foreign markets. As a consequence, in all countries there are American citizens and American interests to be protected, on occasion, by their Government. These movements of men, of capital, and of commodities bring peoples and Governments closed together and so form bonds of peace and mutual dependency as they must also naturally sometimes make passing points of friction. The resultant situation inevitably imposes upon this Government vastly increased responsibilities.

"This Administration, through the Department of State and the foreign service, is lending all proper support to legitimate and beneficial American enterprises in foreign countries, the degree of such support being measured by the national advantages to be expected. A citizen himself cannot by contract or otherwise divest himself of the right, nor can this Government escape the obligation, of his protection in his personal and property rights when these are unjustly infringed in a foreign country.

Protecting American Enterprise.

"To avoid ceaseless vexations it is proper that in considering whether American enterprise should be encouraged or supported in a particular country, the Government should give full weight, not only to the National, as opposed to the individual benefits to accrue, but also to the fact whether or not the Government of the country in question is in its administration and in its diplomacy faithful to the principles of moderation, equity, and justice, upon which alone depend international credit, in diplomacy as well as in finance.

"The Pan-American policy of the Government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government, and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe Doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations, or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

"Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals, and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bank soon to be established in Latin America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future."

Although disturbed political and economic conditions have reduced the imports of the Dominican Republic, payments on the debt by the receiver appointed by the United States have gone on regularly and the plan has shown success under adverse conditions.

Reference of the Alsop claim to the arbitration of King Edward is attributed to the sincere desire of the United States and Chile to free from any strain those cordial and friendly relations upon which both set such store.

"Since the Washington Conventions of 1907 were communicated to the Government of the United States as a consulting and advising party, this Government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another, and in turn by all of the five Central American republics, to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya Government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension or turmoil.

Complaints Against Zelaya.

"The responses made to the representations of Central American republics, as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington Conventions, have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographic proximity to the Canal Zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these republics and the Caribbean Sea.

"I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this Government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the Zelaya Government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which had continued many weeks and was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

"At the date when this message is printed this Government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya Government, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests, and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization. It may be necessary for me to bring this subject to the attention of the Congress in a special message."

Unchanged support of the policy of "equality of opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese Empire" is expressed. Reforms are being supported in China, and our equal participation in the Chinese railway loan seems assured.

"It is gratifying," says Mr. Taft, "that Americans will thus take their share in this extension of these great highways of trade, and to believe that such activities will give a real impetus to our commerce and will prove a practical corollary to our historic policy in the Far East."

Attention is called to the benefit both to China and America from the education in our schools of many young Chinese, whose expenses are paid out of the indemnity fund remitted by the United States.

"In one of the Chinese-Japanese conventions of Sept. 4 of this year," the message goes on, "there was a provision which caused considerable apprehension, in that upon its face it was believed in some quarters to seek to establish a monopoly of mining privileges along the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railroads, and thus to exclude Americans from a wide field of enterprise, to take part in which they were by treaty with China entitled. After a thorough examination of the conventions and of the several contextual documents, the Secretary of State reached the conclusion that no such monopoly was intended or accomplished. However, in view of the widespread discussion of this question, to confirm the view it had reached, this Government made inquiry of the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Governments, and received from each official assurance that the provision had no purpose inconsistent with the policy of equality of opportunity to which the signatories, in common with the United States, are pledged.

No Monopoly for Japan in Manchuria.

"Our traditional relations with the Japanese Empire continue cordial as usual. As the representative of Japan, his Imperial Highness Prince Kuni visited the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. The recent visit of a delegation of prominent business men as guests of the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Slope, whose representatives had been so agreeably received in Japan, will doubtless contribute to the growing trade across the Pacific, as well as to that mutual understanding which leads to mutual appreciation.

"The arrangement of 1908 for a cooperative control of the coming of laborers to the United States has proved to work satisfactorily. The matter of a revision of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan, which is terminable in 1912, is already receiving the study of both countries."

Under the heading, "The Department of State," Mr. Taft says:

"I earnestly recommend to the favorable action of the Congress the estimates submitted by the Department of State and most especially the legislation suggested in the Secretary of State's letter of this date whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad.

Plea for Knox's Plan of Organization.

"The plan to have Divisions of Latin-American and Far Eastern Affairs and to institute a certain specialization in business with Europe and the Near East will at once commend itself. The politico-geographical divisions and the detail from the Diplomatic or Consular Service to the department of a number of men, who bring to the study of complicated problems in different part of the world practical knowledge recently gained on the spot, clearly is of the greatest advantage to the Secretary of the State in foreseeing conditions likely to arise and in conducting the great variety of correspondence and negotiation.

"It should be remembered that such facilities exist in foreign offices of all the leading commercial nations, and that to deny them to the Secretary of State would be to place this Government at a great disadvantage in the rivalry of commercial competition.

"The Consular Service has been greatly improved under the law of April 5, 1906, and the Executive Order of June 27, 1906, and I commend to your consideration the question of embodying in a statute the principles of the present Executive Order upon which the efficiency of our Consular Service is wholly dependent.

"In modern times political and commercial interests are inter-related, and in the negotiation of commercial treaties, conventions, and tariff agreements, the keeping open of opportunities and the proper support of American enterprises, our Diplomatic Service is quite as important as the Consular Service to the business interests of the country.

"Impressed with this idea and convinced that selection after rigorous examination, promotion for merit solely and the experience only to be gained through the continuity of an organized service are indispensable to a high degree of efficiency in the Diplomatic Service, I have signed an Executive Order as the first step toward this very desirable result. Its effect should be to place all Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service in much the same position as Consular officers are now placed and to tend to the promotion of the most efficient to the grade of Minister, generally leaving for outside appointment such posts of the grade of Ambassador or Minister as it may be expedient to fill from without the service.

Merit Only in the Diplomatic Service.

"It is proposed also to continue the practice instituted last Summer of giving to all newly appointed Secretaries at least one month's thorough training in the Department of State before they proceed to their posts. This has been done for some time in regard to the Consular Service with excellent results.

"Under a provision of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, I have appointed three officials to assist the officers of the Government in collecting information necessary to a wise administration of the Tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909. As to questions of customs administration they are co-operating with the officials of the Treasury Department, and as to matters of the needs and the exigencies of our manufacturers and exporters, with the Department of Commerce and Labor, in its relation to the domestic aspect of the subject of foreign commerce. In the study of foreign tariff treatment they will assist the Bureau of Trade Relations of the Department of State. It is hoped thus to co-ordinate and bring to bear upon this most important subject all the agencies of the Government which can contribute anything to its efficient handling.

"As a consequence of Section 2 of the Tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to conduct as diplomatic business all the negotiations necessary to place him in a position to advise me as to whether or not a particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the sense of the statute referred to. The great scope and complexity of this work, as well as the obligation to lend all proper aid to our expanding commerce, is met by the expansion of the Bureau of Trade Relations as set forth in the estimates for the Department of State.

"Into the subject of revenue and expenditures Mr. Taft goes at length.

"Perhaps the most important question presented to this Administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted Congress to throw a greater responsibility on the Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury than had heretofore been declared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of assembling all the estimates of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices, of the expenditures necessary in the ensuing fiscal year, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the Government for the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the President to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

Economy the Most Important Question.

"The report of the Secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by $34,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to $38,000,000, and $1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of $73,075,620. This deficit the Secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama Canal, not out of current revenue, but by bond issues, was adopted in the Spooner act of 1902, and there seems to be no good reason for departing from the principle by which a part at least of the burden of the cost of the canal shall fall upon our posterity, who are to enjoy it; and there is all the more reason for this view because the actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed Jan. 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engineering and construction will be $297,766,000, instead of $139,705,200, as originally estimated.

"In addition to engineering and construction, the other expenses, including sanitation and government, and the amount paid for the properties, the franchise, and the privilege of building the canal, increase the cost by $75,435,000, to a total of $375,201,000. The increase in the cost of engineering and construction is due to a substantial enlargement of the plan of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Culebra cut and by increasing the dimensions of the locks, to the underestimate of the quantity of the work to be done under the original plan, and to an underestimate of the cost of labor and materials, both of which have greatly enhanced in price since the original estimate was made.

"In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible, consistent with imperative governmental necessity. The result has been as I am advised by the Secretary of the Treasury that the estimates for the expense of the Government for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, are less than the appropriations for this current fiscal year by $42,818,000.

"So far as the Secretary of the Treasury is able to form a judgment as to future income and compare it with the expenditures for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and excluding payments on account of the Panama Canal which will doubtless be taken up by bonds, there will be a surplus of $35,931,000.

Secretary Now Figures on Good Surplus.

"In the present estimates the needs of the departments and of the Government have been cut to the quick, so to speak, and any assumption on the part of Congress, so often made in times past, that the estimates have been prepared with the expectation that they may be reduced, will result in seriously hampering proper administration.

"The Secretary of the Treasury points out what should be carefully noted in respect to this reduction in governmental expenses for the next fiscal year, that the economies are of two kinds—first, there is a saving in the permanent administration of the departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government; and, second, there is a present reduction in expenses by a postponement of projects and improvements that ultimately will have to be carried out, but which are now delayed with the hope that additional revenue in the future will permit their execution without producing a deficit.

"It has been impossible in the preparation of estimates greatly to reduce the cost of permanent administration. This can not be done without a thorough reorganization of bureaus, offices, and departments, for the purpose of securing information which may enable the executive and the legislative branches to unite in a plan for the permanent reduction of the cost of governmental administration, the Treasury Department has instituted an investigation by one of the most skilled expert accountants in the United States.

"The result of his work in two or three bureaus, which, if extended to the entire Government, must occupy two or more years, has been to show much room for improvement and opportunity for substantial reductions in the cost and increased efficiency of administration. The object of the investigation is to devise means to increase the average efficiency of each employe. There is great room for improvement toward this end, not only by the reorganization of bureaus and departments and in the avoidance of duplication, but also in the treatment of the individual employe.

"Under the present system it constantly happens that two employes receive the same salary when the work of one is far more difficult and important and exacting than that of the other. Superior ability is not rewarded or encouraged. As the classification is now entirely by salary, an employe often rises to the highest class while doing the easiest work, for which alone he may be fitted. An investigation ordered by my predecessor resulted in the recommendation that the civil service be reclassified according to the kind of work, so that the work requiring most application and knowledge and ability should receive most compensation. I believe such a change would be fairer to the whole force, and would permanently improve the personnel of the service.

"More than this, every reform directed toward the improvement in the average efficiency of Government employes must depend on the ability of the Executive to eliminate from the Government service those who are inefficient from any cause, and as the degree of efficiency in all the departments is much lessened by the retention of old employes who have outlived their energy and usefulness, it is indispensable to any proper system of economy that provision be made so that their separation from the service shall be easy and inevitable. It is impossible to make such provision unless there is adopted a plan of civil pensions.

Wants Pensions for Aged Civil Employes.

"Most of the great industrial organizations and many of the well-conducted railways of this country are coming to the conclusion that a system of pensions for old employes, and the substitution therefor of younger and more energetic servants, promotes both economy and efficiency of administration.

"I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of Congress, and possibly in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our Government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

"The business and expenditures of the Government have expanded enormously since the Spanish war, but as the revenues have increased in nearly the same proportion as the expenditures until recently, the attention of the public, and of those responsible for the Government, has not been fastened upon the question of reducing the cost of administration, which cannot, in view of the advancing prices of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of salaries paid. Indeed, if any change is made in that regard, an increase rather than a decrease will be necessary; and the only means of economy will be in reducing the number of employes and in obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the service.

"Close investigation and study needed to make definite recommendations in this regard will consume at least two years. I note with much satisfaction the organization in the Senate of a Committee on Public Expenditures, charged with the duty of conducting such an investigation, and I tender to that committee all the assistance which the executive branch of the Government can possibly render."

Taking up the sugar scandal in New York the President says:

"I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York City, in which a number of the subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar.

Wants Congress to Ignore Sugar Frauds.

"The Government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due, which might have been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

"Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the Government officers. The Treasury Department and the Department of Justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employes of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by Congress at present, pending the probing by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties."

He then passes on to the general subject of the tariff and says:

"Two features of the new Tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the 'Maximum and Minimum' clause, it is the duty of the Executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the Executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the President makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill—that is, an increase of 25 per cent. ad valorem over the minimum duties, are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the Executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

No Desire to Provoke Tariff War.

"The discretion granted to the Executive by the terms 'unduly discriminatory' is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that it shall find on the part of that country, not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the President with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the President and the State Department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

The new tariff law enables me to appoint a tariff board to assist me in connection with the Department of State in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the Government in the administration of the entire law. An examination of the law and an understanding of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharging the functions imposed upon the Executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comprehensive glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embraced in the tariff law, and to secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries.

Tariff Board Will Inquire Into Prices.

"I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years, and I ask from Congress a continuing annual appropriation equal to that already made for its prosecution. I believe that the work of this board will be of prime utility and importance whenever Congress shall deem it wise again to readjust the customs duties.

"If the facts secured by the tariff board are of such a character as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present tariff law are excessive under the principles of protection as described in the platform of the successful party at the late election, I shall not hesitate to invite the attention of Congress to this fact and to the necessity for action predicated thereon.

"Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the facts are at hand, after careful and deliberate investigation, upon which such revision can properly be undertaken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it. The amount of misinformation that creeps into arguments pro and con in respect to tariff rates is such as to require the kind of investigation that I have directed the tariff board to make, an investigation undertaken by it wholly without respect to the effect which the facts may have in calling for a readjustment of the rates of duty."

Mr. Taft points out that the economy policy has resulted in a reduction of $45,000,000 in the War Department estimates. This means suspension for a year of "all progress in military matters." He believes such curtailment will be necessary only until the revenues grow larger, when he expects to address a special message to Congress asking a revision of our military laws. One of the things on which he places most emphasis is the need of a law which shall provide for promotion of officers by merit and elimination of the least efficient. These men could be retired on a proportion of their pay graduated to their length of service.

Will Ask for General Reform in the Army.

He remarks that our coast defenses "are generally all that could be desired," and "some are rather more elaborate than are needed." He goes on: "There is, however, one place where additional defense is badly needed, and that is at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where it is proposed to make an artificial island for a fort which shall prevent an enemy's fleet from entering this most important strategical base of operations on the whole Atlantic and Gulf coasts. I hope that appropriate legislation will be adopted to secure the construction of this defense."

He approves the plan to have one chief base in the Pacific at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and not in the Philippines. He hopes the dispute over Manila Bay and Olongapo will now end.

Writing of the navy, he says the world tour of the battleship fleet "has increased respect for our navy and has added to our National prestige." He praises our officers, but says the higher ones are "old for the responsibilities of the modern navy," and promises a bill for the reorganization of all corps in the service.

Changes in All Corps of the Navy.

"Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures," he continues, "I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first-class battleships and one repair vessel.

"The use of a navy is for military purposes and there has been found need in the Department of a military branch dealing directly with the military use of the fleet. The Secretary of the Navy has also felt the lack of responsible advisers to aid him in reaching conclusions and deciding important matters between co-ordinate branches of the department. To secure these results he has inaugurated a tentative plan involving certain changes in the organization of the Navy Department, including the navy yards, all of which have been found by the Attorney General to be in accordance with law. I have approved the execution of the plan proposed because of the greater efficiency and economy it promises.

"The generosity of Congress has provided in the present Naval Observatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world. It is being used for certain naval purposes which might easily and adequately be subserved by a small division connected with the Navy Department at only a fraction of the cost of the present Naval Observatory. The official Board of Visitors established by Congress and appointed in 1901 expressed its conclusion that the official head of the observatory should be an eminent astronomer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, holding his place by a tenure at least as permanent as that of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey or the head of the Geological Survey, and not merely by a detail of two or three years' duration. I fully concur in this judgment, and urge a provision by law for the appointment of such a director.

Astronomer to Head Naval Observatory.

"It may not be necessary to take the observatory out of the Navy Department and put it into another department in which opportunity for scientific research afforded by the observatory would seem to be more appropriate, though I believe such a transfer in the long run is the best policy. I am sure, however, I express the desire of the astronomers and those learned in the kindred sciences when I urge upon Congress that the Naval Observatory be now dedicated to science under control of a man of science who can, if need be, render all the service to the Navy Department which this observatory now renders, and still furnish to the world the discoveries in astronomy that a great astronomer using such a plant would be likely to make."

The President also asks Congress to authorize a commission to investigate the present procedure of the Federal courts and to make recommendations to simplify, expedite, and cheapen litigation. "In my judgment," he says, "a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments, and the executions thereof by our courts."

Simpler Methods for Courts.

He thinks the Federal courts are in advance of the State courts, but both, in comparison with the English courts, present delays that "seem archaic and barbarous."

"The platform of the present successful party in the last election," he says, "contained the following:

"The Republican Party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty, and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

"I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made, appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any Fetderal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant, and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable, and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order.

Law to Limit the Power of Injunction.

"Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof, or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within such seven days or such less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

"My judgment is that the passage of such an act which really embodies the best practice in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts will prevent the issuing of ill-advised orders of injunction without notice, and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective.

"The jurisdiction of the General Government over Inter-State commerce has led to the passage of the so-called 'Sherman Anti-Trust law' and the 'Inter-State Commerce law,' and its amendments. The developments in the operation of those laws, as shown by indictments, trials, judicial decisions, and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some suggestions as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present communication, and I shall avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to bring these subjects to the attention of Congress."

Taking up postal affairs, the President says:

"The deficit every year in the Post Office Department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of 1 cent a pound charged on second-class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers, but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second-class mail matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about $63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than 9 cents a pound.

Higher Rate of Postage for Magazines.

"It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 291 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,049, and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus, the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of 1 cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second-class mail matter constituted 65.91 per cent. of the weight of all the mail, and yielded only 5.19 per cent. of the revenue.

"The figures given are startling, and show the payment by the Government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazine, and periodicals, and Congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the Post Office Department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

"A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers, and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

"The total deficit for the last fiscal year in the Post Office Department amounted to $17,500,000. The branches of its business which it did at a loss were the second-class mail service, in which the loss, as already said, was $63,000,000, and the free rural delivery, in which the loss was $28,000,000. Those losses were in part offset by the profits of the letter postage and other sources of income. It would seem wise to reduce the loss upon second-class mail matter, at least to the extent of preventing a deficit in the total operations of the Post Office.

"I commend the whole subject to Congress, not unmindful of the spread of intelligence which a low charge for carrying newspapers and periodicals assists. I very much doubt, however, the wisdom of a policy which constitutes so large a subsidy and requires additional taxation to meet it.

"The second subject worthy of mention in the Post Office Department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good. The postal savings banks are not constituted for the purpose of creating competition with other banks. The rate of interest upon deposits to which they would be limited would be so small as to prevent their drawing deposits away from other banks.

Postal Banks Really Wanted by the People.

"I believe them to be necessary in order to offer a proper inducement to thrift and saving to a great many people of small means who do not now have banking facilities, and to whom such a system would offer an opportunity for the accumulation of capital. They will furnish a satisfactory substitute, based on sound principle and actual successful trial in nearly all the countries of the world, for the system of Government guarantee of deposits now being adopted in several Western States, which with deference to those who advocate it seems to me to have in it the seeds of demoralization to conservative banking and certain financial disaster.

"The question of how the money deposited in postal savings banks shall be invested is not free from difficulty, but I believe that a satisfactory provision for this purpose was inserted as an amendment to the bill considered by the Senate at its last session. It has been proposed to delay the consideration of legislation establishing a postal savings bank until after the report of the Monetary Commission. This report is likely to be delayed, and properly so, because of the necessity for careful deliberation and close investigation. I do not see why the one should be tied up with the other.

"It is understood that the Monetary Commission have looked into the systems of banking which now prevail abroad, and have found that by a control there exercised in respect to reserves and the rates of exchange by some central authority panics are avoided. It is not apparent that a system of postal savings banks would in any way interfere with a change to such a system here. Certainly in most of the countries in Europe where control is thus exercised by a central authority, postal savings banks exist and are not thought to be inconsistent with a proper financial and banking system.

"Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to Congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan, and the Philippines. The profits on foreign mails are perhaps a sufficient measure of the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing American capital to undertake the establishment of American lines of steamships in those directions in which we now feel it most important that we should have means of transportation controlled in the interest of the expansion of our trade. A bill of this character has once passed the House and more than once passed the Senate, and I hope that at this session a bill framed on the same lines and with the same purposes may become a law.

Recommendation for Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona is made with a proviso for separate elections on the acceptance or rejection of the Constitutions drafted. For Alaska he would have a Governor and Executive Council appointed by the President, and not a Legislature.

"In several departments," the message says, "there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of the National resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the Government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

Special Message on Conservation.

"I greatly regret to have to say that the investigations made in the Bureau of Immigration and other sources of information lead to the view that there is urgent necessity for additional legislation and greater executive activity to suppress the recruiting of the ranks of prostitutes from the streams of immigration into this country—an evil which, for want of a better name, has been called 'The White Slave Trade.' I believe it to be constitutional to forbid, under penalty, the transportation of persons for purposes or prostitution across National and State lines; and by appropriating a fund of $50,000 to be used by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the employment of special Inspectors it will be possible to bring those responsible for this trade to indictment and conviction under a Federal law.

"For a very considerable period a movement has been gathering strength, especially among the members of the medical profession, in favor of a concentration of the instruments of the National Government which have to do with the promotion of public health. In the nature of things, the Medical Department of the Army and the Medical Department of the Navy must be kept separate. But there seems to be no reason why all the other bureaus and offices in the general Government which have to do with the public health or subjects akin thereto should not be united in a bureau to be called the 'Bureau of Public Health.' This would necessitate the transfer of the Marine-Hospital Service to such a bureau.

For a Strong Federal Health Bureau.

"I am aware that there is a wide field in respect to the public health committed to the States in which the Federal Government cannot exercise jurisdiction, but we have seen in the Agricultural Department the expansion into widest usefulness of a department giving attention to agriculture when that subject is plainly one over which the States properly exercise direct jurisdiction. The opportunities offered for useful research and the spread of useful information in regard to the cultivation of the soil and the breeding of stock and the solution of many of the intricate problems in progressive agriculture have demonstrated the wisdom of establishing that department.

"Similar reasons, of equal force, can be given for the establishment of a bureau of health that shall not only exercise the police jurisdiction of the Federal Government respecting quarantine, but which shall also afford an opportunity for investigation and research by competent experts into questions of health affecting the whole country, or important sections thereof, questions which, in the absence of Federal governmental work, are not likely to be promptly solved."

He declares that the work of the Civil Service Commission has given general satisfaction and asks that larger quarters for it be provided.

On the subject of political contributions he says:

"I urgently recommend to Congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the House of Representatives, and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign, file in a proper office of the United States Government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections, and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of Congress."

Publicity In Federal Elections.

He recommends the authorization of a commission to decide whether an exposition to show the progress of the negroes in America should be held in 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

In conclusion the message says:

"I have thus in a message compressed as much as the subjects will permit, referred to many of the legislative needs of the country, with the exceptions already noted. Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products.

"The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community, but, on the other hand, they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and the general prosperity.

High Prices Not Due to the Tariff.

"Various reasons are given for the high prices. The proportionate increase in the output of gold, which to-day is the chief medium of exchange, and is in some respects a measure of value, furnishes a substantial explanation of at least part of the increase in prices. The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in acreage production, may furnish a further reason.

"It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but prevails the world over, and that those who would charge increases in prices to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and farm in respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff, or, in many instances, a very considerable reduction."

NOT NEW TO WALL STREET.

Text of It Known in the Financial District as Early as Saturday.

The President's message was news yesterday only to the general public. Wall Street had known all about it for twenty-four hours, and a favored few had known as far back as last week that it was to be an innocuous document.

Wall Street has been at pains to inform itself exactly as to what forthcoming Presidential messages contain ever since the Roosevelt messages began to take on the potency of bombshells in their effects on speculative sentiment, and never in recent years have the inner circles of the Street been without full details of what was coming, even to the entire text, for days before the document had been submitted to Congress.

Although there was comparatively little curiosity to get the exact wording of the Taft message after it had become known that there was no sting in it, full copies were to be seen in Wall Street on Monday, and at the opera and the clubs uptown the text was freely handed about. In fact so general was the knowledge of the gist of the message on Saturday that on Monday traders already looked upon it as discounted. It was then reported over the ticker that what the President's views on the need of amendments to the Inter-State Commerce act and the conservation of National resources would be reserved for supplementary messages in the following plain terms:

Within the next ten days President Taft will send two special messages to Congress. One will be on the conservation of natural resources and the other on Inter-State commerce legislation and the Sherman anti-trust law.

Of course the Washington authorities take precautions to keep the messages secret till they are put before Congress. Because of the great length to which they have grown and the impossibility of telegraphing such a vast amount of matter with any degree of accuracy all over the country at the last moment, certain of the news agencies are intrusted with copies to be treated confidentially until released. Whenever Wall Street gets advance information, and it is generally before any of the confidential copies are received in New York, the elect are invited to hear what has "just come from Washington."

Once the leak was traced to the inadvertance of a publisher here. President Roosevelt had given an advance text to his good friend and admirer, the editor of a monthly magazine. The publication, unlike a newspaper, had to go to press days in advance of the release date. It contained all that Wall Street wanted to know about the message, and advance copies were plentiful in the Street.

H. C. PIERCE NOT GUILTY.

Texas Oil Magnate Exonerated of Charge of False Sw

MRS. WILHELM GUILTY IN SECOND DEGREE

Verdict of Murder for the Killing of Her Husband Against Newark Woman.

TAKEN TO BE A COMPROMISE

Faces the Jury Unmoved—Her Alleged Accomplice Is Soon to be Tried.

Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm was found guilty last night of murder in the second degree by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Newark, N. J., for the killing of her husband, Frank Wilhelm, at their home, 448 High Street, on Feb. 1. With the verdict was a recommendation for the mercy of the court. The jury deliberated five hours, reaching a decision at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Wilhelm, who had shown much emotion throughout the trial, faced the jury unmoved, and when the verdict was announced merely bent her head forward. Her mother, a woman of 70, was in court, with Mrs. Wilhelm's younger sister. Neither was visibly affected by the finding. Mrs. Wilhelm faced Judge Ten Eyck without assistance from court officers, and left the courtroom without a glance at her mother when it was announced that she would be remanded for sentence.

Edward S. Black, counsel for Mrs. Wilhelm, said that he believed the verdict was a compromise. He said he could not tell whether or not an appeal would be taken. Nicholas J. Sica, who was indicted jointly with Mrs. Wilhelm and was named as co-respondent in a divorce suit Frank Wilhelm had started against his wife, will probably be tried within a few weeks, as the calendar is clear. It may, however, be postponed until January because of the East Orange bathtub mystery and the Newark insane asylum case, which are occupying the attention of the County Prosecutor.

Judge Ten Eyck's charge to the jury was considered hostile, and a verdict of murder in the second degree was predicted, even Chauncey Beasley, chief counsel for Mrs. Wilhelm, expressing fear that such a decision would be reached. Judge Ten Eyck called the attention of the jury to Mrs. Wilhelm's proved character, and dwelt upon points in her statements which he said he considered weak. Incidentally he said that circumstantial evidence should not be rejected just because it was circumstantial.

Both Mr. Beasley and Prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott devoted an hour apiece to summing up. The former attacked the credibility of the State witnesses, while Prosecutor Mott presented the State's case as unrefuted in every salient point. He was interrupted once by Mrs. Wilhelm:

"Judge, may I say one word," she cried.

She was silenced by the Court. When Mr. Mott described the finding of the body, Mrs. Wilhelm seemed about to faint, while her aged mother, Mrs. Harriet Stafford, wept.

Mrs. Wilhelm's testimony was the chief event of the closing hours of the trial. Subjected to a fierce cross-examination, she admitted the truth of charges regarding her method of life in Boston and Newark, but denied absolutely that on any occasion she had offered William Levy money to kill Frank Wilhelm, as Levy and others had testified.

"It was not my fault, the life I led," she cried out. "My husband drove me to it. He made me a slave for years. I worked for him twelve hours a day. He made me scrub and do all the house work. I think a man who made me lead such a life was a scoundrel."

Asked if she had ever loved her husband, she said that she had once, but that his actions had killed all her affection. She broke down several times, and her counsel objected to the cross-examination.

The court was again kept clear of spectators.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN SOLD.

$8,500,000 Paid by Reorganization Committee at Court Sale.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—Representing Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., and other reorganization interests Rathbone Gardner of Providence bid in the properties and franchises of the Norfolk & Southern Railway Company, sold at auction here to-day under decree of the United States Court. The purchase price, $8,500,000, is considered cheap for this property, now in the hands of receivers. It was expected that the road would be freed from litigation shortly after the sale is confirmed by United States Judge Waddill.

The next highest bid for the property was made by R. T. Thorpe. Mr. Thorpe's top bid was $8,100,000. While he would not state whom he represented it was said he bid for Philadelphia interests.

Mr. Gardner started the sale with a bid of $7,500,000, but prior to this Mr. Thorpe had offered certified checks aggregating $200,000, which the Commissioners declined to accept because they were drawn on Norfolk instead of New York banks. Mr. Thorpe then offered to produce $200,000 in cash, and the sale was delayed for an hour and a half while the local attorney made a hurried trip down to get the checks cashed.

When Mr. Thorpe returned in an automobile he was accompanied by a police captain in plain clothes, and a special officer of the Norfolk & Southern.

A big metal box contained the money, mostly in gold, and the weight of the receptacle gave those in charge of it all the work they cared to do to transfer it to a private car on which the sale took place. The Commissioners counted the cash, after which the sale continued.

Shortly after the initial bid of $7,500,000, Thorpe bid $7,600,000, and Gardner raised it $400,000. Then Thorpe bid $8,100,000, which was raised to $8,500,000 by Gardner, whom Walter Sharp, the cried, declared the purchaser.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—The sale of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad was of much interest in this city, where the system was largely financed. The embarrassment of the road during the panic of 1907 tied up the Union Trust Company, the largest banking institution in Providence, for a time, but the institution was successfully reorganized under the direction of Rathbone Gardner of this city, who bid in the railroad property to-day.

SHRAPNEL AND SHELL IN ONE.

Germany Has New Projectiles Which Will Perform Double Function.

SPANDAU, Prussia, Dec. 7.—The shell and ammunition works here are being operated to their capacity in the production of new artillery projectiles, which combine the functions of shrapnel and shell. New firing regulations have just been issued to the howitzer batteries which will be provided first with the new missile. It is understood that the whole artillery division will be supplied as soon as practical, in order that a uniform ammunition may displace the two varieties now in use.

For half a generation the War Office has been experimenting, in the hope of solving the problem of a single projectile adapted for use as a shell against material resistance, and at the same time practical as shrapnel against a living target. The German ordnance engineers, it would seem, have succeeded in making such a projectile.

Wolf Brothers Dissolving Partnership.

It was announced yesterday that the Stock Exchange firm of Wolf Brothers, which had until recently been considered an important factor in the trading, chiefly because of some heavy speculative operators who did business through the house, will dissolve partnership on Jan. 1. The five Wolf brothers, of whom Louis Wolf is the floor member, will, it is understood, maintain their business in Philadelphia, while Maurice Bamberger, the remaining member of the present firm, will organize a new firm in which Harry and William Bamberger, both members of the Stock Exchange, will join with him.

RENEW AERO CLUB WAR.

Opponents of President Bishop Bring a New Suit.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, was served yesterday with papers in a suit brought by the opposition faction in the club. Since the boisterous annual meeting and the first suit to prevent the election of Directors there have been rumblings and veiled threats of further legal trouble. These materialized when Gutzon L. M. Borglum and Mr. Hill, members of the anti-Bishop forces, filed a complaint alleging that the constitution and by-laws of the club are illegal and that the club is run by five Directors and that other members are members in name only. The Directors are asked to open the books to all members and give an account of all club proceedings. They are also asked to answer why members have been received under misapprehension.

The complaint rehearses practically all the charges alleged in the first suit, which was dismissed by the court. At the election which followed the opposition mustered but 13 votes, while 218 voted confidence in the present administration.

Mr. Bishop said yesterday that "the complaint is a rehash of their supposed original grievances and it will certainly meet the same fate when it comes before the courts."

MISS ANTHONY'S CHAIR A GIFT.

Historic Relic Is Placed in the National Suffrage Headquarters.

An interesting souvenir was placed yesterday in the National Woman Suffrage Headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue. It was the chair in which Susan B. Anthony sat at her desk during her many years of toil, first for the freedom of the slave and then for the freedom of women. It is an old-fashioned walnut desk chair, upholstered in crimson plush, and bears this inscription:

"Susan B. Anthony's Chair."

It was used by Miss Anthony for forty-three years; first in the headquarters of the Women's National Loyal League in Cooper Institute during the civil war, afterward in her study at her home in Rochester until her death in 1906.

It was presented by Dr. Shaw and Miss Lucy Anthony to her biographer, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

OLD PUPILS HAVE A DINNER.

Alumni and Alumnae of Old Fourteen Boys and Girls Again.

The Alumni and Alumnae of Old Fourteen—Old Fourteen being the grammar school in East Twenty-seventh Street, gathered more than a hundred strong last night in the Gerard Hotel at their annual dinner. There were the younger ones just out of school, and men and women who attended school there in the forties, but they hailed each other as boys and girls, and laughed together in the same spirit.

Coroner George F. Shrady was toastmaster and a principal speaker was Mrs. Hartman Cooper, who taught school in Old Fourteen for more than forty years. When President Davis of the Normal College rose to speak Mrs. Cooper encouraged him.

"You were a good boy in my classes, George," she reminded him.

George F. Scannell, Tammany leader of the Twenty-fifth District, was there with all his family, and all of them Old Fourteeners, he proudly told the gathering. Resting his hand on Mrs. Scannell's shoulder, he said:

"Here is one who went to Old Fourteen when I did, and I've carried her school books ever since I was 13."

Other speakers were James R. Pettigrew, who entered the school in 1846 and later became the Principal of No. 49; former Judge Thomas A. McKennell, Steven Duggan, Professor of Mathematics in City College, and Dr. Edward Stitt, Superintendent of Schools.

Besides the pleasure of the reunions the association is intended as a memorial to Lafayette Olney and Caroline Whiting, for many years Principals of Old Fourteen.

MISSOURI PACIFIC GAINS.

But Surplus Is Less on Account of Unusual Expenditures.

The annual report of the Missouri Pacific Railway issued yesterday showed that the expenditures for maintenance, particularly for the maintenance of equipment, were much larger for the year ended June 30 last than for the previous twelve months. The system expended on maintenance of way and structures $350,000 more in 1909 than in 1908 and on maintenance of equipment nearly $1,600,000 more. The gross earnings for the year were $46,385,543, compared with $44,238,703 earned in 1908, while the total income, including that from other sources than operation, was $14,153,073, compared with $15,467,714 in 1908. The surplus for the year, after providing for equipment trust payments, discounts, &c., was $1,064,509, equal to about 1 1-3 per cent. on the road's stock. There was earned on the stock in 1908 over and above equipment trust payments about 3¾ per cent.

All the principal classes of traffic contributed to the increase in gross earnings, the earnings from freight, passengers, express, and mail being each larger than during the previous year. The larger maintenance expenditures, however, more than absorbed the increase in gross traffic receipts.

SUES ASTOR FOR $10,000.

Nourmahal Coxswain Asserts He Was Injured—Suit Delays Yacht.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 7.—On the ground that he was seriously injured while discharging his duties as coxswain of a launch belonging to Col. John Jacob Astor's yacht Nourmahal, now in port, and that for want of proper medical attention it will be necessary to undergo a trying operation, Adolph Lothe, a Norwegian subject, entered suit to-day in the advisory division of the Federal court against Col. Astor for $10,000 damages, and libeled the yacht.

The yacht was to have sailed early this morning, but the action delayed her and she is still riding at anchor off the city front.

MORGAN TO APPEAL FOR MURRAY HILL

Banker and Other Residents of the Restricted Zone Won't Give Up Their Fight.

WILL CARRY THE CASE UP

Referee's Finding the First Real Defeat the Restrictionists Have Ever Met.

It was learned yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan and other residents in the Murray Hill District, who have met their first real defeat toward preserving the old Murray Hill restriction, limiting the section between Thirty-fourth and the south side of Thirty-eighth Streets, and extending from Madison to Lexington Avenue, are determined to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Carter, Ledyard & Milburn of 54 Wall Street, the lawyers who applied on behalf of the Morgan interests and Mrs. Sarah C. Goodhue for an injunction restraining the erection of the sixteen-story office building by Margaret E. S. Cameron, said yesterday that they would soon file notice of appeal from the adverse report just handed down through the Supreme Court by Referee Charles F. Brown.

While it was explained that the refusal to grant the injunction does not weaken the validity of the restriction in the upper part of the Murray Hill section, it was the prevailing opinion among property owners in Thirty-fourth Street that the decision virtually makes an entering wedge for future business development of that street from Madison to Lexington Avenue.

The decision is also likely to exert considerable influence on the contemplated efforts to restrain Alfred G. Vanderbilt from erecting his big hotel at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. No court proceedings have yet been instituted, but several months ago, when the announcement was made that Mr. Vanderbilt intended to erect a hotel on the property, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn notified Mr. Vanderbilt that he was laying himself open to injunction proceedings provided he continued work.

Despite this the work has gone on and Frederick M. Davies of 30 Pine Street, representing the Vanderbilt interests, said yesterday that the work on the foundation was half completed, and by Spring it was expected that actual building will be well under way.

There are two curious features in connection with Referee Brown's decision against granting an injunction for the Cameron building. The first is that the building, since the application was applied for, has been entirely finished and the offices are now ready for occupants. The second is that only the rear of the building, extending twenty feet one inch in Thirty-fourth Street and thirty-four feet six inches on its northerly line, adjoining Mrs. Goodhue's residence, is within the restricted area.

All the other portions, including the entire Madison Avenue front, occupied land which was formerly the old Middle Road, and this the court holds does not come within the Murray Hill restriction of 1847. This Middle Road ran in a diagonal line northward and cuts out of the restricted area the Madison Avenue fronts of all the residences on the east side of the avenue from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Streets.

If, therefore, the Court of Appeals should uphold the restriction in its entirety it would mean that the rear of the Cameron Building to the extent mentioned would have to be torn down. The referee seems to anticipate the improbability of any court decision to this effect by saying:

> Assuming that Mrs. Goodhue desires to continue her residence upon her property, it is quite plain that she would suffer the same annoyance and disturbance from the erection and occupation of a business building on that part of defendant's lot which is free from the restriction as she would if such a building is extended over the whole lot. Thirty-fourth Street has become a business thoroughfare within the restricted territory. It is not now a desirable place in which to live, and the property there is more valuable for business than for residential purposes.

Madison Avenue, continues the referee, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, has also become an undesirable place to live from the fact that a large department store occupies the block on the east side of Fifth Avenue, extending to within 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, and the delivery wagons, by using Madison Avenue to a considerable extent, cause more or less disturbance to the residents in the block.

An injunction, therefore, concludes the referee, would be of no benefit to Mrs. Goodhue, and for a like reason it would not benefit the plaintiffs in the Morgan case, but he says that if the restriction covered the whole or the greater part of the Cameron property a different conclusion might be rendered.

The only buildings, except the new Cameron building, now within the restricted area of Thirty-fourth Street, that do not come within the term of private dwellings are the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on the southeast corner of Park Avenue, and two or three apartment houses near Lexington Avenue. In 1888, when these apartment houses were put up, a suit was brought to prevent their erection, but the court at that time held that apartments were not included among the undesirable dwellings covered by the restriction.

Lecturers for the Anti-Suffragists.

Margaret Deland is to lecture for Mrs. Gilbert Jones's Anti-Suffrage League at the Waldorf next Friday morning. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst will have a box. Another anti-suffrage speech will be made on Sunday at 8 o'clock, by Miss Emma Goldman, at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. It is only recently that Miss Goldman has added anti-suffrage to the list of subjects on which she speaks. She will tell the women that their place is in the home.

CITY WEIGHERS IN THE SUGAR FRAUDS

Contract Clerk of American Sugar Co. Says They Made Short Returns for Years.

SAVING $800,000 IN DUTY

Attention Being Called to Discrepancies, the Bulk of Cargo Would Be Found Melted Down.

It came out yesterday in the course of the trial in the United States Circuit Court of seven former employes of the American Sugar Refining Company on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in the importation of sugar, that occasionally not only the Government weights but the weighers' weights, differed from the weights of importation as shown by the consular invoices upon sugar which the trust received on its piers about this city. The witness from whom this information was obtained was John H. Thompson, a clerk in charge of import contracts in the main office of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Thompson said that for twelve years he had had charge of checking up the invoices relating to the payments for sugar imported. It had previously come out at the trial that the practice was to take the consular invoices and send them to the refinery—which, in the case of the present defendants, was the Williamsburg Refinery—to be checked. James F. Bendernagel, one of the defendants, did the checking at the Williamsburg plant.

Thompson said that when Bendernagel's returns, consisting of the invoices checked up by the weights recorded by the city weighers, showed a difference of more than 2 per cent., he would ask for an explanation, but in nearly all of these cases, before the explanation was received it would appear that at least 50 per cent. of the cargo had been melted down, making investigation difficult.

During January and February, 1907, the witness said, no such discrepancies appeared, but after February, they became so frequent that Thompson went to Oliver Spitzer, the pier boss at the Williamsburg plant, who is another of the defendants, and suggested that some one must be trying to get Spitzer into a trap. Spitzer replied that he was too smart to get caught in any such way. A schedule, as introduced in evidence bearing on these facts, which showed that from 1901 down to Oct. 23, 1907, the aggregate of all the differences arising in this way between the invoice weights and the city weighers' weights on sugar imported, was $84,190,923, on which the duty at 1 cent a pound would be $841,909.33.

Mr. Thompson said on cross-examination that he told his story day before yesterday in the office of President Thomas of the American Sugar Refining Company, where Felix Frankfurter, assistant to Henry A. Stimson, who is in charge of the Government's case was present.

Richard Whalley, a former employe of the American Sugar Refining Company, who was employed under Richard Parr in the investigation of the sugar fraud, was another witness yesterday. He was under Spitzer on the Williamsburg piers from 1890 to 1902, and again for a while in 1907. Whalley said that shortly after the duty went on sugar in 1900, Spitzer called him into his office and said:

"The duty is going on sugar. You know what Government weighers are. We must get our weights, so roll the ball." Whalley said that Boyle, another of the defendants, was a checker with him at that time, on the Government weighers, and that Kehoe and Voelker were also checking. Kehoe is now on trial; Voelker, under indictment, is ill in a hospital. Whalley said that Boyle and Kehoe had a distinct name for the gang, which was known as the "roly-poly gang."

On Nov. 18, 1907, the witness said, acting under orders from Richard Parr, the Government investigator, he got a job on the piers and watched Hennessey, one of the checkers, who is on trial, checking up the Government weigher. Every time a draft of sugar was put on the scales, said Whalley, Hennessey's left hand would pass down the side of the stanchion in the scale house, then as the Government weigher called off the weight and the sugar was withdrawn, Hennessey's hand would rise again and he would enter up the weight.

The trial will continue to-day.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVIDEND UP.

Preferred Stock Put on a Basis of 5 Per Cent.

The Directors of the St. Louis & Southwestern raised the dividend on the road's preferred stock from 2 per cent. for the half year to 2½ per cent yesterday, placing the stock on a 5 per cent. dividend basis. The initial dividend on this stock was paid last July. This statement regarding the ability of the road to continue the preferred dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was issued:

> The net income for four months was $664,000, and in view of the very satisfactory earnings for the first four months of the fiscal year the Directors believed that the preferred shares were entitled to dividends at the full rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This favorable showing was made in the face of a short cotton crop, and the view prevailed that with the improved condition of permanent way and the increased equipment, together with the excellent outlook for general business, the company can maintain this rate of dividend and have a good surplus.

There is a little less than $20,000,000 of this stock outstanding. The rate of 5 per cent. is the full rate to which the stock is entitled. The dividend is non-cumulative.

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Furs for the Holidays

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Brooch of Rich Design, knife edge scroll with 9 fine cut diamonds. Special at..... $120
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Magnificent Brooch. knife edge scroll designs, with cluster of 15 fine cut diamonds, at..... $175
Cuff Buttons in elaborate designs, many beautiful subjects, in rich, artistic, dumbell styles, set with cut diamonds; special at, pair..... $8.75
Large variety of Rich Cuff Buttons, new novel effects in green, rose or Roman gold, with fine cut diamonds, special at $10.75 to..... $56

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Established 42 Years
To-day's News — To-day's News
Surety Stamps are worth 2½ per cent. to those who collect them—in merchandise, if you wish!

Reduction Sale of Trimmed Hats
$5, $10 and $15 Hats
at One-Half Former Prices
O'Neill Building—Second Floor.
There's no need to enlarge on such news. For forty-two years O'Neill Millinery has held, undisputed, the largest and most exacting trade of the city.
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suggests as appropriate Gifts
SHIRTS
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WAISTCOATS
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Long, Medium and Short Lengths
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Shorty McCabe at the Wheel
"I'm going to have that car so it'll stand on its hind legs and eat sugar out of my hand."
A racy, mirth-compelling story that every automobilist—and everybody else—must read. *All bookshops, 50 cents.*
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CONSISTING OF
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Is the Ideal Purifier and Cleanser for Artificial teeth; absolutely destroys all forms of mouth bacteria and disease producing germs. A clean Plate fits better, keeps the mouth cool, sweet and wholesome and the general health is benefited.
For Sale by All Leading Druggists.
INDISPENSABLE

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The Silent Servant
Don't experiment with incompetent and unprofessional electricians.
Experiments are dangerous—unqualified electricians expensive.
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Presenting Booklet T, illustrating Oriental objects of art, jewelry and chinaware, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts.
Specially fine Chinese Jade.

To Advertisers
To insure insertion in the Christmas Number of The New York Times, next Sunday, advertisements should be in the Times Building not later than noon Friday, December 10th.
Last Sunday's Times contained 201 columns of high grade advertising.
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with news dealers to-day.

COURTS THROW OUT LOAN SHARK DEAL

So-Called Brokers Demanded $4,000 in Return for an Advance of $1,000.

BORROWER GOT ONLY $700

Court Holds That a Youth Who Obtained Advance on Uncle's Estate Need Not Pay Even the Principal.

A transaction so arranged by one of the money lenders who advertise extensively in some daily newspapers that $4,000 had to be paid for the loan of $1,000 is warmly denounced in an opinion just handed down by Justice O'Gorman. The transaction is set aside by the Justice, so that instead of getting $4,000 the person who advanced the money in the first instance gets nothing. No provision is made even for the payment of the seven hundred and some odd dollars which were given to the young man who applied for the $1,000.

Samuel P. Keirns, who now lives in Harlem, was named as one of the three heirs of John Keirns, who died in 1901. John Keirns was once a policeman. He saved money, went into the real estate business, and died leaving an estate valued at about $40,000. Patrick Keirns, his brother, was executor.

The legatees were Samuel P., Irene K., and John Keirns, his grandchildren. John Keirns comes of age Dec. 24, 1909. The will provided that the estate was not to be divided until this youngest of the grandchildren should come of age. If any of the legatees died before the youngest came of age, the estate was to be divided among the other legatees.

Samuel P. Keirns is now 26 years old. In September, 1906, having failed in one or two business attempts and desiring to get hold of some money, the young man read the advertisements in a morning newspaper. He read there one which ran thus: "Legatees may obtain loans upon or cash immediately for their shares in undivided estates; strictly confidential. George S. Bradt, 31 Liberty Street."

In the same office, or in an adjoining office, young Keirns found Mr. Bradt and I. Newton Williams. The two are together now in a suite of three offices at 56 Maiden Lane, where a cripple girl was waiting patiently yesterday. Mr. Williams is a lawyer. Young Keirns was introduced to Mr. Williams by Mr. Bradt. A third party was introduced, who talked about putting up the $1,000, but he withdrew after a little, and Mr. Williams said that Emma W. Wingate, his sister, had some money to invest and might desire to enter into the transaction.

According to Frank E. Carstarphen of the firm of Earley & Carstarphen, 229 Broadway, attorneys for Samuel P. Keirns, the young man went to the office at 31 Liberty Street on Oct. 23, 1906. Mr. Bradt had a $1,000 check, which had been furnished, he said, by Mrs. Wingate, and he went out and cashed it.

"Young Keirns received $500," said Mr. Carstarphen, "and the other $500 was kept, it was explained to him, to cover judgments that might be pressed against him. From time to time the young man obtained small amounts, sometimes $5 and sometimes more, until he had got something over $700. He signed a lot of papers. He thought he was giving security for a loan.

"The papers he signed in their form transferred to Mrs. Emma W. Wingate $4,000 of his part of the estate of his grandfather. As more security he was told to insure his life in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for $2,500 in favor of his estate, which was assigned to Mrs. Wingate, she or her agents paying the premiums. Thus it was arranged that even if the young man died and did not come into part of the estate of his grandfather, there was still the $2,500 for the $700 which he had obtained.

Last year Samuel P. Keirns, thinking that he was being swindled, brought suit to set aside the whole transaction on the ground of usury, and also to restrain the executor of his grandfather's estate from paying any part of his share on account of the papers he had signed. The case came to trial this month and Justice O'Gorman returned this decision:

The undisputed facts in the case show that for the payment of $1,000, only $500 of which was actually paid over at the time, the equivalent of about $4,000 was exacted.

Considering the circumstances which induced the plaintiff to go to the office of the firm mentioned in the advertisement, considering his youth, and considering the gross unfairness of the transaction, no court would be warranted in lending its approval to the conduct of the lenders of the money. It must shock the sense of justice of any fair man.

Concededly the contingency, and indeed the only contingency which was liable to defeat this legacy or devise, was the circumstance that within the space of about three years, or three years and three months, the plaintiff might die. That contingency could be easily secured against, as indeed it was in this case, by taking out a short-term policy of life insurance.

In this case, even if it be considered that the thousand dollars were paid, while as a matter of fact it was not paid, the total amount received being but $700, the interest on that amount for about three years, at which time the fund would be available, would be about $180; the estimated cost of carrying an insurance policy to cover the contingency referred to, would be about another hundred dollars or less, making the total amount to which the defendant Wingate would be legitimately entitled, about $2,280, and yet for that practically $4,000 is exacted.

In other words, what is usually spoken of as a bonus, amounting to more than $2,700, is exacted for an expenditure of $1,280.

This cannot be treated as a bona fide sale, as it was never within the contemplation of the parties, either of them, that it would be so regarded. The fact is, for this payment of money, loan as I believe it to be, the defendant took what was practically an order in the shape of an assignment. It was spoken of as a sale, but it was in effect simply an order upon an executor of an estate to pay, about three years from that time, $4,000. In the judgment of the court the transaction cannot be upheld or regarded with favor, and it is the judgment of the court, notwithstanding the forms that were used, that it was at best and only a loan, condemned by the usury laws of the State, and that plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

Notice was given of appeal. The defendants in the case were Emma W. Wingate and Patrick Keirns, who was named for the sake of the restraining order asked for and granted.

Good Prices for Rare Old Books.

A rare first collected edition of Milton's "Paradice Lost," dated 1645, was sold at Anderson's in East Forty-sixth Street last night for $460. The book contained an impression of Marshall's portrait. It was bought on an order from England, and the name of the buyer was not revealed. Another edition, dated 1167, was bought by a book broker for $420. The Nuremberg Chronicles, the great picture book of the Middle Ages, was bought at the same sale for $200 by another dealer. A first edition of Thomas More's "Utopia" was sold to Bernard Quaritich for $200. The sale for the day brought $6,500.

New French Daily Newspaper Here.

A French daily newspaper, to be called Le Progres, will appear to-day and be issued daily. Articles on music, art, and the drama by Prof. Henry Bargy of the Normal College, Adolphe Cohn of Columbia, Felix Weil of the City College, Auguste George of the Wadleigh High School, and other prominent Frenchmen in this country will be a feature.

If you wish to obtain employment, see Page 19.

COURT CURBS SERVICE BOARDS

Not Corporations' Manager and Can't Usurp Functions of Directors.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The powers of the Public Service Commission over the financial operation of corporations were defined to-day by the Court of Appeals in a decision holding that the Delaware & Hudson Company should have been authorized to issue about $7,000,000 in bonds to pay indebtedness incurred by the purchase of the Hudson Valley Railway Company and certain undeveloped coal lands in Pennsylvania.

The Court, in an opinion by Judge Haight, in which all the judges concur, holds that the paramount purpose of the Public Service law creating the Commission was the protection and enforcement of the rights of the public; that the Commission must simply see to it that the railroad corporations maintain their equipment, tracks and roadbeds in good order and operate their railroads with safety to the public and give proper service; that they should also prevent fraud on the public through the manipulation of the stock market by reason of over-issue of stocks and bonds.

The Court holds that the Legislature did not intend to make the Commission the financial manager of corporations or empower it to substitute its judgment and discretion for that of the directors and stockholders of a corporation as to the wisdom of a transaction; that a statute that made such substitution would probably be unconstitutional, for the ownership of property carries with it the right of occupancy and management, and a statute that would deprive an owner of that right would undermine his right to protect and make his property remunerative.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District last December refused to authorize an issue of bonds by the Delaware & Hudson Company to pay off the indebtedness incurred by the purchase of the securities of the Hudson Valley Company and the coal lands. The properties in question were not included in the mortgage upon the Delaware & Hudson property under which it was proposed to issue these bonds.

The property was acquired before the Commission came into existence. The Delaware & Hudson Company appealed and the Appellate Division set aside on certiorari the order of the Commission which refused assent to the bond issue. The Court of Appeals affirmed the Appellate Division.

The Delaware & Hudson is expected to sell the $6,461,000 of first and refunding bonds, whose issue was refused to the road by the Public Service Commission. The $13,000,000 of the bonds of this issue which have already been sold were taken by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and it is expected in banking circles that the same bankers will purchase the $6,000,000 odd of the bonds covered by this decision.

INDICTS PAPER BOARD MAKERS

Grand Jury After a Combination Like the Fibre and Manila Association.

The United States Grand Jury for the October term was discharged yesterday morning by Judge Holt after handing up a large bundle of indictments, the most important of which was placed under the seal of the court. Ahis indictment is understood to be against the Paper Board Association, composed of forty-two paper board manufacturing concerns operating under the same plan that was used by the Fibre and Manila Association, recently dissolved as the result of Federal prosecution.

Both associations availed themselves of what is known as the Parks pooling plan and come under the provisions of the Sherman act as monopolies in restraint of trade. The Fibre and Manila Association was made up of the wrapping paper manufacturers. They were indicted and fined as individuals and their association ordered dissolved by the Federal Court. Substantially the same state of facts is involved in the case of the Paper Board Association.

The Grand Jury presented Mark Holstein, a lawyer, for contempt to Judge Holt yesterday. United States Attorney Wise explained to Judge Holt that Holstein had attempted to interfere with a witness, directing her not to enter the Grand Jury room or obey a Governor's subpoena. Holstein contended that he was counsel for this witness, a Miss Garvie, who was called in one of the millinery smuggling investigations. The girl denied that Holstein represented her. Judge Holt said that he would consider the matter under the head of professional misconduct rather than contempt of court, and directed Mr. Wise to prepare papers accordingly.

BIG DIVIDEND FOR CREDITORS.

Builders of New Police Headquarters to Pay 65 Per Cent. on Claims.

Creditors of Gillespie, Walsh & Gillespie, builders, who had the contract to construct the new Police Headquarters, who were petitioned with bankruptcy on Dec. 31, 1908, are shortly to receive a substantial dividend on their claims. Leo Oppenheimer, trustee in bankruptcy, said yesterday that as the building had been completed and accepted by the city, he expected to get $150,000 on deposit with the Controller, which had been held back until the building was finished, this week, and he will distribute it among the creditors as soon as the necessary legal form is complied with. He said that he could not state definitely the amount of the dividend, but thought it would be 60 to 65 per cent.

Mr. Oppenheimer said that this was a good example of what can be accomplished by the co-operation of creditors. When he was chosen trustee there was about $200,000 in work to be done on the new Police Headquarters building and no money to do it with. Creditors got together, supplied the materials, and pledged their credit in order to finish the work. A committee of three was appointed, and all the work was under its supervision. Eidlitz & Hulse, attorneys for the trustee, represented all the creditors. In the meantime Messrs. Gillespie and Walsh received their discharge from bankruptcy. Their schedules showed liabilities of $343,331.

H. W. SEABOLD ARRESTED.

Dismissed City Employe Accused of Forging Department Payrolls.

Henry W. Seabold, a former clerk in the Bureau of Sewers in Brooklyn, who was dismissed by Borough President Coler in August, 1908, for falsifying the pay rolls of that department, was arrested at his home, 1,248 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, last night on complaint of John Purroy Mitchel, Commissioner of Accounts, who charges him with forgery. The charge is the result of the recent investigation of Borough President Coler's office.

When Seabold is arraigned to-day in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, the Commissioner of Accounts will try to show that he manipulated the pay rolls by placing fictitious names on them, and after they had passed through the Controller's hands appropriated the checks to his own use.

THE Estey name is too valuable after sixty years of honor to permit Estey makers of the present day to make anything but a first grade piano and sell it at a reasonable price. The fact is that Estey pianos are fair-made and fair-priced. The "Pocket Estey" is a book of Piano Wisdom. Sent free.

7 West 29th Street, New York

Think Right about an
ESTEY PIANO

TRAIN RECORD GOES IN RACE WITH DEATH

Samuel Newhouse Fourteen Minutes Ahead of Fastest Time from Chicago Here.

IN 17 HOURS AND 46 MINUTES

Is on His Way to Bedside of His Dying Brother in Paris—Sails on the Lusitania To-day.

In a race from Salt Lake City to New York, to reach the bedside of a brother who is dying in Paris, Samuel Newhouse, the well-known mine owner, broke the eastbound record of the Twentieth Century Limited yesterday on a special train of the New York Central lines from Chicago to this city, by fourteen minutes. He reached the Grand Central Station at 3:12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, just 17 hours and 6 minutes after leaving Chicago. The 540 miles from Chicago to Buffalo were made in 535 minutes, almost one hour ahead of the eastbound record. But for a delay of forty-eight minutes, due to a disconnected throttle of the locomotive at Hudson, N. Y., the trip from Chicago would have been made in less than seventeen hours. Incidentally, Mr. Newhouse's fare from that city to this amounted to $1,960, 100 regular fares at 2 cents a mile.

Mr. Newhouse's race was made to enable him to sail this morning on the Lusitania, on which he engaged passage Saturday. At 10 o'clock on that day he received a cablegram telling him that his brother, Mott Newhouse, was dying in Paris of a disease thought to be tubercular. Two hours later Mr. Newhouse was aboard the Los Angeles limited of the Union Pacific road, speeding toward Chicago, with reservations made for passage on the Lusitania.

His train was delayed nine hours on the way to Chicago, encountering a blizzard from Cheyenne to Sidney, Neb., with a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. Unable to connect with the Twentieth Century Limited out of Chicago, and fearing that he would miss the Lusitania, Mr. Newhouse telegraphed for a special train from Chicago to New York over the Lake Shore and New York Central lines.

The special, made up of Mr. Newhouse's coach and four empty ones as ballast, left Chicago at 8:33 o'clock Monday night. The 540 miles to Buffalo were covered in 535 minutes, the 69 miles to Rochester in 65 minutes, the 85 miles to Syracuse in 75 minutes, and the 148 miles to Albany in 155 minutes, the train reaching Albany at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, 50 minutes ahead of the eastbound record of the Twentieth Century Limited, and only 19 minutes behind the westbound record made by Frank A. Vanderlip in his trip from New York to Chicago last March.

The one great loss of time was at Hudson, N. Y., twenty-nine miles from Albany, where the engine broke down, owing to a loosened throttle, causing a delay of forty-eight minutes, until another locomotive could be rushed from Rhinecliff, twenty-five miles away. There was no jolt or discomfort when the machinery went out of gear, Mr. Newhouse said later, and he finished the trip, nevertheless, in record time. Mr. Newhouse expressed himself well pleased with the speed and comfort of the journey, and expressed his thanks to the conductor, Thomas Hiney, and the engineer, Mike Cummings.

With his valet, who alone had accompanied him, Mr. Newhouse took apartments in the Hotel Belmont until he should sail this morning. He said he had received no further message concerning his brother.

WEST INDIES

SUPERB CRUISES
S. S. MOLTKE
(12,500 tons)
largest S. S. ever sent to the
CARIBBEAN
3 Cruises from New York
Jan. 22, Feb. 22, Mar. 24
Duration 16 & 28 Days.
$85 and $150 up
Calling at all principal points of interest.
Also cruises to Orient and South America.
Write for beautifully illustrated book free.
Note our advt in S. S. Column.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Diamond Prices and Plain Sense

You need not be an expert in diamonds, you need only possess plain, every-day business sense to understand why diamonds are low priced at this store, even though the market price goes up. If the "ultimate consumer" buys of the retailer, who in turn pays tribute to importers and jobbers, of course the goods come high, whether it is a question of diamonds or anything else.

But if the consumer goes to a firm that buys its diamonds straight from the cutters in Europe, pays cash for them, imports them direct, mounts them in its own factory, and is satisfied with a very moderate profit, of course the prices are low.

They are so much lower at Lamberts' than any other stores that diamond buyers alive to their opportunities are coming to us in increasing numbers.

We bought such a large stock of diamonds before the recent rise in diamonds that we can give care to all comers.

Ask for a copy of the Lambert Jewelry Book, 166 pages, full of suggestions for Christmas presents.

Our store will be open until 10 o'clock every evening from December 11 to and including Christmas Eve.

There never was a better diamond value ever at any jewelry store than this for $25.00.

A sparkling representation of Lambert economy in diamond buying. This gem is sold for $50.

Large, fine white diamonds; would come high if we had not imported it direct. Yours for $75.

Picture shows size of diamond. Let your own eyes be a witness to its brilliancy. Mounted in solid 14-karat gold, $100.00

Lambert Brothers
MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY
Third Ave., Cor. 58th St.

Chicago's Magnificent New Hotel

Hotel La Salle

GEORGE H. GAZLEY, Manager
LaSalle at Madison Street, Chicago.

Chicago's guests are now assured of hotel facilities second to none on the American continent.

Hotel La Salle excels all Chicago hotels in the elegance of its furnishings, the completeness of its comforts, the beauty of its decorations, the excellence of its cuisine and the thoroughness of its service.

Hotel La Salle is one of the finest hotels in the world. The 1048 guest rooms are marvels of beauty and comfort, with the smallest details brought to perfection; single, en suite, with or without bath, all equipped with lavatories, telephones, and individual regulation of heat and ventilation. Each floor has its individual service.

Hotel LaSalle is the center of the business, financial, theatre and shopping districts, and there is no hotel in Chicago which is more easily or quickly accessible from all railway terminals. Special taxi-cab service.

You are cordially invited to inspect the features of Hotel LaSalle

The superb Lobby, as beautiful as any in the world, finished in marble, bronze and carved Circassian Walnut, embellished with gold in the style of Louis XIV.

The sumptuous Louis XVI. Dining Room with its elaborate decorations and service.

The Palm Room, with its sparkling fountain and famous Rookwood tiling.

The German Grill Room, where the cooking is done by electricity.

The Gentlemen's Cafe and Buffet in the Old English style.

The Mezzanine Floor and exquisite Ladies' Parlors.

You will admire the unique Blue Fountain Room, the Palatial Ball Rooms and Banquet Halls, and the numberless other new and unusual features that contribute to the comfort and entertainment of guests.

You are specially invited to see the Kitchens of Hotel La Salle—the most complete and sanitary in the world. They are open for inspection at all times.

You enjoy the world's best when you stop at the Hotel La Salle.

It costs no more to stop at the magnificent new Hotel La Salle than at other first-class Chicago hotels

Lichtenstein Millinery Co.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Clearance Sale

Wednesday Dec. 8 | Thursday Dec. 9 | Friday Dec. 10

Millinery

Gowns, Wraps and Furs

Fifth Ave. 44th and 45th Sts.

B. Altman & Co.

A VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

WILL BE HELD

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), DEC. 8th.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

THE SWEETEST OF STORIES AND THE DAINTIEST OF GIFT BOOKS

Kate Douglas Wiggin's

"May well be the first resort of all who are lingering doubtfully over their lists of Christmas gifts."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Reflects vividly, yet delicately, the peace and simplicity of a Shaker community."—*Chicago News.*

Susanna and Sue

"A delightful story . . . very winsome, full of human touches, and brilliant here and there with the flashing humor which radiates all of this novelist's work." . . . —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Will rank with the best stories written by this popular author." —*Portland Advertiser.*

"Sue is one of those delightful children that seems to belong to Mrs. Riggs alone." —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"The story is told in Mrs. Wiggin's cheerful, sympathetic and loving way, and is an altogether charming addition to her delightful works." . . . —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Mrs. Wiggin's Other Books

The Birds' Christmas Carol
The Story of Patsy
Timothy's Quest

PENELOPE'S EXPERIENCES IN ENGLAND SCOTLAND IRELAND

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
New Chronicles of Rebecca
The Old Peabody Pew

Holiday Bulletin FREE on request

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

4 Park St. Boston

November Gains in Advertising

In November The Times printed 652,223 lines of advertising, increase of 112,635 lines over November, 1908, and a greater increase by 23,066 lines than the combined gains of all the other New York newspapers.

In November The Times printed 184,024 lines of dry goods advertising, an increase of 34,794 lines over November, 1908, and a greater increase by 11,669 lines than the combined gains of all the other New York morning newspapers.

In November The Times printed 68,214 lines of financial advertising, an increase of 19,616 lines over November, 1908, and not only a greater volume of financial advertising than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, but a greater increase than the combined gains of five other New York morning newspapers, notwithstanding that The Times excludes a large quantity of objectionable and questionable advertising matter.

In November The Times printed 34,172 lines of book publishers' advertising, an increase of 1,117 lines over November, 1908, 13,295 lines more than the next high newspaper and 10,011 lines more than five other morning newspapers combined.

In November The Times printed 26,907 lines of railroad and steamship advertising, a gain of 8,427 lines over November, 1908, and a greater volume of railroad and steamship advertising than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

In November The Times printed 20,762 lines of real estate advertising, an increase of 20,022 lines over November, 1908.

In November The Times printed 26,778 lines of legal advertising, an increase of 11,158 lines over November, 1908, and not only a greater volume of legal advertising than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, but a greater volume than five other New York morning newspapers combined.

In November The Times printed 22,076 lines of Want Advertising, an increase of 13,250 lines over November, 1908.

The daily circulation of The New York Times exceeds 175,000 copies, and its city sale is greater than the combined city sales of three other New York morning newspapers popularly ranked with The Times as to character of circulation, while the purchasing power of its circulation is not exceeded by that of any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Books

for Christmas Presents

Books for Young People in almost endless variety

"All Books of all Publishers."

Putnams Retail Dep't, 27 & 29 W. 23d St. New York

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, the prominent Social Reformer, says:

"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Isabella Somerset

Tired brains, nerves and bodies need recreating—rebuilding.

When you feel weary and listless—have no appetite and your nights are sleepless—your doctor will prescribe a tonic—ask him about

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

Albumen—Nature's perfect food in milk—and Sodium Glycero-phosphate—the great brain builder—are combined in Sanatogen to make a food and tonic easily and quickly absorbed by the system. Sanatogen has been used in medical practice for years—always with best results.

We want to send you a free copy of "The Will To Do," a book on nerves and their relation to your every-day life, written by that famed physician-author, Dr. C. W. Saleeby. Write for it *today*.

Get Sanatogen from your druggist or write

THE BAUER CHEMICAL COMPANY
506 Everett Bldg., Union Square, New York.

Anderson & Co.
The Only Perfect 88 NOTE Playerpiano
"Ideal Melodiste"
New Style G
Price $600

Music Roll Guiding Device Device Eliminates Difficulty with the Perforated Music Sheet—Perfect Tracking—Its Features.

To those who seek beauty and high artistic qualities at an extremely moderate price, we cannot too strongly recommend the 88 note Anderson Player-piano at $600.

Player-pianos that ask your consideration:

88 note Anderson & Co. (style G).....$600
65 note Anderson & Co. (style H).....$550
65 note Pierce.....$485
Anderson, 65 and 88 notes.....$700
Ideal Melodiste, 65 and 88 notes.....$800
H. & S. G. Lindeman, 65 and 88 notes....$850

A small first payment will place any of these instruments in your home AT ONCE, and the balance may be settled in small monthly sums, if desired.

Open Saturday Evenings.

Anderson & Co
370 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN
One block above Boro Hall Subway.

DERMOPHILE
(Made in France)
UNDERWEAR

No cotton cloth,
no open meshes,
no linen underwear
can protect you against chill or Winter's sudden changes.

Dermophile Will,
because it is made of **pure wool**—nature's protector.

Soft as satin—a delight to wear and ***guaranteed unshrinkable*** or money refunded.

AT LEADING DEALERS.
Write for Booklet.
THE DERMOPHILE CO., 456 Broome St., New York.

A New Cleveland Train
Cleveland Limited
Lv. New York 8:00 P.M.
Dine in New York and
Ar. Cleveland 7:45 A.M.
Breakfast in Cleveland.
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Impressions
of your office count. Before buying office furniture call and see our stock.
Derby Desk Co
City Investing Bldg
165 Broadway New York

NO BREAD TRUST FOR NEW YORK CITY

President of Master Bakers' Association Says Attempts to Form One Here Failed.

MET SUCCESS IN BALTIMORE

Efforts to Combine the Output Are Confined Chiefly to Grocery and Delicatessen Stores.

There is no "bread trust" in New York City, nor is there any prospect of any such combination being effected here, according to Max Strasser of 67 West 125th Street, President of the New York State Association of Master Bakers. Mr. Strasser said last night that an attempt had been made to form a combination of New York bakers, but that it had failed so far. He said this combination, had it been formed, would not have included the great baking establishments that supply homes and the large restaurants, but only those that supply the delicatessen and grocery stores, where loaf and other bread is sold over the counters.

Max Oscher of 542 West 112th Street, Mr. Strasser said, was the man who attempted to form the bread combination in New York. Mr. Oscher, he said, was a successful promoter of bread combinations, and he cited St. Louis and Kansas City as two great cities in which his efforts to form combinations had been successful. Mr. Oscher was in Baltimore yesterday, and Mr. Strasser said the understanding in New York was that he was working for a combination of bakers in that city. Mr. Strasser added that he believed Mr. Oscher's prospects for success in Baltimore were good.

At Mr. Oscher's home it was said he was at the Hotel Belvidere, Baltimore, yesterday. To-day, it was said there, he would go to Pittsburg. Whether he goes to Pittsburg for the purpose of looking over the baker field there, with the idea of the possible formation of a combination, could not be ascertained last night.

In addition to the cities named it is said Mr. Oscher, who is President of the American Baking Company of St. Louis, and who, it was said last night, had almost unlimited financial backing, might try to form combinations in New Jersey cities, Brooklyn, Boston, and other cities east of the Mississippi. It was reported that the trust had $15,000,000 back of it.

"Suppose that Mr. Oscher had succeeded in New York," Mr. Strasser was asked last night, "is it true that the price of bread would have been advanced 1 cent and possibly more a loaf?"

"No, I don't think it would have advanced the price at all," Mr. Strasser replied.

"What is Mr. Oscher doing at the present time in the way of promoting bread combinations?" he was asked.

"I hear he is working in New York and Baltimore," was the reply, "but there is no chance of such a combination being effected in this city. There may be a chance in Baltimore. Mr. Oscher has succeeded in St. Louis and Kansas City, although it should be mentioned that the McKenna bakery, in St. Louis, the largest in that city, is not in the combination."

Mr. Strasser characterized the "bread trust" story so far as it concerned New York City, as "so ridiculous that it seemed hardly worth while to talk about it."

Mr. Strasser added that a great deal of misunderstanding seemed to exist about the matter. He said that all of the reports about the formation of such a trust were due to an endeavor made by about a dozen New York bakeries, that deal with grocery and delicatessen stores, and small dairy lunch establishments, to consolidate for the purpose of reducing expenses. None of the big family or restaurant bakeries, he added, had at any time been concerned with this movement.

"There is not now and there never will be," Mr. Strasser said, "the least possibility of a bread trust in New York. All the agitation is due to the endeavors of about a dozen factory bakeries to consolidate for the purpose of reducing expenses.

"Enormous as the output of these factories may seem to some, it actually forms but a small part of the bread baked and sold in New York. The largest part of the product of these bread factories goes to the class of restaurants known as dairy lunchrooms, most of the larger restaurants and hotels having their own bakeries, and to the grocery and delicatessen stores, where it is sold to patrons that are not particular as to whether their daily bread is delivered from the factory and sold over the counter in the grocery store, so long as it is 'charged up.'

"The bulk of the bread eaten by the families living within the circle of New York is furnished by the retail bakers, who manufacture their goods on the premises; who sell their bread under the most sanitary and cleanly conditions, just as it was produced, and who, by being in close daily touch with the consuming public, know their wants and preferences, and are in a position to satisfy the same.

"Let me make this fact plain to you. There are in New York City 5,000 retail bakeries, using on an average 15 barrels of flour each day for the manufacture of bread, making a total of 75,000 barrels a week. The total average weekly consumption of flour in New York City is about 100,000, and deducting therefrom the 75,000 barrels used by the retail bakers, and about 10 per cent., or 10,000 barrels, used by housewives who still do their own baking, and the better class restaurants and hotels referred to above, there are left about 15,000 barrels, and that is just about the amount used by the factory bakers, and which, as it must now be clear to all, is hardly sufficient to form a 'trust.'"

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7.—Max Oscher united the largest bakeries in Kansas City a year ago under the name of the Consumers' Bread Company. This company is still operating, and apparently successful.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Bread men here deny the rumor of a trust formed by Ochser.

TRUST FORMED IN BALTIMORE.

Local Bread Combination Said to Have $2,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Although Max Oscher, who has been forming organizations of bakers in several cities, has taken part in the organization of a number of Baltimore bakeries in the last week, Duane H. Rice of Rice Brothers, who are in the local trust, says the Baltimore organization has no connection with any other trust. According to Mr. Rice, the local concern will have a capitalization of about $2,000,000, controlled solely by Baltimore men.

Mr. Rice and his associates admit that their object is to effect economies in buying flour and in the delivery of the finished product. All the local bakeries will be run as at present, each producing its particular brand, but the city will be divided into districts, and there will be co-operation in delivery.

Steamer Rosalind Reaches St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 7.—Six days overdue on her regular passage from Halifax, N. S., for this port, the Red Cross liner Rosalind arrived here this noon. Capt. Smith reported the stormiest weather he ever experienced. All the passengers are well, and the ship sustained no damage. The Rosalind sailed from New York and called at Halifax, leaving the Nova Scotian city last Tuesday morning.

GRAFT IN READING OF WATER METERS

And False Entries by Brooklyn Inspectors Discovered by the Deputy Commissioner.

SYSTEM OF CROOKED WORK

Employes of the Department in League with Men Outside—Indictments Coming.

A system of grafting, involving false readings of water meters and a mulcting of large consumers, which has been in operation for several years, has been discovered by Deputy Water Commissioner William C. Cozier in the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn, and it is expected that half a dozen of the men concerned in the crooked work will be indicted by the Grand Jury in a few days.

After digging for evidence for two years, latterly with the help of the District Attorney, Commissioner Cozier marshaled witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. He said last night that he had not been able to trace any great loss to the city, but that the grafters had obtained many thousands of dollars from concerns and individuals using large quantities of water for manufacturing and other purposes by the inspector overreading the meter.

A confederate in the department would visit the taxpayer and more or less delicately hint that he had a "pull in the water office" and could get the bill reduced for a consideration. The consumer would agree to the proposition, and in a few days would get another bill. This would show a reduction to the real meter record. A portion of the supposed reduction would be paid to the confederate of the Meter Inspector. The consumer, believing himself a gainer, as a matter of fact would be paying what he actually owed the city, plus the amount of the graft. Then the false entries in the books would be altered to the amount of the regular charge.

Another scheme less frequently worked was to send to a water-tax payer a bill showing the correct reading of his meter. Then one of the grafters would dicker with him about a reduction. If an agreement was reached a new bill for one-third of the charge in the first bill would be made out. The consumer would pay this to the city, and an equal amount to the grafters. In other words, the tax would be divided into thirds, one going to the city, one to the schemers and the other being retained by the taxpayer. This plan also involved the "doctoring" of records in the department.

Water Registrar McGuire, who has been aiding Commissioner Cozier and Assistant District Attorney Elder in the investigation, was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday. The Grand Jury will continue the inquiry to-day.

Young Fellows

H&H

Suits & Overcoats $15 to $30

"Ginger" tempered with Dignity—that is characteristic of our suits and overcoats for young fellows.

And every garment for young men is designed specifically for *their* service, to satisfy *their* taste and to express *their* ideas of line, curve and proportions.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

841 Broadway, at 13th St. 265 Broadway, near Chambers St.

W. K. Vanderbilt Took These Treatments in Paris

Some time ago Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was suffering with an acute attack of rheumatism.

His physicians sent him to Paris to take the treatments known as Radio and Mechanical Therapy.

At that time these treatments were practiced only in Europe.

Mr. Vanderbilt was cured, and so impressed that he donated one million francs toward the establishment of a public Sanitarium there for the practice of these treatments.

Arrangements were later made whereby some of the apparatus used in these treatments was added to the regular hospital equipment of the Vanderbilt Clinic in this city.

We have now opened an Institute here in New York, where we are practicing these treatments exclusively; where you can be treated at moderate cost, without interference with business.

Dr. Julius Rosenberg is the Physician-in-Charge.

In his private and hospital practice Dr. Rosenberg has employed these treatments with great success for several years.

The electric rays have the same beneficial health-giving effect upon the human system that sunlight and its warmth have upon plant life—stimulating growth and nutrition, and producing chemical changes which rebuild the cells and nerve-centres of the parts affected by disease.

Diseases long considered incurable have readily yielded to these treatments.

The cases in which these treatments have been most successful are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Disorders of the Heart and Circulation, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Lumbago, Sciatica, Obesity, Chronic Disorders of Digestion and Metabolism such as Gout and Diabetes.

The Swedish apparatus, in connection with electric rays, has proved successful after fracture of bones or dislocation of joints.

Investigate these new treatments. Visit the Institute—go through it—examine our apparatus—see what the treatments are like; or give your name, so we can send you instructive literature.

Hygeia Medical Institute,
4 West 83d St., Near Corner Central Park West.

A vital historical work

The German Element in the United States

By Albert Bernhardt Faust

Assistant Professor of German in Cornell University

An important historical work of great popular interest to many readers.

The first volume deals with the history of the Germans in this country from the earliest times to the present. Beginning with an account of the first Germans who came to America with Lief Ericson in the 11th century, Professor Faust carries the narrative down through the founding of Germantown and the large German immigration to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina in the early 18th century, to the notable part played by them in the pushing out of the Western frontier and in the wars of the 19th century—*e. g.*, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War and Spanish War. He concludes with a general summary of German immigration through the 19th century, and an account of the location, distribution, and general character of the immigrants. This volume is based upon the re-examination of a vast amount of material and draws likewise upon numerous sources hitherto unstudied. It is well arranged and thoroughly documented, yet it is so full of picturesque detail and illustrative anecdote that it is readable from start to finish.

The second volume makes a searching analysis of the influence of the German element in our American civilization, and traces in the most interesting way the influence of the Germans on the material development of our country in both agriculture and manufacture, upon our political institutions, education and social life, and music, literature and the drama and the important part played by prominent Germans of to-day.

The book is lavishly illustrated with maps, portraits of eminent German-Americans, both pioneers and contemporaries, facsimiles of important documents and historical scenes.

In short, the work is the first to deal exhaustively with this important subject, and will be indispensable for historical scholars, and of great value and interest for the general reader, while its appeal to readers of German birth will be unique.

In two volumes, fully illustrated. 8vo, $7.50 *net*. Postage 40 cents

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H. Wunderlich & Co.
Rare Mezzotints
in black and white, and in colors.
Mezzotints in Colors by Edwards
Etchings
by REMBRANDT, WHISTLER, CAMERON, HAIG and other eminent artists.
220 Fifth Ave., bet. 26th & 27th Sts.

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The Arabian Nights
Edited by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN and N. A. SMITH.
"Mr. Parrish reveals a greatness of imagination and a brilliancy of coloring that is of a piece with the vividness of the stories themselves. The editors have made a wise selection that will especially appeal to youth, and the book possesses no less attraction for older readers."—*Boston Transcript.*
12 superb pictures in colors by MAXFIELD PARRISH. $2.50.

Posson Jone and Pere Raphael
By GEORGE W. CABLE.
"The first story is a masterpiece—one of the short stories that deserve to last. . . . The people in the sequel are charming."—*New York Sun.*
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By ERNEST PEIXOTTO.
"An exceptionally beautiful volume. The reader will be alternately delighted with the illustrations, which are in two styles of outline and full tone, and the letterpress which is graceful, humorous, vivid and dramatic."—*Washington Star.*
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Superbly illustrated. 4 pages in color by the author. $2.50 net. Postpaid $2.75.

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24 full-page illustrations. $1.50 net. Postpaid $1.68.

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"He has done for our mammals what Audubon did for our birds, but he has done it better."—*F. M. Chapman.*
68 maps and 560 illustrations by the author. 2 vols. $18.00 net. Expressage extra.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1909.

MR. TAFT'S MESSAGE.

The time that has elapsed since the last annual message of President TAFT's predecessor was sent to Congress is but the span of a single year, yet, if we may judge by comparison with the message sent in yesterday, how great a change has come over the spirit and affairs of this people! We no longer see the wrinkled front and the clinched teeth; the malefactors of great wealth have fled to their hiding places, or, it may be, are reserved for later consideration; in all the land there is no hint of any conspiracy against the Administration; the hostile press has been won over or forgiven, and over the printed pages a benignant countenance seems to look forth upon a world of peace, the countenance of a man and a President considering in calmness and with a philosophical mind what recommendations for the public welfare he shall make to the Congress. Mr. TAFT appears to have written under the conviction that this Nation is, after all, in the main living a wholesome life; he has written, too, and for that all men will be grateful, with a due sense of the shortness of life, insomuch that we are not asked to read a message of twenty-two printed columns.

Mr. TAFT reviews in calm phrases that read almost like a speech from the throne our foreign relations. There is peace everywhere, save that in Nicaragua we have yet to deal with the troublesome ZELAYA, as to whom our course of procedure is yet to be determined. Then the President proceeds to take up in the same spirit our domestic concerns.

We are admonished that as much error and misinformation is likely to creep into ordinary Congressional discussions of the tariff it will be wise to defer further changes in our customs laws until the "new tariff board" shall have carried its inquiries to a point where the duties imposed by the present law may be seen to be plainly excessive and in violation of the principles stated in the Republican platform appear to have been disregarded, then Mr. TAFT will not hesitate to invite the attention of Congress to the fact. This will be a matter of "two or three years." The questions raised at once are whether the so-called insurgent Senators, who with such ability and courage opposed the enactment of rates that seemed to them in plain violation of the party's pledge, will be willing to wait two or three years; and, second, whether the President will be able to make such use as he intends of the "new tariff board." It was the intention of Congress, cynically avowed, to strip that board of all powers save those relating to the administration of the present law. If, under the direction of Mr. TAFT, the three members of the board shall undertake such inquiries as he indicates, we presume Senator EUGENE HALE will be among the first to inquire by what authority money is appropriated to pay salaries and expenses of officials who are performing duties outside the limits imposed by law. Much depends upon Republican Senators and members who are dissatisfied with the Aldrich-Payne enactment. There is a possible menace in the maximum and minimum clause, for the tariff game is one that many can play at. In seeking to play it in our own way we run no little risk of inviting retaliations.

We are sorry to see that the President opposes a Congressional inquiry into the frauds of the Sugar Trust. He sets up the familiar objection that, since the Department of Justice is probing the matter, an investigation by Congress "might be giving immunity or otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing the conviction of the guilty parties." The objection has a certain weight, yet it is perfectly obvious that the Department of Justice will be quite unable to bring out the whole truth, including the truth about the relations of the Sugar Trust to the party in power, and to the legislation for which it has been responsible. The sure way to grant immunity to the chief sinners of this corrupt corporation is to withhold investigation by Congress.

The President insists upon economy in the public expenditures, and wisely. Acting under his injunction to that effect, the heads of departments in their estimates have reduced the demands for the year ending June 30, 1911, by the considerable sum of $55,000,000 below the appropriations of this fiscal year, and there is an expected surplus of $35,000,000 for 1911.

According to the President's understanding and representation there is room for economy in the administration of the Post Office Department. He says that the actual loss growing out of the transmission of second-class matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about $63,000,000 a year. Under this classification newspapers, magazines, and miscellaneous periodicals sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers are carried at the rate of 1 cent a pound, while the President says that the cost of transportation "is more than 9 cents a pound." This he declares to be "an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines, and periodicals." The subsidy, we should say, is not to the publications, but to the railroads and other carriers. Mr. TAFT says that "the average haul of magazines is 1,049 miles." Is it possible that, for example, the Government pays the railroad $9 for carrying a package of magazines weighing 100 pounds from New York to Chicago? That would be the inference from the statement of averages, and the compensation seems high. If these figures are right, it is very evident that the Government's contracts with the carrying companies stand in need of radical revision. If there is any disposition to inquire into the matter, we suggest that the President ask Mr. MEYER, the present Secretary of the Navy, who was formerly Postmaster General, to put before him fully and frankly any information he may have acquired upon this subject, and to recite what attempts he made to institute reforms, why he failed, in what quarters he encountered obstacles, and so on. It might be well to have Speaker CANNON present at the conference. Mr. CANNON knows a good deal about these matters.

The President earnestly recommends the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, and he frankly calls it subsidy. However much we may differ with him upon the subject of subsidies, there is this to be said in praise of his recommendation, that he does not ask Congress to confer bounties upon the already profitable lines between our Atlantic ports and Europe, but bespeaks appropriations in favor of shipping engaged in trade between our Atlantic ports and South America, China, Japan, and the Philippines. There is an obvious inconsistency, of course, between a tariff policy that forbids trade and a ship subsidy policy that invites it. The task of reconciling the one with the other may transcend the capacity of the statesmen of the two houses.

The report of the Monetary Commission, we are told, is likely to be delayed because of the necessity for much deliberation and close investigation. Meanwhile the recommendation for postal savings banks is renewed. We are told that the rate of interest upon the deposits of the people in postal savings banks would be so small as to obviate all danger that deposits would be drawn away from existing banks. We are still unable to see why the poor should be invited to deliver their savings to institutions unwilling or unable to give them a rate of interest such as more fortunate persons have no difficulty in securing from existing banks. Is it not possible that a savings bank system extending over the entire country may be in some way provided for in the act reorganizing our banking and currency policy?

There is in the message a guarded recommendation that the Congress consider the policy of civil pensions for superannuated employés of the Government. It is true, as the President says, that this would enhance the efficiency of the service by enabling the Government to retire men and women grown old in its service, too old to be capable of good work. We understand that there is a movement on foot to support legislation of this character. There is one way in which provision for civil pensions could be made, and we commend it to the consideration of the Administration and of Government employés who favor such a provision for their declining years. We pay $145,000,000 a year in military pensions, almost entirely to the veterans and widows of veterans of the civil war. There is good reason to suppose that more than half of this immense annual sum is distributed among persons who never saw service, who incurred no disability in service, who have no proper claim whatever upon the bounty of the Government, who are, in short, altogether undeserving recipients of pensions. It is well known that the pension list is honeycombed with fraud. If the undeserving pensioners could be struck off the rolls there would be saved to the Government many times the sum necessary to pay decent retiring pensions to civil employés. The reform would be difficult, for the inclination of politicians and of Congressmen is all the other way. But we do not think the country will be readily persuaded to pension its civil servants until in some way the annual expenditure for military pensions has fallen a good deal below the present extravagant figure.

The Republican platform favored and President TAFT approves a statute regulating the use of injunctions. This is all in the interest of organized labor, and, whatever its avowed or putative purpose may be, its actual and effective purpose can be no other than that of permitting strikers to resort to measures of an oppressive or violent nature for the gaining of their ends. The President speaks of "ill-considered" injunctions without notice. When have such injunctions been issued? Such language is an indictment of the courts; it is language to which we became accustomed during the last Administration, but hardly expected from this. A statute of that nature would either constitute an interference with judicial discretion or else it would have no effect at all. We do not think there is any good reason why labor should be exempted from the restraints that for centuries courts of equity have been accustomed to impose upon the acts of persons intending to do harm to others.

THE PHENIX COMPANY'S CASE.

Another regrettable insurance scandal points several morals. Upon the surface an individual was at fault, and certainly there would have been no such case if the President had been worthy of his trust. But that is only the climax of a long line of errors. If the Directors had directed the President would not have had these opportunities. A President under observation and control could not have betrayed his trust. This may seem traveling far from the responsible delinquent to place blame, but it is necessary to go further.

The officials representing the people were not of a suitable class, and for that those responsible for such appointments are blameworthy. This does not mean solely or even chiefly the appointing power. Doubtless it now seems that it might have been more wisely exercised, but it was necessarily exercised within limitations for which it was not wholly responsible. The circle can even be widened to take in all those contributing to make that public opinion which tolerated an inferior class of officials in such power, and in a way made the appointment of such untrustworthy men necessary by limiting the compensation which they received.

The remedies are indicated by the diagnosis. There should be a quickening of attention all along the line. There is nothing in this case which may not to-morrow, or soon, be the case of another company. All shareholders, all policy holders should consider themselves forewarned. Every President should put checks upon himself—before they are put upon him—against excessive temptation. And the Insurance Department should see that its own duties are performed with at least the efficiency of the Bank Department, and perhaps with a hint regarding methods from banking experience. The officials should be the best the salary can command, and due demand should be made for more liberal compensation. And however excellent the officials they should not be allowed to go unwatched. Their work should be supervised at frequent intervals by chartered accountants, and their duties should be altered from time to time so that they cannot make connections likely to lessen their official probity. The lessons and the remedies far surpass in importance any consideration of the specific circumstances.

THE MESSAGE AND THE PRESS.

Long in advance of its transmission to Congress the annual message of the President of the United States becomes public property for pretty much everybody except the newspapers. Mr. TAFT's message, sent in yesterday and published this morning, is no longer news. Wall Street had it last week; some parts of it were on the tape. Letters written two days before Congress had the message have reached this office calling attention to certain of its recommendations. Printed copies have been passed from hand to hand, and no trust magnate anxious for early news about the attitude of the Administration toward the corporations, no broker or speculator concerned about his present or future market commitments has been at all in the dark as to the recommendations in the message.

To the newspapers the message is delivered some days in advance by the Associated Press under the seal of confidence, which they uniformly respect. Mr. TAFT's message has been in the offices of the newspapers belonging to that organization for four days. Although information concerning its contents has been readily accessible to them from other sources, and has been continually given, they have respected that pledge to say nothing about it until it was released at Washington.

This is not just to the newspapers or to the general public, who must depend upon them for knowledge of the document. It would appear that a reform is necessary. If the President of the United States, not this President particularly, for these breaches of confidence have for years been habitual, is unable to guard his communications to Congress from such irregular disclosure, it would appear that he ought to subject to rigid revision the list of persons at Washington whom he takes into his confidence and intrusts with advance copies of the message. Perhaps it will be found necessary to abolish the custom of sending out advance copies altogether. Rather than that the present loose practice should continue, the newspapers would much prefer that the entire message be telegraphed from the capital simultaneously with its reading in Congress, and not before.

"IN TROUBLE AND UNFRIENDED."

There is something to touch the heart of the most callous in the essential provision of the will of the late JOHN MASTERSON BURKE:

> It has been and is my wish that the fortune which I have accumulated shall be used not for my own personal gratification or enjoyment, or for the mere personal gratification or enjoyment of any other person, but shall be used wisely and systematically to aid healthy, industrious, and thrifty persons who are in trouble and unfriended, and more especially to aid and help healthy and poor who shall have been ill, and especially at the period of their recuperation and convalescence from serious illness.

"The thrifty who are in trouble and unfriended," the "poor who shall have been ill"—most of us know the pitiful tragedies that come to these two classes, through no fault of their own, which only "wise and systematic" aid can alleviate. In provision for such aid it is safe to say that Mr. BURKE'S millions are soundly invested.

"14,000 HOURS."

There is real impressiveness in Mrs. BLACKWELL'S account of the "silent siege" of the gates of the House of Commons by "several hundred women, including ladies eminent alike for their philanthropic work and their high social position." One can quite understand the indignation of these ladies and those whom they represented at Mr. ASQUITH for his stubborn refusal to receive a delegation in behalf of votes for women. It seems that the length of time these mute petitioners held their watch "aggregated 14,000 hours," or nearly twenty months, and, though Mrs. BLACKWELL does not give us the date, to calculate the average period of self-denying silence persisted in by the besiegers, it must have been considerable. The proceeding was as dignified as the spectacle must have been impressive.

One does not readily trace the reasoning which, on the failure of this means to secure a hearing, induced some of the ladies to go off and pour ink and chemicals—even harmless chemicals—on the ballot boxes at Bermondsey "as an answer" to Mr. ASQUITH'S refusal. It was, indeed, as our correspondent says, "a foolish answer," and its folly consisted largely in the removal of the good impression made by the previous demonstration. It was in the same spirit as the assaults on policemen, the throwing of tiles, the smashing of windows, and the general disturbance of peace and decency in which the extremists have so strangely indulged. The result is that neither of the great parties nor any of the half dozen factions now preparing for the Parliamentary elections shows the slightest inclination to espouse the cause of woman suffrage. Apparently the fantastic tactics of the suffragettes have deferred such progress as that cause, pressed by rational means, undoubtedly would have made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Business' March Irresistible. It is easy to sympathize with anybody who, having built or bought and long occupied a house which contents him, resents and tries to prevent changes in the use of the property around it that will force him to move away—"pull up stakes," as the expressive colloquialism has it—and establish a new home elsewhere. In a rapidly growing city like New York, however, change is the order of every day, and it will take more than the "restrictions" in old deeds, or agreements made years ago, when nobody knew or even dreamed of what was going to happen here, to stop the steady extension of business toward the north and east.

This movement has been going on steadily ever since the beginning of the city's history, and, just as the Bowery was robbed of its right to its sylvan name and as many a sleepy village has been overwhelmed by the rising tide of trade, so of course the residential character of Madison Avenue—where the avenue still retains that character—is doomed shortly to disappear, no matter what efforts are made to preserve it. The courts are disinclined to sustain restrictions on real estate after the conditions that prompted the making of them have changed, and decision after decision has established the legal presumption that "never" and "forever," in such documents, mean nineteen years, more or less, according to the circumstances in individual cases.

The law is not likely to make much account of purely sentimental values, because it holds them not measurable in dollars and cents, and when it can be shown that an ancient restriction has survived its utility and its reasonableness, that it has come to interfere with natural and legitimate enjoyment and profit from a piece of real estate, then the courts are apt to say in their persuasive way: "Oh, yesterday was yesterday, to-day is to-day; let the slate be cleared and start new." This is most trying to the tempers of those who are not ready to move, but they, in turn, are most trying to the tempers of the more numerous people whom stability inconveniences and, of course, the larger interests are going to prevail in the end. "Business" will not be satisfied with anything less than the whole of Manhattan Island, and sooner or later will have it all. That is manifest destiny.

Another Aviator Perishes. A third death caused by the fall of an aeroplane illustrates the dangerous possibilities of aerial navigation with machines of the heavier-than-air type. Considering, however, that a few years ago the expectation of human flight was considered something little better than the empty dream of inventors touched with either madness or imbecility, and that even yet there is nobody who has had more than a few whole days of actual experience in the practice of the new art, the death list is almost amazingly large.

Of the three fatal accidents that make that list, one was due to the snapping of a wire and the consequent falling off of a propeller. The other two must be ascribed, the first to the taking of needless risks by a reckless expert, and the second to the overdaring of a man who attempted to fly without having learned how to do it. There is nothing in any of them to discourage aviators who are willing to make haste slowly and to keep as far as they can within the known limits of near-safety. The WRIGHTS are not afraid to admit a determination to minimize danger as much as they can. They have done wonderful things, but they attempt no startling feats for the poor purpose of creating a sensation.

The chances are that, with aeroplanes as with automobiles, most of the disasters will be of the preventable sort, and that few of them will be justly charged to the machine itself. Indeed, from present indications, aviation is rather less dangerous than ballooning, and the perils of that are not sufficient to deter anybody with a steady head and something of the sporting instinct. It is a pity that for some time to come the possibility of making new records for height and speed and length of flight will divert the attention of too many aviators from the serious and really important business of learning the rudiments of flight, of studying air currents and vortices, and of increasing the narrow margin of safety for the man who trusts himself aloft. If only they would content themselves with doing a little and doing it well, the promises of the aeroplane would be the sooner fulfilled.

A Mystery of the Interesting. Again is presented for the study of psychologists and sociologists that most mysterious of recurring metropolitan problems—the popularity of the six-day race. Why do people flock by the thousands to the scene of this dismal contest of dull endurance, and remain for what one would think, who thought at all about the matter, were weary hours, watching men circle around and around the track on an antiquated and almost abandoned vehicle?

To be sure, there is always the pleasing—obviously it is pleasing—chance that one or more of the men will fall and break a bone or two, and just the possibility of a fatal accident, but both the chance and the possibility exist all along Broadway and Fifth Avenue, or any other street of heavy traffic, and nobody lingers on the sidewalk watching for disaster. Once the competitors suffered, or seemed to suffer, the agonies of exhaustion after the first day or two, but the law has now removed most of that attraction for the morbid, and there remains only the spectacle of a lot of moderately tired men riding bicycles at a moderate speed.

It is undoubtedly interesting, but why?

MAN HERE TO STAY.

Because of His Desire to Inquire Into the Unknown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From "Pessimus's" article on matrimony I gather that holy wedlock is a failure on this planet, because it perpetuates a frightful war for life. It is claimed by the writer that only among the most thoughtless will such perpetuation be carried on; that thoughtful men are perceiving and refraining from entering that state according as their learning advances.

This superficial view of life and its realities could not pass for a new system of philosophy, and it is to be regretted that some rush in where angels fear to tread. We are here to stay and make the best of it. Man is impressed by nature with an unconquerable desire for inquiry into the unknown, and no amount of discouragement by previous failures will stop him from still continuing his search for the ultimate reality—the final truth—the meaning of the universe.

Repeated psychic and scientific discoveries prove the shallowness of those philosophers who hold "Pessimus's" view of race perpetuation. He overlooks, in his disappointed hopes for the race and in his evident desire for its gradual extinction, that the same conscious or unconscious power that brought man into being has at the same time endowed him with an irresistible power to perpetuate such being. And in spite of occasional and sporadic dogmas issued by disappointed seekers of immortality or of paradise on earth, the human race will continue to multiply and increase (and this even among the most thoughtful) so as to enable the so-called struggle to go on until it has become a struggle no more, and until it has become rather a mutual aid.

Historic facts prove that the earth is more comfortable to-day, and that more harmony exists now than in past ages. Does that vitiate the advocacy of perpetuation? Everything in nature tends to preserve itself. How, then, can we believe the writer of that article that the world is adopting a new system of philosophy which will eventually terminate in an evident self-annihilation or race suicide? No. Real human nature is not such, and never can be such. With every gain (and gains we have) we strive for more, and it is the very struggle to which your correspondent objects that rouses man to competition and search. Life without struggle would be equivalent to continuous sunshine and its destructive results; hence we must have it.

This "frightful war" is far from being a deterrant to matrimony. It is rather an incentive to perpetuate and teach further truths. It is an instinct born with man, continuues through his existence, and dies with him—

> There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them as we will.

We can say, therefore, that to diminish or entirely extinguish the struggle now going on we must apply, not the heroic measure of a surgeon's knife who has no other recourse; we must use remedies which will eventually cut out the whole human race. The point of least resistance lies in a broader, many-sided, and universal view which now seems to prevail, and that is in the training of the human race for more harmonious life, higher moral, intellectual, and physical education, and for the final unification of all reasoning creatures.

S. L. STEINFIELD.

New York, Dec. 6, 1909.

Parental Selection of Wives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call to the attention of "An Oriental" that as civilization progresses the sexes become more and more differentiated. While the Oriental method of the parents selecting the wife might be "the more efficacious matrimonial method" in the Orient, it can hardly be applied to American customs, where women are considered the equals of men. In the Orient all girls are brought up practically the same way, eating the same food and thinking the same thoughts. Of course they are alike uneducated—with only very few exceptions—and marry at a childish age, before their minds can have unfolded what little there is in them. Being an Oriental myself I really cannot comprehend how "An Oriental" suggests the wisdom of parents in choosing a wife when all American girls have that characteristic independence that no other girls possess in any part of this world.

D. A. KURK.

New York, Dec. 6, 1909.

Tu Whoo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has "Unclaimed Flower" ever followed the example of a certain spinster who, becoming tired of waiting for a matrimonial proposal of any description or character, went out to the forest to pray for the realization of her hopes and desires? While she was fervently engaged in prayer under an old oak tree, an owl burst forth with its "Tu whit, tu whoo, whoo, whoo!" Our reverential maiden lady quit her prayers, looked up with surprise that her petition was to be answered so instantaneously, and with tears in her eyes and wringing her hands with joy, she exclaimed, "O Lord, most any one will do!"

J. H. MANN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1909.

Keeping to the Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading THE SUNDAY TIMES, I noticed the article in reference to the French people adopting the English system of vehicles keeping to the left, contrary to the rule followed in the United States. Toward the end the following words appear: "Meanwhile it would be interesting to learn just how the keep-to-the-right rule came to be established in the United States. Was it invented by the colonists, or did it become the fashion as a sort of anti-British demonstration at the time of the American Revolution?"

Answering this conjecture several Sundays ago, at the time of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, in speaking of the early and lasting influence of the Dutch in America, the Rev. James M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn made the statement that perhaps two of the oldest of the Dutch institutions in use at the present time are our rule of "keeping to the right" and our public school system.

New York, Dec. 6, 1909. L. G. ST. J.

THE TCHAIKOVSKY APPEAL.

Only Public Opinion Outside Russia Can Make It Effective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One must indeed be entirely unfamiliar with conditions in Russia at present to believe that the cable sent to Premier Stolypin and signed by a number of prominent Americans in behalf of Tchaikovsky and Mme. Breshkovskaya will in any way help the aged workers for the emancipation of their people. "Permit me to say that we are relying upon your Excellency's assurance that they will have a fair trial," reads the mild appeal to the Premier, who has made the "Stolypin Necktie"—the hangings—fashionable throughout his regime.

Even to-day, when the world outside of Russia believes that all is well in the "constitutional" autocracy, the Russian subjects who can read and who are not in prison for being able to read—(in the provinces people who are caught reading Prof. Milyukov's newspaper, The Retch, or other progressive publications, are arrested and, under some pretext or other, exiled)—find in their newspapers daily records of hangings for crimes that are punishable in civilized countries by brief terms of imprisonment. One of the real reasons for these hangings is that it is less expensive to the Government to hang a person than to keep him in prison.

To those who are familiar with the many pledges and promises made and broken by Stolypin, in his eagerness to cling to his office, and to those who know how a former friend and schoolmate of Stolypin, M. Lopukhin, ex-Director of the Russian Police Department and Associate Minister of the Interior, who indirectly helped to expose Azeff, the Russian spy and provocateur, was tried secretly, was not permitted to speak in his own defense, and was sentenced to exile in Siberia for five years, it will seem childish to suppose that such mild appeals in behalf of Tchaikovsky and Mme. Breshkovskaya can produce any effect upon Russian officials.

Public opinion outside of Russia is the only weapon official Russia fears, and it is for this reason that certain press associations are bribed by the Russian Government for the privilege of withholding or coloring the news that leaves Russia. The Cossack does not blush at veiled rebukes and appeals to his decency and sense of honor. What is going on in Russia to-day deserves the most vigorous universal condemnation.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

New York, Dec. 7, 1909.

"NATURAL PERSONS."

How Can Corporate Property Be Subject to Confiscation?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your valuable review under the caption "What Is to Be Done with the Trusts?" in Sunday's issue leads me to submit for consideration the following decisions of the United States Supreme Court and to invite you to enlighten your readers as to the inquiry which appears inevitably to follow therefrom, and which inquiry I venture to put forward:

1. In the case of the United States vs. Northwestern Express Company (164 U. S. 686) it was held that corporations are "citizens."

2. Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution the rights of corporations are made to stand on the same basis as are the rights of "natural persons."

In the case of Santa Clara County, Cal., vs. Southern Pacific Railroad (118 U. S. 396) the United States Supreme Court declined to hear argument to deny these rights.

3. In Fire Association vs. State of New York (119 U. S. 110) the rule is laid down that a corporation of one State doing business in another is to be deemed a "person" within the meaning of the Constitution.

4. The Constitution affirms to the citizen absolute security in his personal and property rights, and declares that no citizen (or corporation under foregoing rules) shall be deprived of his property without due process of law.

All this being the supreme law of the land, as declared by the Constitution and affirmed by the Supreme Court, which is subordinate to the Constitution, where is the higher power lodged which can issue a process compelling a corporation to sell or otherwise part with its property, as represented by stocks owned by it and voted by it as an inalienable right, as was done in the case of the Northern Securities Company, and as is threatened in the Standard Oil Company case and other similarly organized corporations?

Section 1, Sherman act, declares that certain action is "illegal" and stops there.

Section 2 declares that any combination "to monopolize" is a misdemeanor, but fails to attach any penalty. Can an act which is declaratory only be enforced as penal?

ROBERT R. MANNERS.

Orange, N. J., Dec. 6, 1909.

"The Destruction of Baseball."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ban Johnson, President of the American Baseball League, is quoted from Pittsburg as saying that he is not trying to dictate to the National League whom it shall or shall not elect President, but that if Mr. Ward is elected the American League will withdraw from the National Commission, which he says would be ruinous to everybody in both leagues. Here is a person contradicting himself in a single sentence. He is not trying to dictate, yet will separate from the National Commission if the major league selects a President distasteful to him.

He also predicts, with an air of delight, that his act would be the destruction of baseball.

Westchester, Dec. 6, 1909. F. G.

Children's Free Seats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I beg for space to interest possibly the public and more necessarily the officials and managers of our various roads—the elevated, Subway, and surface lines—in the ever-increasing wrong of having seats occupied by children, for whom no fares have been paid, while adults, often elderly people among them, are compelled to remain standing? There may be one parent in twenty who is well bred enough to have a child give up its seat to an adult or to recognize the fact that no fare has been paid for the seat occupied.

MRS. K. IRVING HARVEY.

New York, Dec. 7, 1909.

Civilian Rifle Practice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by THE TIMES that Secretary of War Dickinson recommends that rifle practice be stimulated. I have been trying for some time to find a place where I can practice with a rifle. It seems to me that there should be either some way in which civilians could be admitted to an armory for rifle practice or some club devoted to that purpose. Do you know of any such?

RALPH N. PRENTISS.

New York, Dec. 7, 1909.

Bedtime Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I and the other mothers of the Bronx Mothers' Club would like to have bedtime stories for children suggestive of sleep and peace and comfort and healthful rest, not like some of the stories that we have read telling of adventures that only rouse instead of quieting the youthful mind at bedtime.

MRS. SAMUEL ZILBERMAN.

New York, Dec. 7, 1909.

HATTIE HATLEY AND HER HUGE HAT.

High up the airship sailed around—
'Twas filled with happy people—
A thousand feet above the ground,
Above the tallest steeple.
One drawback only knew the crowd,
'Twas Hattie's hat tremendous,
For every time she moved or bowed,
They cried: "Great Heaven, defend us!"

But suddenly the casing burst,
The ship sank fast and faster,
And they were all in tears immersed,
In prospect of disaster.
Down, down they plunged, till Hattie cried:
"Join hands and watch intently!"
And holding on to Hattie's hat,
They settled earthward, gently.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

PROF. TERRY ASSAILS ELIOT'S BOOK SHELF

A Good Advertisement, But a Sad Blow at Education, Says Columbia Man.

AGAINST ELECTIVE SYSTEM

Students Too Young to Choose Their Work—Neither Culture Nor Polish Education's Purpose.

Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry of the Columbia School of Law, in the December issue of The Columbia Quarterly, attacks the "five-foot book shelf" liberal education idea of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, and with it the free elective system, another of Dr. Eliot's pet educational hobbies.

"Law as an Educational Study" is the title of the article. It makes the point that as mental training the law is not surpassed by any other study. Prof. Terry deplores the tendency of the elective system to equip the college student with scraps of knowledge, to the neglect of true mental training.

"Education," says Prof. Terry, "does not consist merely in the acquisition of knowledge. Its purpose is not culture; at least, it should not be. Its purpose is not polish. Some of the most highly polished vessels give out the hollowest sound. And, finally, education is not a process of the dissipation of the mental faculties over a vast array of subjects, many of them to be toyed with for a moment and none of them to be mastered.

"The misconception of education," he continues, "has found recent illustration in a statement by a well-known educator that any person may educate himself by spending ten minutes a day on five feet of books, provided he, the educator, were allowed to select the books. This is a good advertisement for the books, but a sad blow at education. If the reply were made to him that no one could possibly be educated in that way, such reply would not be nearly so reckless as his statement, but much more truthful. The idea that educational institutions largely consist in books has long since become obsolete, or should have, if it has not.

"It is the trained, disciplined minds of instructors, leading and guiding from day to day through the various processes of thought those who attend for instruction, that make a genuine educational institution. Nothing will do as a substitute—neither books, nor application to them, nor splendid buildings, nor laboratory equipment. All those material things have their uses, but at best they are merely incidental.

"Our chief trouble has been that we have too often regarded the mind as a stomach to be overloaded with all sorts of things, digestible and indigestible, and without any proper consideration of consequences. But the mind is not a receptacle to be crammed with unrelated chunks of information. It is rather like a set of muscles, to be strengthened and made flexible and accustomed to hard and varied exercises, until its use becomes perfectly natural, yes, even automatic, and until it is a delight to the student touse it. The thinker delights in his thought, 'Even as a strong man delights to run a race.'"

Referring to the wide elective system now in vogue at Harvard, Columbia, and other universities, Prof. Terry says:

"The introduction of that system when it was first proposed was hailed with acclaim as an inspiration of genius. In fact, it was no such thing. What boy of seventeen, which is the average age at which the student enters college, is capable of selecting from a mass of subjects those which are best adapted to the training of his mind? What does he know at that age of the probabilities of his future? How can he tell what his life work is going to be? And if he did know, what difference would that make? He might accumulate a few facts along the line of his intended work, which he would be just as likely to forget, and meanwhile he would miss the real purpose of his college course, which is not at all the accumulation of knowledge."

Speaking of the law as an educational study, Prof. Terry asserts that it is the most conducive of any subject to logical thought. It is also "better adapted to the training of the reasoning powers," besides giving "more mental discipline than the others."

Prof. Terry does not seem to be an overenthusiastic advocate, under present conditions, of the application in all cases of the rule requiring a previous college education for admission to law schools. Of this requirement, now in force in the Columbia and Harvard Law Schools, he says:

"We have all seen men in law schools who have had the advantage of the so-called college education, whose minds seem to be almost, if not quite, untrained, and, on the other hand, we have frequently seen men who have had no such previous college course, but who, driven by stern necessity to earn by their own unaided efforts sufficient means to support themselves and others dependent upon them, have disciplined and educated their minds more truly and far more thoroughly than many a man who has been through college. It is not of importance how much school or college he goes through, but it is of vast importance how much school or college goes through him."

GALLERY NOTES.

Twenty Impressive Paintings of the West by Remington at Knoedler's.

At the Knoedler Gallery are twenty or more paintings by Frederic Remington, most of them pictures of the West, with the Indian playing the leading part. These pictures, it is safe to assume, will increase in interest as the opportunity to study Indian life becomes more rare with extending civilization. With many merits as a painter, an energetic draughtsmanship not the least of them, Mr. Remington's devotion to the portrayal of this side of our American scene is what insures permanence of interest in his work.

Many a good painting falls by the way in the march of history, but seldom a chronicle so intimately connected with the origins of a great nation as these various canvases form. All of them, from this point of view, are impressive, and in many of them the picturesqueness inherent in the untamiliar episodes is cleverly subdued to a more aesthetically rewarding, if less piquant, beauty of surface and color.

The color is for the most part hot with violent contraste of light and dark effects of burning sunlight, translated with a very different technique from that employed by Fromentin in his paintings of the African desert, and showing by the very abruptness and crudity of the color schemes a certain sympathetic response to that raw emphasis of the West which is to be noted in travelers' tales. It is in the night scenes, however, that as mere art lovers we find the most satisfaction. "The Winter Campaign," to take a notable example, shows the backs of a group of horses ranged about a campfire, the light of which appears not too insistently within the circle of their finely modeled forms. The general color of the picture is blue, and the tone dark. The indication of the figures of the men in the middle distance gathered around the fire is admirably done, and the whole effect is of sincere workmanship and a strong feeling for characteristic sentiment.

At the Scott & Fowles Gallery this week is a group of portraits by Mr. Louis Betts, the most ambitious being a double portrait of Miss Mildred Blair and Mme. Soriano, full-length figures, gracefully drawn. The most attractive picture of the small collection is a child's head called "Apple Blossoms," in which the modeling in the half tones is very cleverly done.

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries the art collection of Herr Ritter Jurnitschek von Wehrstedt is on view prior to its sale on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. It contains objects of art, several old pictures, a good deal of oak furniture, old cabinets, chairs, &c., handsomely carved, and some excellent tapestries, one in particular of a hunting scene in which the color is mellow and the figures spirited. All the furnishings, including the rugs and textiles, are sober in tone, rich and harmonious expressions of the Gothic mood, although many of the pieces are in Renaissance and even eighteenth century style.

YVETTE GUILBERT IN BALLADSOLDANDNEW

A Charming Programme Well Received at the Belasco-Stuyvesant.

FIRST OF SPECIAL MATINEES

Singer's Interesting Recital to be Repeated This and Friday Afternoons.

One of the generally accepted facts in a profession which is largely theoretical is that the success of acting depends almost as much upon the audience as upon the players themselves. Certainly, when the player is a monologist, obliged to carry plot and incident and characters through the varying moods of his or her own interpretation, the attitude of those in front must figure largely in the result. A better illustration has seldom come along than Yvette Guilbert, who, from being caviare to the vaudeville general, finds her proper place again in a theatre of another sort and before a special audience, able to adapt itself and respond to the delicate expressions of her very charming and illuminating art.

It is a fortunate thing for both Mme. Guilbert and ourselves that this series of special matinees at the Belasco-Stuyvesant has been arranged. The artiste is again encouraged—as she certainly was not in the vaudeville theatres—to give of her best, and the occasions will serve to show her that not all of us are Philistines and barbarians. As it is, there is little likelihood that she will come soon again, so the present opportunities had better be seized by those who wish to study an especially charming personality and an art almost unique.

For her programme yesterday, wholly French, even to the little speech of thanks for deliverance after the curtain had closed for the last time, Mme. Guilbert chose a varied assortment of things, dainty or dramatic as the case might be, rustic ballads, ballads of yesteryear, and ballads of to-day, providing a sort of gamut of the lighter songs of France with the ever-present love story as a frequently recurring motive, and occasionally the grim note of tragedy suggested or expressed.

One looks for strong contrasts from this singer, variations of thought and character conveyed in broad dashes of lyric color, with the voice and the movement conforming to the picture. Be it a flowery meadow, a rippling stream, the clang of a richly sonorous bell calling the peasants to mass, the deep-throated tones of the father confessor, or the piping voice of the child, each and all find expression in her varied mimicry. And one gets from her singing an atmosphere, so to speak, which the combined efforts of make-up, scenery, and acting to often fail to convey.

Mr. Elmer B. Harris, acting, as he expressed it, in the rôle of "Cook's guide" through Mme. Guilbert's recital, provided the key to her songs, but the singer is so graphic in her style that he was scarcely needed.

Certainly one of the happiest of her numbers yesterday was the Breton legend of the little girl who loves her father confessor and who tells him she must die if he goes away, naively inquiring if he will weep for her, and told in reply that in such a case he must sing requiescat. The recital brings out all the varied humor of the singer's method. Delightful, too, was "Le Petit Bossu," with its recurrent romp-plom-plom (can any one but Guilbert give to such syllables the insistent haunting melody), and its quaint little tale of the hunchback who meets a maid and kisses her, philosophizing meanwhile that since people will talk, why, let them talk, and after awhile there will be nothing left for them to talk about. "Le Jaloux et la Menteuse"—tale of the husband who caught his wife kissing their neighbor, and threatened to cut off her head—with the singer's arch coquetry and humor well pronounced—this was another of the gems of the programme, which for the better part of two hours held and amused the audience.

M. Ferrari, who presided at the piano, contributed two little ballads of his own, agreeably sung, as also the very pleasing accompaniment to "Ecoute Dans le Jardin," another of the favored numbers. And to contrast with the lighter, brighter things there was among others, "La Buveuse d'Absinthe," with its strong dramatic color, its picture of feminine effrontery and suffering.

There will be another matinee to-day and one on Friday.

GIVES "DANCE OF THE HANDS."

Loie Fuller and Her Muses In New Programme at Metropolitan.

Loie Fuller and her muses gave a new programme of dances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. Since Miss Fuller's last matinée a week ago two of her dancers, Rita Sacchetto and Thamara de Swirsky, have been snapped up by the opera company, but the rest of the group appeared as usual.

Miss Gertrude Van Axen, in diaphanous draperies, was the most interesting feature of the afternoon's entertainment. She danced to the celebrated March Militaire of Schubert, to a gavotte of Rameau, and a "Moment Musical" of Schubert. Miss Irene Sanden and Orchidee also danced several times.

The second part of the programme began with "The Dance of the Hands," interpreted by Miss Fuller herself to Schumann's "Traumerei," and the afternoon's entertainment concluded with the Ballet of Light, as it had the previous Tuesday.

John Mason to Appear in New Play.

The Shuberts announce that John Mason will soon close his long engagement in "The Witching Hour" to begin rehearsals of a new play under the joint direction of Harrison Grey Fiske and the Shuberts. "The Witching Hour" will be continued with another organization. Mr. Mason has played the role of Brookfield, the gambler, in his play for three seasons and has visited nearly every city in the United States.

Jesse L. Lasky Weds Miss Ginsberg.

Jesse L. Lasky, the vaudeville producing manager, went to Boston yesterday to marry Miss Bessie Ida Ginsberg, daughter of Barnard Ginsberg, 24 Montrose Street, Roxbury. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock at the Tuileries Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Lasky left at once for Atlantic City, where they will spend a short honeymoon before coming to New York to live.

Alexander to Produce American Play.

George Alexander, the London actor-manager, is arranging to produce an American Revolution play by an American author with an American point of view. The production will be made at the St. James Theatre, London, this Spring. The play is Louis Evan Shipman's "D'Arc of the Guards," in which Henry Miller starred several seasons ago. Yesterday Mr. Alexander cabled Selwyn & Co., Mr. Shipman's agents, that he had definitely decided to stage the play, and asked that Mr. Shipman come to England to assist at rehearsals. This will be the first American written play to be produced by Mr. Alexander.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James R. McKee and Miss Mary Lodge McKee will give two receptions on Dec. 9 and Dec. 16 at 49 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt will chaperon the theatre party Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt is giving on Dec. 23 for Miss Jean Roosevelt, as Mrs. Roosevelt is in mourning. The guests will go afterward to the dance for Miss Dorothy Hyde at Sherry's.

Mrs. James Gayley will give a dance to-night at the Colony Club for the Misses Agnes and Florence Gayley.

Miss Harriet Ferry will make her début this afternoon at a reception to be given by Mrs. Ferry at her residence, 70 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Townsend Jones of 140 West Seventy-fourth Street will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Marguerite Howard Jones.

Mrs. Charles Peabody of 224 Madison Avenue will entertain this afternoon with a reception for her débutante daughter, Miss Juliet Livingston Nourse.

Mrs. Margaret Deland will read one of her stories, "The Encore," at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Plaza for the benefit of the "Housekeeping Centres."

Abbie Clarkson Totten, assisted by others, will give a concert this evening in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria.

There will be a sale on Thursday at the residence of the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, 929 Fifth Avenue, in aid of the Seaman's Benefit Society. The Misses de Peyster and the Misses Leverick and others will have charge.

4 DEBUTANTES INTRODUCED.

Receptions for Misses Crane, Fowler, Smith, and Kortright.

Miss Katharine A. Crane, the daughter of Mrs. George Francis Crane, made her début yesterday afternoon at the residence of her mother, 16 West Twelfth Street. Receiving with Mrs. Crane and her daughter were the Misses Renée Gourd, Caroline and Joan Auchincloss, Minere Wardwell, Dorothy Weir, Helen Henderson, Mary Edgar, Gertrude Parden, Christina Fisher, Geraldine Gray, Emily Coe, Eleanor Brannan, and Miss Gertrude Munroe Smith.

Mrs. Anderson Fowler of 60 East Sixty-eight Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her second daughter, Miss Dorothy Fowler. Receiving with Mrs. Fowler and the débutante were the Misses Elizabeth Bonbright, Caroline Auchincloss, Elizabeth Hoyt, Juliet Nourse, and Katharine Duane.

Mrs. George C Smith yesterday afternoon gave the third of the receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Frances Smith, at her residence in West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Smith and her daughter were assisted in receiving by the Misses Jean Rolston, Beatrice Cornell, and Labelle Dunlap. The last reception will be held next Tuesday and will be informal.

Miss Ada Phipps of 279 Lexington Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon for her niece, Miss Alice Gouverneur Kortright. Miss Phipps was in blue, and the débutante wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin. They were assisted in receiving by the Misses Virginia and Civilise Alexandre, Zelina Clark, Louise Munroe, Eleanor Burrill, Alice Street, Frieda Pierson, and Ursula Brown. Miss Laura Emmet poured tea. Miss Phipps will give a dinner at Sherry's on Dec. 10 for Miss Kortright, afterward taking her guests to the ball to be given by Mrs. Forsyth there.

BRIDGE YIELDS FUND, $3,000.

Prizes Awarded at Plaza Tournament for Tuberculosis Night Camp.

At the bridge tournament for the benefit of the tuberculosis fund, arranged by Frederick Townsend Martin, and held at the Plaza yesterday afternoon, the total receipts were $3,200, and almost $3,000 will be turned over to the Night Camp in East Fifty-seventh Street. James B. Elwell directed the playing and awarded the prizes. Mrs. H. D. Hull won first prize, with a score of 1,048 for three rubbers, and other winners were Mrs. Braddish J. Carroll, Mrs. D. S. Tuttle, Mrs. Delancey Kountze, Mrs. J. Temple Gwathmay, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Gordon Bell, and Mrs. Frederick Brooks.

Among those present were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Spottswood Schenck, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. Rossiter Betts, Mrs. Oscar Richard, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman, Miss Grace Thompson, and Miss Madeline O'Brien.

Mrs. O. H. Van Norden's Luncheon.

Mrs. Ottamer H. Van Norden gave a uncheon yesterday for Mrs. Henry Fletcher (Miss Sloan) at Sherry's. The guests, who were about fifty, sat in the small ballroom at one large table, which was decorated with pink roses. There were bouquets of violets for the guests. Among those present were Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., Mrs. George A. Legg, Mrs. F. J. Talcott, Miss Demarest, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. William S. Henckens, Mrs. John Chapman, Mrs. William S. Gould, Mrs. Henry Budd, Mrs. Hardon S. Crawford, Mrs. Harold H. Hackett, and Miss Constable.

Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt Gives a Dance.

Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt gave the first of two small dances last night at her residence, 2 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt. The next dance will be held on Monday, Dec. 27.

The dance was preceded by a dinner of thirty covers, after which additional guests arrived, and the cotillion, which was led by Chalmers Wood, Jr., dancing with Miss Hoyt, began. The favors were gardenias, fancy boxes and bags, engagement pads, and other simple things, and at midnight there was a buffet supper. Van Baar's orchestra played throughout the evening.

Mrs. Hoyt, in a gown of blue satin trimmed with silver, and Miss Hoyt in white satin received alone. Among the guests were the Misses Beatrice Flagg, Frances Dickey, Dolly La Montagne, Gladys Bloodgood, Katherine Atterbury, Helen Henderson, Civilise Alexandre, Madelon Borland, Emily Coe, Marie Seton, Eleanor Steele, Emily Sloan, Lisa Suydam, Virginia, Murray, Dorothy Moran, Edith Mortimer, and Miss Dorothy Hyde.

Mrs. J. Harper Poor's Theatre Party.

Mrs. J. Harper Poor of 119 East Thirty-ninth Street gave a theatre party and supper last night, followed by informal dancing, at her residence. The play seen was "The Dollar Princess" at the Knickerbocker. Among the fifty or more guests at the party, which was given for Miss Mildred Poor, were the Misses Olga Roosevelt, Dolly La Montagne, Julia Loomis, Doris Dick, Muriel Kelley, Maude Gwynne Shepherd, Margaret Winslow, Nanette Fowler, Mildred Dodge, Eleanor Hastings, Rosalie Elliman, Elise Ladew, Hilda Holmes, Marjorie Noyes, and Evelyn Poor, and Hamberton Sturgis, Harvey Ladew, William K. Dick, Philip Gardiner, Eldridge Thomas, George and Whitney Carpenter, George Gordon, Le Roy Miller, Guy Carlton, Dudley Carlton, Douw Ferris, the Messrs. Faust, Roger Sherman, Montague Geer, Jr., Parker Hooper, Charles Hickox, and Charles Welling.

Wedded in University Chapel.

Miss Ada Petersen, daughter of Hans Christian Petersen of Hudson, S. D., was married yesterday to Reinald Warrenrath, a musician, living at 207 Dyckman Street. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of New York University. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the university officiated.

Manhattan Opera's Next Week's Bills.

Next week's bills at the Manhattan Opera House include performances of "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Mazarin and Doria and Messrs. Zenatello, Renaud, Scott, and Vallier, on Monday; "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden and Messrs. Gilibert and Dufranne on Wednesday; "Thais," with Miss Garden and Mr. Renaud, on Friday, and Mme. Tetrazzini in "Lucia" on Saturday afternoon.

At the concert on Sunday evening at the Manhattan, John McCormack, the Irish tenor, will again be heard in Irish songs, and Jascha Bron, the Russian violinist, will also appear. The other soloists will be Mmes. Duchene, Gerville-Reache, and Doria, and Messrs. Huberdeau, Zerola, Dufranne, Bolese, and Gilibert.

OSBON SITS IN STATE AT THEATRE BENEFIT

Yet Academy of Music Audience Doesn't Even Seem to Know That It Is a Benefit.

AND HE THE HONORED

His Bolivian Order on and His Women Folk Around Him—But Dr. Cook Wasn't There to Help.

"Sham" was the title of the play last night at the Academy of Music, at which Dr. Frederick A. Cook, late of the somewhat frozen north, was to have been one of the drawing attractions. Dr. Cook did not appear, according to all the arctic authorities present—and there were a good many—but the play went right on.

Present, however, with all his decorations was Bradley Sillick Osbon, once Admiral of the Mexican Navy, and the original Cook disciple. For the performance last night was his benefit, that is, he and the house were sort of to split profits. The benefit was decided upon some time ago and then "Sham" was chosen as the benefit play. The sardonic press representative could not be seen last night.

It was dusty on the river last night, and bitter cold, and the wild arctic wolves might have been heard around the corner of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, if they had been there. Admiral Osbon, now 82 years old, wearing about his neck the famous decoration of Simon Bolivar given him by Venezuela for charting a sulphur mine, stern, implacable, but never stopping to look back, bore down upon the Academy of Music with his women folk. The night was against box office receipts, but on he pressed.

Approaching the door at 7:45 o'clock he hesitated a moment to look behind him, and then, noting that all his party were in line, shouted: "Come on—follow me!" and plunged on into the Academy of Music. As far as the eye could see were rows upon rows of seats, and hardly a human being in sight. Suppressing his emotions by a strong effort, the former Mexican naval commander struggled forward to Box A. There he sank down in temporary ease and comfort, though out in front the prospect was appalling to even a stout heart—if the heart were the beneficiary at the performance.

Little did he know what dangers he had passed. Shortly after he passed on northward there appeared out in the lobby two boys with two huge piles of little, sea-green leaflets.

"Souvenir programmes of Cap'n Osbon's benefit," the boys shouted. "All about him. Twenty-five cents."

These leaflets contained the dramatis personae of "Sham," the gallant Admiral's picture, one of Dr. Cook, succinct biographies of the patrons of the benefit performance, four advertisements, one of which was of a real estate company, and a few words about beneficiary. Of course, the usual theatre programmes were in piles for the taking, and many took.

The boxes were turned over to Capt. Osbon and the patrons of the benefit. In one of them sat a man who resembled Dr. Cook. He would sink out of sight every time the light was turned on; would come out to see the play when it was turned down. When interviewed in his box, where he sat by himself, he said he did resemble Dr. Cook, but he was R. M. Dickinson, a member of the Arctic Club of America, who trusted in Dr. Cook.

It was explained that last night's benefit had not been arranged by the Arctic Club of America, of which Capt. Osbon is Secretary and nearly everything else, but that some members of it, appreciating the general service done to civilization by the efforts of Admiral Osbon in the arctic and in the antarctic, in the north and in the south, by Venezuela's sultry asphalt lakes and Labrador's icy tarns—appreciating that, it may be repeated, these members decided to try to arrange with the management of the Academy of Music for a benefit. They succeeded.

Admiral Osbon consented to be interviewed in Box A prior to the performance of "Sham."

"You will note," he said, flicking his gold decorations that hung around his neck, "that I wear the decoration of Bolivar the Liberator. I thought somebody might be curious, so I was ready to show it.

"Oh, yes, I'll make a speech if the audience desires it. It is usual, I believe, for the honoree to make a speech on an occasion of this kind. Dr. Cook said he would be here if he could, but I haven't seen him. If he comes he will visit my box, of course. I told him that I'd fix it up so he could sneak out before the end of the performance if he didn't like the notoriety."

With that the Admiral seized his ship's binoculars and scanned the desolate stretch of empty seats.

The very small audience was very much taken with Miss Henrietta Crosman's "Sham." They didn't seem even to know that Dr. Cook had been expected. They hadn't paid 25 cents for the sea-green leaflets, and the regular programmes said nothing about the benefit. They didn't even know that that small, slightly bald, gray-mustached man in Box A was the celebrated Rear Admiral of the Mexican Navy.

There were only three acts, and the twelve minutes between them passed without a single soul cheering and calling upon the honoree for a speech. He stood up in his box and sighted his binoculars without attracting the slightest attention. But at the end, when all were going out, he rose quickly and hailed the reporters, saying:

"It was a grand night."

New Theatre's Officers Re-elected.

A meeting of the Directors of The New Theatre was held yesterday afternoon for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The present officers were all re-elected. They are William K. Vanderbilt, President; Clarence H. Mackay and William B. Osgood Field, Vice Presidents; Otto H. Kahn, Treasurer, and Henry Rogers Winthrop, Secretary. At the performance of "The Cottage in the Air" at The New Theatre last night Lady Gray, wife of Earl Gray, Governor General of Canada, was a guest of the theatre. Among her guests were Edward Sheldon, author of "The Nigger," and Mr. and Mrs. John Corbin.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman has completed the cast for "The Arcadians," and will produce the piece at the Forrest Theatre, Philadelphia, on Dec. 27. The principal people in the company will be Frank Moulin, Connie Ediss, Percival Knight, Julia Sanderson, Alan Mudie, Ethel Cadman, Alfred Kappeler, Audrey Maple, Lawrence Grant, Vivian Blackburn, Eleanor Pendleton, Ethel Kelly, Jane Hall, Josephine Howard, Esther Brunette, and Grace Studdiford.

The box office at the Broadway Theatre has two good false teeth with gold mountings awaiting their rightful owner, who probably lost them Monday night. They were found on the floor of the orchestra when the theatre was being swept yesterday morning. The box office will retain them for inspection for one week.

Sam Bernard will end his engagement in "The Girl and the Wizard" at the Casino Theatre shortly after the holidays, and will start on a tour to the Pacific Coast, playing the important cities en route to San Francisco.

Isabel Irving will make her reappearance in New York in the leading part of "The Second in Command," that is to follow Margaret Anglin at the Savoy Theatre on Dec. 27. The three leading men of the company will be Robert T. Haines, Edward Martindel, and Charles Millward.

The proceeds of the performance of "The Fourth Estate," on Dec. 16, will go to the Riverside Day Nursery, and copies of The Advance, the newspaper issued by Liebler & Co. to exploit the play, will be on sale in the lobby of Wallack's Theatre on that date, also for the benefit of the Day Nrrsery.

The advertising agents of the many New York Theatres who are united in helping each other and term themselves "The Broadway Circle," are to hold their fourth annual ball to-night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, with music by Prof. Kelly's orchestra. Charles Mangles is President of the association.

LADY CONSTANCE ON STAGE.

Sir Edward S. Richardson's Wife to Give Classical Dances to Aid Hobby.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, wife of Sir Edward Stewart Richardson, who created a furore in New York with her interpretations of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and Rubinstein's "Melody in F," given before drawing room audiences in aid of charities, arranged today with Alfred Butt, manager of the Palace Theatre, for a month's engagement at the Palace, beginning with the second week in January. The amount of her salary is not stated.

Lady Constance adopted this method of getting funds for her pet hobby of starting a school for boys on a system of education all her own. She will appear at every performance in a series of classical dances, introducing musical compositions for this purpose which have not hitherto been interpreted by dancing.

"COUNTY FAIR" AT THE ASTOR.

New England Women Open Their Bazar with Many Novelties.

"The County Fair" of the Society of New England Women opened yesterday on the roof of the Hotel Astor. There is everything belonging to a county fair except the live stock. There are pumpkins as big as ever were seen anywhere, one of them a prize winner, tipping the scales at 185 pounds, and other nearly as large. The seed from this enormous pumpkin stock can be bought by the amateur farmer for 10 cents a package.

Pumpkin pies and doughnuts are to be found in the New England Kitchen; the country store sells a great many things pertaining to a country store. E. Marguerite Lindley has taken a prize for jelly, the fruit grown and jelly made on her own farm up State.

Mrs. Thomas A. Fair, the society President, wears a gown any number of years old. Miss Florence Guernsey, as Aunt Tabitha, is a marvel of old-time effects; Miss Mary F. McQueenie is the belle of the fair in a gown of rose flowered muslin looped with pink roses, a pink bonnet and a skill at taking a seat in a hooped skirt that makes her the envy of the place.

Miss Sara Palmer is more than a hundred years old in gowns and jewelry, and Miss Lizzie Woodbury Law and Miss Frances Law appear in genuinely old frocks. The greatest delight in these to the wearers are the pockets, 18 to 20 inches long, and they keep them filled.

In the loan collection there are many beautiful pieces of old furniture, curios of many kinds, embroideries, bead bags, samplers and quilts.

"Chimes of Normandy" Sung Again.

"The Chimes of Normandy" was repeated at the Manhattan Opera House last evening. Mr. Defour appeared as the Marquis on this ocasion in place of Mr. Crabbe, who sang in the part last Saturday night. Mlle. Delmores and Mlle. Nolba continued in the cast. Mr. Haakman conducted.

Mary Shaw's Double Bereavement.

Miss Mary Shaw, who is taking the principal woman's part in Bourget's "Divorce" at the Lyric Theatre, received yesterday a telegram announcing the death of her father, Levi Shaw of Boston. Her mother died on Nov. 25, and it is believed that grief at his bereavement hastened the end of Mr. Shaw. He was 75 years old and well known in Boston, where he was for many years Superintendent of Buildings. Miss Shaw left last night for Boston.

WINANS ESTATE TAX UPHELD.

House of Lords Decides $650,000 Assessment Was Legal.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The House of Lords, the highest court in Great Britain, to-day dismissed the appeal of the executors of the estate of W. L. Winans of Baltimore, who died in England in 1897, against the levy of death duties on part of the American millionaire's estate. The executors claimed the return of $650,000 duty paid under protest, which, they set forth, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue had wrongfully levied on the estate of Mr. Winans.

Two years ago the appeal was brought before the King's Bench Division, in London, but at that time it was dismissed, Justice Bray then holding that Mr. Winans was domiciled within the United Kingdom, and that, therefore, the death duties on the estate should be paid. The executors then decided to appeal the case to the House of Lords.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST CARL ROSSNAGEL, wine merchant, died Monday at his home, 416 East Eighty-ninth Street. He was born in Germany, but he had lived in this country thirty-five years.

EDMUND A. POOLE, President of the China Mutual Insurance Company and of the Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, died Monday at his home in Brookline in his sixty-first year. He was a member of the Eastern, Corinthian, and New York Yacht Clubs.

GEORGE HAMANN, a civil war veteran, died Monday at his home, 359 West Twenty-first Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was well known in German Masonic circles, a member of Gimball Post G. A. R., the Bloomingdale Turn Verein, the New York Volunteers, and the Stuben Rifles.

Mrs. CLARA SCOTT ELLIS, a retired actress, who was known on the stage as Clara Moore, and the widow of Charles T. Ellis, died Monday at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, from typhoid fever. Twenty-one years ago she was a favorite singer in vaudeville, and for a long time traveled with Tony Pastor's companies. She later supported her husband when he starred in "Count Casper" and other plays. Mrs. Ellis was 54 years old. Her body will be taken to Philadelphia to-day for burial in the same plot with her husband.

Mrs. MARY A. RAVENHALL, widow of Peter Ravenhall, died at her home, Ocean Parkway and Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was 84 years old. Her husband was a pioneer roadhouse keeper on Ocean Parkway and the Ravenhall family have figured prominently in the development of Coney Island as a pleasure resort. She is survived by two sons, ex-Justice Peter Ravenhall and Richard Ravenhall, proprietor of Ravenhall's Hotel and bathing pavilions at Coney Island.

DANIEL W. CHURCH, assistant city engineer of Chicago, died there yesterday of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was well known in engineering circles as the builder of the Chicago Coliseum, the largest hall in the city, and at one time was in charge of the Government work on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The Rev. Dr. John Douglas Adam, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., has received word of the death in Selkirk, Scotland, of his father, DOUGLAS ADAM. Death occurred on last Saturday. Mr. Adam, who was 71 years old, had lived in his native town all his live. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, and six sons.

HENRI DE MORGAN, well known in art circles of this city as an archaeologist and collector of Greek art, died several days ago at his home, near Paris. In recent years he had devoted himself almost exclusively to Egyptian archaeology, and in the Winters of 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 he personally directed excavations in Egypt for the Brooklyn Institute Museum. Mr. de Morgan was a brother of M. J. de Morgan, the distinguished archaeologist.

ALBERT H. VERNAM died yesterday at his home on Madison Avenue, Morristown, N. J., after an illness of three weeks, from heart trouble. He was President of the First National Bank of Morristown, a Vice President of the Washington Association of New Jersey, a member of the Morristown Club, the Morris County Golf Club, and the Morristown Field Club. Mr. Vernam was 64 years of age.

LEMUEL T. ATWOOD, at one time editor of The Cincinnati Post and more recently financial head of the Scripps-McRae newspapers, died in Cincinnati last night after an illness of several months. Mr. Atwood was born in Massachusetts 59 years ago. He went to Kentucky when a young man. He later settled in Cincinnati.

PAUL RICHTER, President of the Richter Manufacturing Company of Tenafly, N. J., died at his home in Tenafly, N. J., on Monday, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Richter had been in ill health for several months. He left a widow and two daughters. Mr. Richter was the originator of burlaps for walls, and was an expert on colors and decorative fabrics. He started as a young man in the window shade business until he originated the burlaps and canvases for walls. He built a large factory at Tenafly, twenty years ago, and conducted branches in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. He was well known in German circles and was a member of many fraternal organizations.

ADOLF GROWOLL DEAD.

Connected with New York Book Trade for More Than Fifty Years.

Adolf Growoll, for many years managing editor of The Publishers' Weekly, at 298 Broadway, died yesterday evening at the Hudson Street Hospital from injuries received on Nov. 27. He was 59 years old. Mr. Growoll was employed in the printing plant of The Baptist Union when a boy, and in 1877 entered the employ of Frederick Leypoldt in the issuance of The Publishers' Weekly, remaining with the publication until his death.

Mr. Growoll was the author of many biographical and bibliographical sketches, among the best known of which are "James Thomson, a Biographical and Bibliographical Sketch"; "American Book Clubs: Their Beginnings and History and a Bibliography of Their Publications"; "The Bookseller's League: A History of Its Formation and Ten Years of its Work," and "Three Centuries of English Book Trade Bibliography."

On June 19, 1907, Mr. Growoll completed thirty years of service in the office of The Publishers' Weekly, and his associates presented him with a handsome loving cup. The following year twenty-four friends gave him a surprise dinner at the Players' Club in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the book trade.

He is survived by a wife and one daughter.

Arthur Hill.

Arthur Hill, one of the best known Republicans in Michigan and Regent of the University of Michigan, died at Saginaw, Monday last. He was 62 years old. Mr. Hill became leader of his party in the State in 1907, when he was elected by the Legislature to succeed the late Senator Russell Alger. Gov. Frederick M. Warner opposed Mr. Hill through the issuance of a letter charging him with the use of money to further his ambitions. A Grand Jury later considered the Governor's charge, but adjourned without finding proof of guilt. Nevertheless, William Alden Smith was chosen Senator, and the strain of the last days of this Senatorial fight undermined Mr. Hill's strength to such a degree that his friends believe it led to his death.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BARNES.—Dec. 6, Waterbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes, a son.

HODGES.—Dec. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hodges, a daughter.

Married.

WERRENRATH—PETERSEN.—On Monday, Dec. 6, in the Chapel of New York University, by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., Ada, daughter of Hans Christian Petersen of Hudson, S. D., to Reinald Werrenrath of New York City.

FIELD—SMITH.—Dec. 5, Brewster, N. Y., Ethel Smith to Raymond T. Field.

FLANAGAN—RYAN.—Dec. 2, Theresa Ryan to James Flanagan.

Connecticut.

GOODSELL—JACKSON.—Dec. 4, Hartford, Katherine Jackson to Percy H. Goodsell.

MERRELL—CAMP.—Dec. 7, New Britain, Lena Camp to Harry Merrell.

Long Island.

BRIENZA—SPAGNA.—Dec. 6, Corona, Jessie Spagna to Antonio Brienza.

PHISTNER—STOETSKY.—Dec. 2, Corona, Mathilde Stoetsky to Edward Phistner.

WOODS—GEBERT.—Dec. 2, Corona, Ottilie Gebert to Bernard J. Woods.

New Jersey.

BEST—COUNTERMAN.—Dec. 4, Washington, Gertrude E. Counterman to Roy S. Best.

MILTENBERGER—LLOYD.—Dec. 5, Elizabeth, Julia E. Lloyd to Anthony W. Miltenberger.

WARD—NOSTRAND.—Dec. 4, Closter, Natalie Nostrand to Harry P. Ward.

Died.

BALTES.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1909, at his residence, 209 West 80th St., Fernando Baltes, beloved husband of Elizabeth Baltes. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 1 P. M., at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, 57th St. and Madison Av.

BEARDSLEY.—Suddenly, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, 1909, Samuel R. Beardsley. Funeral at 12:30 Wednesday, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., New York City.

BEARDSLEY, SAMUEL R.—

At a Special Meeting of the Directors of The Vulcan Detinning Company, held on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1909, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

With profound regret this Board learns of the death of our President and fellow Director, Mr. Samuel R. Beardsley, and, desiring to place upon record our appreciation of his worth, it is

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Beardsley, who has been a Director of this Company since its organization, and its President during the past four years, during which time he endeared himself to us all by his charming personality and his intelligent, faithful, and untiring devotion to the interests of our Company, we have been deprived of an able and efficient officer.

We would tenderly assure the widow and family so bereaved that we mourn the loss with them, and that we shall always cherish the memory of our dear friend who has been taken from us in the prime of his life and at the height of his usefulness. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that an engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

CAULKINS.—Suddenly, at Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, Dec. 5, Sara Fairchild Platt, beloved wife of Edward Burns Caulkins, in her 35th year.

CAVENAUGH.—Ralph W. Cavenaugh, at Plaza Hotel, on Monday morning, Dec. 6, 1909, beloved husband of Matilda L. Cavenaugh. Funeral services at the Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 8, at 2:30.

CRANDELL.—At New York City on Monday, Dec. 6, 1909, Mary Hodge, wife of Franklin W. Crandell. Funeral private.

FRIDENBERG.—On Dec. 7, at her residence, 350 West 71st St., Bertha, relict of Henry Fridenberg, in her 73d year. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

GROWOLL.—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Adolf Growoll, managing editor of The Publishers' Weekly, at the Hudson Street Hospital, New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRUNING.—Francesca, in her 77th year, on Monday, Dec. 6, at her late residence, 588 Classon Av. Relatives and friends invited to attend requiem mass, Thursday, 10 A. M., at the Church of the Nativity, Madison St., near Classon Av. Kindly omit flowers.

IVES.—On Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, Ralph Olmsted Ives. Funeral at his late residence, 117 West 58th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10:30 A. M.

KUNKEL.—Mary E. Kunkel, widow of John Jacob Kunkel, at her residence, 28 East 74th St., Monday, Dec. 6, 1909. Funeral at Frederick, Md., Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington papers kindly copy.

LEVIELE.—On Dec. 6, Josephine Leviele, widow of the late Eugene Leviele and beloved mother of Camille Leviele. Funeral from her late residence, 919 Malone St., West Hoboken, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

McGALLIARD.—On Dec. 7, at his residence, Pelham, N. Y., W. Archibald McGalliard, in his 51st year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, Friday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

McGOVERN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at his residence, No. 2,082 5th Av., William L. McGovern, beloved son of Anna and the late Michael McGovern. Funeral services from All Saints' Church, corner of 129th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10:30 A. M.

MERTON.—On Dec. 7, 1909, in St. Louis, Ellen Getly Merton, aged 79 years, mother of Robert L. Merton. Interment private.

MOONEY.—Entered into rest Dec. 4, 1909, at her home, "Maple Hill," Upper Red Hook, Ella Mooney, daughter of the late Edward and Laura A. Mooney of New York.

PEET.—Maud Banning, wife of Robert A. Peet and daughter of the late David Banning, on Sunday, Dec. 5, of pneumonia. Burial at Old Lyme, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 8, on arrival of 10:02 A. M. train, Grand Central Station.

ROBINSON.—At Atlantic City, Dec. 6, 1909, Charles Forbes, son of the late Francis and Anne de Groot Robinson, in the sixty-first year of his age. Funeral private.

RUTLEDGE.—Jonas Rutledge, Dec. 6, 1909, for many years a faithful and esteemed servant in the family of William B. Hornblower.

SALTUS.—At Paris, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1909, Elsie Welsh Saltus, daughter of Edward A. Smith, M. D., and Rebecca M. Welsh. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—On Dec. 7, 1909, Willet Seaman, in his 90th year. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1909, at his residence, 66 8th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Stephen, husband of Cornelia Underhill, in his 70th year. Funeral services at 7:30 Wednesday evening, Dec. 8. Please omit flowers.

Black Opal

The Cleopatra of Gems.

"Age cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety." Mutability adds to its charm, and gives it a quality akin to personality.

So unusual is the character of Black Opal that we are inspired to mount this masterpiece of nature in unusual ways.

For brilliance and value we combine black opal with diamonds; for effects in color we use emeralds and enamels, and for form, interesting mountings in gold. In each instance the object sought is to produce a work of art. Have you seen our collection of Black Opals?

Marcus & Co.

Jewelers and Goldsmiths,

5th Avenue and 45th Street, New York

Died.

VERNAM.—At his residence at Morristown, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 7, Albert H., in the 70th year of his age. Funeral private.

WALTER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, after a short illness, Florence Henrietta, beloved daughter of William I. and Florence B. Walter, in the 10th year of her age. Funeral strictly private.

WILLIS.—Mary Burke Willis, wife of Thomas Willis, at her residence, Baldwin, L. I., Dec. 6. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy

CONFER ON FOOTBALL RULES.

Presidents of Yale and Harvard Meet withm Camp and Haughton.

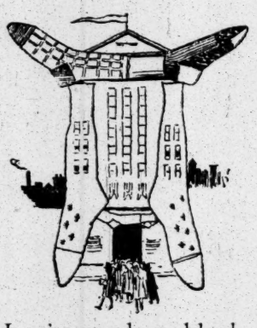
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—"We have been in conference to-day to see if we could not determine such a change in the football rules as would tend to lessen injuries in the future," said President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University to-night, at the conclusion of a two hours' conference with President Arthur T. Hadley and Walter Camp of Yale University, and Percy D. Haughton, head coach of the Harvard football team.

President Hadley and Mr. Camp came to Boston from New Haven, Conn., late in the day. They met President Lowell and Mr. Haughton at the President's house at 5 o'clock and remained there until 7 o'clock, when they left to take a train back to New Haven.

Further than the brief statement of the object of the conference, none of the participants would furnish any information about it.

Trophy Donated for Pastime Games.

A special and handsome trophy will be offered at the Pastime athletic carnival at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 28 for the club scoring the largest number of points. This trophy has been donated by an old member of the club. The fight for this trophy will be keen. The New York Athletic Club, Irish-American Athletic Club, Xavier Athletic Association, and other clubs of this district will enter their full track teams in an endeavor to win the prize.



Here's another block of socks in our plans for building ourselves up as a great House of Hose.

2700 pairs of fancy lisle socks.

All imported.

All sorts of patterns and colors.

All regular 50-cent quality.

35c.; 3 pairs for $1.

Nothing like being ahead of up-to-date.

If you want to see the new tan-brown which all the woolen men say will be very popular next Winter, ask to see a suit of lot 9206.

"Soudan Buck" makes a heavy smooth gray glove which wears long and well; $2.

For tan walking gloves we're strong on our "Dollar Glove," and our $1.50 "Special."

Combination suits gain converts every day.

Here in variety, along with everything else in underwear for men or boys.

Smokers' comforts are a feature of our Leather Goods department.

Leather cigar cases and cigarette cases—the sort men really like to use.

Our own Derbies, the Stetson Derbies, and the Derbies we brought from London, make a great variety of shapes, and the best of quality at each of the prices.

$3, $3.50, $4 and $5.

Have you tried an "Arrow" collar with the Ara-Notch?

2 for 25c.

The wetter the day, the better for trying out "Double" shoes.

A black calf business shoe, two thicknesses of waterproofed leather throughout, oiled silk turned into the seams.

$5.50.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

at Warren st | at 13th st. | at 34th st.

"FRISCO" made in 3 heights for particular Men

One of the newest Frisbie-Coon styles

Sets equally well on soft and stiff bosom shirts

Stays put in front

25 cents for Two

At all good Shops

CYCLE FANS PACK GARDEN TO ROOF

Rain Drives Record Crowd Into Building to Watch Six-Day Race.

BIG HALL HAZY FROM SMOKE

Contestants Race Like Madmen, and Excited Crowds Yell and Cheer —Still Ahead of Record.

SCORE AT 2 o'clock A. M. (Fiftieth Hour.)

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
MacFarland and Clark	1,017	2
Rutt and Stol	1,017	2
Root and Fogler	1,017	2
Lawson and De Mara	1,017	2
Walthour and Collins	1,017	2
Anderson and Vanoni	1,017	1
Mitten and West	1,017	2
Cameron and Krebs	1,017	2
Halstead and Lawrence	1,017	2
Hill and Stein	1,017	1
Pye and Hehir	1,017	2
Galvin and Keegan	1,017	1
Georget and Georget	1,017	1
Germain and Carapezzi	1,003	8

Record of 1,011 miles and 8 laps made by MacFarland and Moran in 1908.

The biggest spill of cyclists in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden occurred just before last midnight, when Patsey Keegan of the Irish-American team slipped on the smooth pine track and ran into Emil Georget's wheel. Pye, the Australian; Stein, the Brooklyn rider, and Collins of Boston came rushing up close behind. There was a terrific collision, and five riders and their wheels were piled in a heap. One of the falling cyclists jumped against Jasper, one of Mitten and West's trainers, and threw him violently against the fence. He was badly bruised and cut. Pye's knee was bruised and the other wheelmen were shaken up and scratched. The physicians attended the unfortunate riders, and it was a few minutes before the race got under way again.

Fourteen teams continue to maintain their record-breaking and nerve-racking pace in the race. Only twice yesterday the riders fell behind the established speed marks, only to return to the track with tired, aching muscles and pedal on madly for a new record. Cameron of the New York-New Jersey team stuck to his wheel last night until he fell from it exhausted. Krebs was roused from his sleep and rushed into the saucer to take his place. Little did the applauding, shouting assemblage realize the pains which the plucky men suffered. The carnival of speed goes merrily on, and that is all the crowd wanted.

Some of the riders do not realize how far they have ridden or how long they are on the track. At 11 o'clock last night Collins cut out like a demon, closely followed by Vanoni. The pace was killing, and suddenly the crowd was on its feet, when Patsey Keegan's tire exploded like a revolver shot and the scoring was stopped while repairs were made. But the riders whirled by several times before they realized a halt had been called.

Louis Strang and Hugh Harding, the auto drivers, watched the race last night and said they wouldn't go through the grueling test for all the riches of the world.

At 11 o'clock, the forty-seventh hour of the race, the leaders had traveled 957 miles, which is two miles seven laps ahead of Moran and McFarland's record last year. The Anderson-Vanoni, Georget brothers, and Hill-Stein teams are still a lap behind, and the Germain-Carapezzi team is two miles six laps in the rear.

It was the biggest Tuesday night crowd that ever witnessed a six-day race. The ram probably drove many persons in off the streets, and every point of vantage was taken as on the opening night. There were many more women than usual, and they became excited every time the riders sprinted, screaming with joy as they tossed their programmes into the air. The purple haze of smoke hung about the auditorium in clouds, and at times it was difficult to see from one end of the Garden to the other. The air was musty and heavy, and everything savored strongly of tobacco.

The riders flirted with the record all afternoon and evening. At 8 o'clock the leaders, with Stol leading, finished the forty-fourth hour nearly two miles ahead of the record. Then there was a let up—the pace was more than human muscles could stand, and the riders sat up straight for a few miles. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the speed dwindled down, and at the end of the forty-fifth hour, Galvin lead the sleep-defying riders with a score of 915 miles, 8 laps, 8 laps behind the record. The next hour saw a revival of the tiring contestants and they rounded out the forty-sixth hour at 10 o'clock, one mile and seven laps ahead of the record, 957 miles and 7 laps.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Anderson called for Vanoni to relieve him. Then for two laps Anderson whirled around the track in a wild sprint, and for half a dozen laps the six-day race looked like a quarter-mile handicap. On one of the rounds Percy Lawrence of the Native Son team shot out and gave the crowd a thrill. About the same time Stol of the German-Holland team put his utmost strength into the pedals and drove his light bicycle to the front. Rutt took up the struggle soon after.

MacFarland and Clark are standing the gaff admirably, and are always up in front in the endless, monotonous trip. Every time anybody jumped Clark was right at his rear wheel.

Strange to say there were moments when everything was quiet. This was when the band was more winded than the riders, and when the cyclists jogged about the pine-board saucer, and the thick, oppressive atmosphere made everybody drowsy. Then all of a sudden a great rumble would shake the building, as some of the tail-enders, apparently all in, would jump out yards ahead of the procession. The crowds in the basement would then desert the lunch counters and drop the rifles in the shooting galleries to rush up into the inclosures. These instantaneous changes from a quiet gathering to a howling, frenzied mob, occurred often last night.

FIGHTER SHOT IN GARDEN.

But Principals Know Nothing About It When Brought Into Court.

During the progress of the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fight developed between crowds in adjoining boxes on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the arena. Bert Keyes, a local prizefighter, was one of the members of a party in one box, and Christopher Brown, a driver, of 3 Duane Street, seemed to be the head of a crowd in the adjoining box.

In the midst of the excitement of a sprint by the contesting cyclists Keyes and Brown engaged in a fight, followed by the firing of a pistol. How the fight started or who fired the shot could not be ascertained, even in court, but a Pinkerton detective, John Brill, who had been close to the fighters, declared that he had taken a magazine pistol from Keyes, but the latter denied that he had a pistol in his possession.

Brown, who is sometimes known as "Young Tug Wilson, pugilist," was struck a glancing blow on the abdomen and thigh, but after the wound was dressed by Dr. Hugh M. Cox, one of the physicians attending the riders, he was taken with Keyes to Police Headquarters, where they told their stories.

Later, Keyes was arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Kernochan, charged with felonious assault. Brown testified that he had tried to stop a fight in the Garden and that he had been shot, but did not know who fired the shot.

Officer Brill of the Pinkerton Detective Agency told the Magistrate that he had taken the pistol from Keyes and turned it over to Detective Van Twistern. In view of this testimony, Detective Allen, who was at Van Twistern's side, said that he had questioned Keyes and that the latter insisted that he did not have the pistol.

"Keyes remarked," according to Allen, "that he didn't have to use a pistol, as he could fight with his fists."

Keyes denied in court that he had fired the shot, and insisted that Brill had not taken the revolver from him.

"This case," Magistrate Kernochan said, "bears the earmarks of having been fixed. I can't allow a shooting to take place in Madison Square Garden without some direct evidence being given. I should think that some definite information might be secured. No one, apparently, saw the shot fired. I can't understand why. This case has not been prepared properly, and I'll adjourn it until to-morrow."

Keyes was then held in $1,000 bail for further examination to-day.

BOARD OF REVIEW MEETS.

Only Minor Cases Considered During First Day's Session.

There was little of importance transacted by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which yesterday opened the semi-annual meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel. Several minor cases were tried. The meeting will continue all of to-day, and probably to-morrow, before the final business is concluded.

The board was composed of President Gen. P. P. Johnston, Secretary Gocher, Horatio N. Bain, Poughkeepsie; John C. Welty, Canton, Ohio; Henry M. Brehm, Baltimore, who recently succeeded Frank Bower of Philadelphia, and F. O. Beal of Bangor, Me., who was elected to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Dana Palmer.

The most important case from a local standpoint was that of Dr. J. H. Ferster, a prominent participant in sport on the Speedway, who asked for a removal of suspension for the non-payment of an entrance fee. This was denied by the board. The suspension arose because of the fact that Dr. Ferster entered the pacer Dreyfus, 2:17¼, in the Grand Circuit races when they were held at Hudson Park, Poughkeepsie. Later he decided that the horse was not worth starting and told this to Secretary Bain. Dr. Ferster considered that this was sufficient notice of withdrawal and failed to give the notice in writing, as the rules provide unless it is especially waived. As this was not done, Dr. Ferster came under the ban which the board refused to lift at yesterday's session.

W. T. Anderson of Newark, Del., and formerly a resident of Nottingham, Penn., had a hard-luck tale to tell the judges about a mix-up he had with the gypsies, but they were deaf to his appeal for reinstatement. He bought a trotter from the gypsies for $236, and was told that the horse was named Billy Golden. He did not investigate its pedigree, and later it developed that the horse was Russell McGregor with a record of 2:22¼. Despite the fact that Anderson told an interesting story he was expelled from the turf, and the horse also, which, however, did not materially affect the animal, as Anderson said it was dead.

The Jim McKinney case, which occupied the attention of the board last year, again was brought up yesterday. Jim McKinney has another name, "The Roman," and Dr. M. H. Cloud, who was charged with being mixed up in the ringing case, was suspended a year ago. Yesterday it was decided that his connection with the case was so slight that he should be granted temporary reinstatement. H. G. Wolsey, who also comes from Masontown, Penn., and who was connected with the same case, had his application for reinstatement refused.

Henry Titner of Readville, Penn., got a clean bill of health. His trouble arose over an error in the yearbook, his horse Queensland being credited with a record which had not been made. This was two years ago, and last year, paying no attention to the yearbook, Titner raced the mare at Dover in a 2:25 class, though the record credited to Queensland was nearly two seconds better. The board ordered that the record be corrected.

ADVERTISING MEN MEET.

Representatives of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers in Session.

Fourteen representatives of the advertising departments of the licensed automobile manufacturers met yesterday at the rooms of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, 7 East Forty-second Street, to consider the advisability of forming a permanent organization, to meet periodically for the discussions of problems of mutual interest. An important feature of the meeting was the agreement at the very outset that nothing should be done to restrict the initiative and the freedom of action on the part of any of the members.

In the course of the discussion it was made clear that the sentiment of the advertising men was that much mutual help might be derived and some saving of money effected for their principals by the interchange of ideas and experience on how to prevent any part of advertising appropriations being diverted from their proper channels.

A committee composed of Arthur N. Jervis, Charles W. Mears, and K. P. Drysdale was appointed on permanent organization. R. H. Johnston and C. A. Stein were elected temporary Chairman and Secretary respectively. The following were present:

Arthur N. Jervis, American Locomotive Company; K. P. Drysdale, Cadillac Motor Car Company; H. W. Ford, Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company; Guy Hutchinson, Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation; B. Rockwell, Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company; H. L. Foote, Peerless Motor Car Company; George H. Davis, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company; H. A. Linehard, Pope Manufacturing Company; C. W. Wooster, F. B. Stearns Company; C. A. Stein, Stevens-Duryea Company; E. Leroy Pelletier, Studebaker Automobile Company; F. L. Faurote, E. R. Thomas Motor Company; R. H. Johnston, Waltham Manufacturing Company, and Charles W. Mears of the Winton Motor Carriage Company.

Board Courts for Tennis.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club was held last night, when E. P. Moen was elected President. The other officers are: Vice President—O. M. Bostwick; Secretary—R. E. Wigham; Treasurer—Edgar L. Smith, and Captain—Calhoun M. Cragin. The Board of Directors is composed of Thomas C. Trask, L. E. Mahan, Frederick P. Alexander, G. A. Dionne, J. P. Lee, and C. S. Landers.

The club decided upon an innovation and will build out-door board courts at 238th Street and Broadway. These will be the first public board courts to be erected in this country. The club will give a dinner in January to Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, the National doubles champions, and R. D. Little, the internationalist.

Competition for Athletic Manager.

The Student Board at Columbia, feeling that the system of team management could be improved upon, made a ruling that instead of one assistant manager being elected to the various teams, two should be elected, thus leaving a choice at the end of their term of office of the better man for the higher office of manager. Yesterday's track election was the first time this rule was put into operation, when C. B. Enner, '11 C., and E. H. McKenzie were selected as the assistant managers, to serve until May.

Columbia Freshmen Out for Crew.

The Columbia freshmen made a good showing yesterday by turning out forty men for practice on the rowing machines, which is the first opportunity that has been given them to support a crew since the resolution of the Rowing Directors passed last week, giving them one more trial in which to prove their determination to do such work as will warrant the final reinstatement of their eight for the Spring races.

Athletic Fund for Columbia.

It was decided at a joint meeting yesterday of the Columbia Student Board and the Committee on Student Organizations to establish an athletic fund with the $1,000 which was announced Monday at the meeting of Trustees as coming from the Hudson-Fulton Celebration to be used in some form of athletic contest. Of this sum, $400 is the remainder from the money raised for the garden fete at the university during the celebration, while $600 of it is a gift from George H. Kunz, whose son was a member of the class of 1907, but who died soon after graduation.

HEYDLER UPHOLDS NATIONAL UMPIRES

C. H. Ebbets, Therefore, Wants Him Deposed as President of League.

WANTS WARD IN HIS PLACE

Surprising Statement of President of Brooklyn Club—Reveals Confidential Proceedings of League.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, who has just returned from a month's vacation, announced yesterday that he is opposed to the re-election of John A. Heydler as President of the National League. He is out strong for John M. Ward. Mr. Ebbets does not try to conceal the fact that he objects to Heydler because of decisions made last season by umpires against the Brooklyn team and which Mr. Heydler refused to reverse. The head of the Superbas also said that no man governed his action, and that all the talk about him being hand in glove with Charles W. Murphy of Chicago was all bosh.

"I am not trailing along back of Murphy or any other man," said Ebbets. "I am under no obligation to him. In fact, he is under obligation to me."

Mr. Ebbets says that it was himself and John T. Brush who first suggested the name of John M. Ward for President and not Murphy. He said that this procedure was only proper, because Ward is a New York man and should have the support of local managers. In revealing the confidential proceedings of the meeting at which Mr. Heydler was elected to succeed the late Harry Pulliam, Mr. Ebbets said that six of the National League Presidents at the time opposed Heydler, believing that he was not a big enough man for the place. But Barney Dreyfuss and John Dovey argued to have Heydler tried, and Murphy and Ebbets fell in with this suggestion after they had attempted to have action deferred for thirty days.

"When Mr. Heydler got this trial," said Mr. Ebbets, "it wasn't with any understanding that he should have a life tenure on the position. Heydler's a good fellow and I don't want to knock him. Understand, I do not question his honesty or integrity or his sincere purpose, but I do not believe he is big enough for the position. I think he is a fine Secretary and Treasurer and I would like to see him get that position for life."

The most surprising part of Mr. Ebbets's statement yesterday was that he objected to Heydler's support of the umpire staff.

"This talk about sticking to the umpire in his decisions is all rot," said Ebbets. "I want the umpires in the National League to be made to understand that they are not czars. I want better umpires. All that I ask is an even break."

The Brooklyn President also said that he was in favor of a schedule of 168 games, beginning about April 15 and ending about Oct. 15. "This is not a greed for money," he said, "but I think the public wants to see all the baseball possible. And I don't advocate this schedule with any idea of injuring the world series, for I don't mind telling you that I have an ambition that some time before I retire from baseball to have a world's championship team myself."

Many baseball enthusiasts do not agree with Ebbets. President Heydler's support of his umpires is a matter for praise rather than censure. The umpire situation is one of the most difficult the President has to deal with, and it is known that Heydler paid close attention to this branch of the game. He always had the indicator holders under his eye, his supporters assert, and he gave his decisions as he saw them regardless of how it affected the opinion of the club managers. Heydler has never stood for managers bulldozing the umpires, and it is said that it is because he has upheld umpires in different decisions that have gone against the Chicago Cubs that Murphy is against him. Despite Ebbets's statement that six of the managers object to Heydler, his friends still say that when the show down comes here at the meeting next week Managers Herrmann, Dreyfuss, Dovey, and Robinson will be ready to back up President Heydler for re-election.

STRONG STAND FOR HEYDLER.

Barney Dreyfuss Says He Is a Fearless and Impartial President.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—The announcement from New York to-day that President Charles Ebbets of the Brooklyn baseball team had announced that he intended to vote for John M. Ward for the National League Presidency because he considers John Heydler not naturally fitted for the place, acted pretty much as a red rag shaken before the Pittsburg ball club. President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Champions said:

"I intend to vote for Heydler for President. I will do this because he is by far the best man available for that position, and because in his official capacity he cannot be bluffed by any magnate. President Heydler has always performed his duties fearlessly and impartially."

The Pittsburg magnate will not consider either the proposition made by Ebbets that Heydler be made Secretary and Treasurer of the National League for life. Ebbets's statement is considered here as unsportsmanlike, inasmuch as he criticises Heydler for sustaining the umpires and chafes under decisions that were against his club.

Hans Wagner and Fred Clarke have accepted terms offered by the Pittsburg ball club for next year. This official announcement was made here to-day when an attempt was made to bring forth the annual "retirement" story connecting the names of these stars. President Dreyfuss announces that both Hans and Fred left all their baseball paraphernalia in the Pittsburg clubhouse this Winter so they have no chance to retire.

HERRMANN AGAINST WARD.

If Heydler Cannot Be Re-elected President, Ward Will Not Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—President Garry Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club, denied this afternoon the statement issued by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club to the effect that he is to vote for somebody besides President Heydler for President of the National League. Mr. Herrmann was very calm when he said that if Ebbets did make that statement he did so without my authority. He said that he is for President Heydler, and that he could not account for the absurd statement made by Ebbets.

"He knows as well as I do that I'm for Heydler, and that nothing but a deadlock in the meeting can change my vote," said Mr. Herrmann.

"If a deadlock came both sides would have to give way and vote for somebody else. We are not going to disrupt the league, and we must have a President. If this deadlock should come I would vote for rany reasonably good candidate, but understand it won't be for John M. Ward, because since we will then have to give up Heydler for Ward, we'll get a new man altogether."

Mr. Herrmann left to-night for New York.

DOVEY FAVORS HEYDLER.

President of Boston Club Wants National League President Retained.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—John Dovey was re-elected President of the Boston National League Club to-day, and John P. Harris of Pittsburg was chosen a Director to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George Dovey.

At the close of the meeting President Dovey stated that he favored John A. Heydler for President of the National League.

McIntyre and Beckendorf Sign.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—Outfielder McIntyre and Catcher Beckendorf to-day signed with the Detroit American League Baseball Club for another season.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

Gen. Wingate Points Out Benefits and Needs at League Meeting.

The Public Schools Athletic League held its sixth annual meeting yesterday at the office of Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the league. The chief purpose of the meeting was to re-elect Directors and fill vacancies. Egerton L. Winthrop, Victor J. Dowling, and Gustave Straubenmuller were re-elected, and the new Directors to enter the board were Rodman Wanamaker, Herman A. Metz, Frederick Lewisohn, and Thomas J. Higgins. The new Directors have signified their acceptances.

Treasurer S. R. Guggenheim reported that the league had spent in the last five years more than $82,000 for athletics for boys of the public schools of New York City, and had on hand a balance of more than $1,300.

Gen. Wingate and C. Ward Crampton, Secretary of the league, read these reports covering this work.

Gen. Wingate enumerated the vast benefits that have been derived by the boys, physically and morally, since the league was organized. It is estimated that 150,000 schoolboys engage in sport of some sort approved by the league, and fully 200,000 more might with benefit engage in athletic activities.

Gen. Wingate points out that the league has only 249 annual contributing members, 88 life members, and 71 patron members, and from these and a few other sources the league during the past year received $9,604.68 and expended $10,544.69.

SARATOGA RACING PLANS.

$200,000 In Stakes and Purses to be Given Away in 1910.

For the season of 1910 the Saratoga Racing Association, it is estimated, will give away $200,000 in stakes and overnight purses to the horsemen. This is a very material increase over the offerings of 1909 and is another evidence of the confidence the managers of the various race tracks have in the future of the sport.

The recent announcement of the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club set the pace in advancing the values all along the line, and now it is assured that the other associations will follow that lead. Before the end of the week the stakes for the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, at Gravesend, will be announced, and it is probable that the Westchester Racing Association, Queens County Jockey, Metropolitan Jockey Club, and the Empire City Racing Association will follow along with their announcements before the end of the year.

PAT DEMPSEY REAPPOINTED.

Former Coach Will Again Guide Georgetown Oarsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the executive body of the Georgetown University Athletic Association to-day the question of a coach for the crew this season was discussed, and it was finally decided by Manager Byrne and Capt. Murray, that Pat Dempsey, the former coach, be given the position. All necessary arrangements have been made whereby he will take up his duties at once and see that everything is in readiness when the candidates take to the machines after the Christmas vacation.

Quaker Fighters Show the Best.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Had it not been for Jack Denning of New York beating Kid Locke of this city in the main bout, Quaker City boxers would have made a clean sweep in the intercity contest at the Douglass Athletic Club to-night. Locke had the better of the first two rounds, but Denning quickly got his measure, using a straight left jab with telling effect.

In the four other bouts, Benny Kaufmann of Philadelphia beat Eddie Smith of New York; Joe Ferguson of Philadelphia defeated Willie Beecher of New York; Eddie McKeon of Philadelphia won over Willie Smith of New York, while Young O'Dare of Philadelphia made Kid Bennett of New York quit in the fifth round.

Schmidt Defeats Fitzgerald.

Connie Schmitt of Hoboken, N. J., defeated Jack Fitzgerald of Philadelphia in a ten-round contest at Brown's Athletic Association, West Twenty-third Street, last night. The fight came near its end in the first round, when Fitzgerald went down for a count of nine from a hard left hook to the jaw, but he came up groggy, and managed to last throughout the round. In the first bout of four rounds, Willie Green defeated Jack Chambers. Charlie Johnson was outclassed by Georgie Johnson, and Referee "Bill" Brown stopped the contest in the second round of a four-round fight in which Chambers's nose was his Waterloo. Patsy Connors was too good for "Sandy" Williams, and the referee stopped the contest in the fourth round of a six-round session, after "Sandy's" nose could not stand his opponent's left-hand jabs.

Yankees Sell Walter Blair.

The New York American League Club yesterday sold Catcher Walter Blair to the Rochester Club of the Eastern League.

SOCCER IS DAWNING IN AMERICAN SPORTS

Less Dangerous and More Open Football Becoming More Popular.

HARVARD STRONG FOR IT

Yale and Princeton Also Giving More Attention Than Ever Before to Clean and Healthful Game.

There is every evidence that soccer is shortly to come into its own at three big universities at least. The Yale eleven has already played a greater number of games this Fall than has ever been the case before. Princeton, although not in the Intercollegiate Soccer League, is developing considerable enthusiasm for this sport. And it became known yesterday that the Harvard athletic authorities intend to raise soccer to the plane of major sports, including it in the category with football, rowing, baseball, and track. The army will also join the procession at an early date. So that before very long there is every reason to believe that this open football will be played on all college campuses.

The Harvard soccer team has already had a very considerable amount of practice and is getting more daily on Soldiers' Field, which has usually been a sort of "deserted village" at this time of the year. All that has been changed. Now there are usually four or five and sometimes more soccer elevens kicking and dribbling the ball. Instead of waiting for the Spring, when the regular series of intercollegiate soccer games is scheduled, to develop one team Harvard may be said to have at the present moment several elevens all highly proficient in this game. And the Crimson is making no secret of its intention and desire to carry off the championship this coming year.

Not only is soccer being played by the members of the large squad now candidates for the soccer "H," but the Harvard hockey men have been using it whereby to get into condition. Many candidates for the track and "gym" teams have also been out in the past fortnight for the same purpose. This state of affairs will continue until the Christmas holidays, when the game will probably be allowed to lapse until fairly well along into the Spring, when the ground will again be in such condition as to permit further play.

Several leading colleges will be met early in the season, and Harvard has every hope of defeating them all. Particularly is she desirous of doing so now that it is the intention to further soccer as a major sport. But there is another impulse which has had a very considerable influence on the Crimson's recent decision to put this game on a par with all others.

It is felt in Cambridge—particularly by the students of the undergraduate schools—that the present game of college football is not for them, nor can it be made so regardless of any changes which may be made in the rules. They feel, according to a Harvard senior, that the gravest defect of modern college athletics is that they are not playable by a properly representative portion of the university. According to him, what is needed in every such institution to-day is a game that will require very little equipment—thereby permitting the man of slender means and who is not a member of a 'Varsity squad to play it—and yet shall develop initiative, courage, agility, and speed. It is to soccer, therefore, that the Harvard undergraduates are now looking for this purpose.

"Take football as it is played to-day," said this Harvard man yesterday, "and what chance have I got in it?" (The speaker was a slender man, weighing some 145 pounds and standing about five feet seven.) "They'd get my scalp so quickly in that game that I'd never even know I'd been the leading figure in the massacre. Yet I love outdoor sport. So that by virtue of my deficiency in weight and size I'm kept from doing any real athletic work in the Fall. So is almost every man in college situated like myself.

"What we need, therefore, is a safe and sane sport that every one of us can play and enjoy. We do not want any elaborate coaching system or training table. We just want to feel that, once we've got our muscles hardened up by running around, we can get out and play a hard, fast game without fear of serious injury—and do this regardless of the weight of the men against whom we play. In a game like soccer a big man has 'nothing on' his smaller opponent. Speed and courage are far more in demand than mere brute strength. So that, if you are trying to find a game that every college man or preparatory school boy can play safely and with profit, you've simply got to admit soccer's claims.

"That's why the faculty at Harvard has given a practically unanimous consent to make soccer a major sport. Now that we've gained their permission we'll be able to work toward the end we all want to reach—athletic training in a game for every student, regardless of size, weight and strength of his body or purse. Soccer is bound to become 'every man's game.' I'm glad that Harvard has taken the lead and initiative in this movement."

Dr. Cecil Herbert, of the Yale University faculty, recently told a TIMES reporter that the day of soccer was dawning in America, particularly for men who were under thirty-five or forty years of age and wanted some sport a little more violent than golf. He pointed out that, provided a man's heart was in good shape so that he could withstand the strain of running, there was no reason in the world why a man of so-called 'middle' age should not play soccer.

"I believe it will be generally admitted," he said, "that a team sport is better than a merely individual one. In any good team game a man is developed to his highest point of individual usefulness, but with an eye to his taking an allotted and carefully planned place in a machine. His initiative is developed not to the point of selfishness, but to the better plane of self-denial and effacement for a common cause.

"One of the greatest defects of athletics in America—excepting only baseball—is that far too many people of all ages are content to be mere spectators and not participants. What they should seek, instead of watching, is playing the game—some good, healthy game. Golf and tennis are all well enough for the individual. What we want is some game that, like baseball, can be almost universally played and at almost all times of the year. Soccer is the nearest thing to an all-year-round game that I know of.

Coryell Wins in Class B Pool.

In last night's game of the Class B pool tournament now in progress at Doyle's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, A. Coryell defeated E. Boone by a score of 50 to 45. The high run, 12, was made by Coryell. To-night C. Emmerson will meet T. Hughes.

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COATES — GOSHEN. Dup. parts on hand; 8th & 64th Sts., 1,912 B'way. Tel 3163 Col.

CADILLAC — Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 5010 Col.

COLUMBIA — Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,601 B'way. Phone 3577 Columbus.

CORBIN — 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) Phone 7903 Columbus.

GROUT — 45 H. P., $2,500. Garage & Machine Shop. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 210 W. 76th St.

HUDSON — A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 64th St., N. Y. Phone 3293 Col.

ISOTTA — IMPORT COMPANY, 1,623 Broadway, (49th St.) Also at Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

KNOX — Knox Automobile Company, 1866-1868 Broadway. Phone 4330 Col.

LOZIER — 56th St. and Broadway. Telephone 6895 Columbus.

Marion Flyer Overland — CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,776 B'way. Phone 5133 Col.

MATHESON — Matheson Automobile Co., 1866-1868 Broadway, cor. 62d St. Tel. 8353 Col.

MOON — Moon Motor Car Co., of N. Y. 1761 Broadway. Tel. 6995 Col.

NATIONAL — POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1972 B'way (64th St.) Phone 5988 Col.

OAKLAND — 30 H. P., $1,000; 40 H. P., $1,250. 1785 Broadway at 58th St. Tel. 477 Col.

Palmer-Singer Cars — Palmer & Singer M'f'g Co., 620-622-24 B'way. Tel. 7000 Col.

PULLMAN — Cimiotti Bros., 1,355 Broadway. Telephone 1772 Columbus.

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STEVENS-DURYEA — A. G. Spalding & Bros., 29 W. 42d. Tel. 433 Bryant.

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For Sale—40 H. P. Mercedes touring car, 7 seated, in first-class condition; also 45 H. P. Mercedes motor, brand new, to fit boat or car; prices upon application. Mercedes Repair Co., 159-61 East 54th St., N. Y.

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For Sale—Five-passenger touring car; price reasonable. Huntington, 194 Park Place, Brooklyn.

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Dial shown is the new No. 78.

G. M. WHEELER Model 16 Size

Pendant Winding and Setting. Seventeen jewels. Ruby and sapphire balance and centre jewels. Compensating balance. Breguet hairspring, with micrometric regulator. Adjusted to temperature, isochronism three positions. Patent recoiling click and self-locking setting device. Dust ring. Plates damaskeened. Engraving inlaid with gold. Open face and hunting cases.

In Filled Gold Cases, $30 and up.
In Solid Gold Cases, $50 and up.

Other Elgin models at other prices according to grade of movement and case.

All Elgin models are sold by jewelers everywhere, and are fully guaranteed.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

OLD CROW

OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MORE WHEAT AND RYE IN GROUND THIS FALL

Increase of 2,449,000 Acres of Winter Wheat and 25,000 of Rye Over 1908.

CONDITION IS BETTER ALSO

For Winter Wheat 95.8 Per Cent. Against 85.3 Last Fall; for Rye 94.1 as Against 87.6 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The crop-reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture estimates from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the newly seeded area of Winter wheat is 7.9 per cent. larger than the revised estimated area sown in the Fall of 1908, equivalent to an increase of 2,449,000 acres. The indicated total area is 33,488,000 acres.

The condition of Winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 95.8 per cent., against 85.3 and 91.1 on Dec. 1, 1908 and 1907, respectively, and a ten-year average of 91.5 per cent.

The newly seeded area of rye is estimated at being 1 per cent. greater than the revised estimated area sown in the Fall of 1908, which is equivalent to an increase of 25,000 acres, the indicated total being 2,155,000 acres. The condition of rye on Dec. 1 was 94.1, as compared with 87.6 last year.

The preliminary estimate of area sown with wheat this Autumn and the condition on Dec. 1 by States are:

States.	Area Sown.	Condit'n. P.C.
New York	451,000	96
New Jersey	114,000	92
Pennsylvania	1,593,000	86
Delaware	102,000	88
Maryland	803,000	88
Virginia	808,000	85
West Virginia	419,000	91
North Carolina	672,000	89
South Carolina	473,000	92
Georgia	284,000	90
Ohio	2,392,000	96
Indiana	2,765,000	96
Illinois	2,800,000	100
Michigan	920,000	94
Wisconsin	69,000	97
Iowa	175,000	98
Missouri	2,207,000	98
Nebraska	2,767,000	98
Kansas	6,195,000	98
Kentucky	782,000	97
Tennessee	949,000	95
Alabama	134,000	95
Mississippi	2,000	94
Texas	1,295,000	95
Oklahoma	1,694,000	98
Arkansas	187,000	93
Montana	304,000	99
Wyoming	39,000	95
Colorado	116,000	93
Utah	163,000	97
Idaho	359,000	100
Washington	736,000	93
Oregon	497,000	94
California	1,145,000	100

By States the area of rye sown and the condition Dec. 1 are:

States.	Area Sown.	Condit'n. P.C.
Michigan	867,000	96
Pennsylvania	385,000	87
Wisconsin	307,000	97
New York	178,000	96
Minnesota	125,000	93
Nebraska	84,000	97
New Jersey	87,000	94
Illinois	78,000	98
All other	346,000	96

The final estimates of the total acreage, production, and farm values of principal crops for 1909 will be issued on Dec. 15.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The local market was somewhat irregular to-day, some issues recording advances, while others were somewhat lower. Amalgamated was strong and in demand, gaining over a point, to 87¾. Lake Copper was active, fluctuating between 50½ and 58¼, closing at within a fourth of the top. North Butte, on the other hand, was freely offered, and the price declined two points, a large part of the selling appearing to be for New York and Western account. The general list closed steady, but without particular feature.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼
9,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92⅜	92½
23,000	A. G. & W. I. S. 5s	70	70	70
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98½	98½	98½
6,000	New River 5s	79	79	79
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼
4,000	Western T. & T. 5s	98½	98½	98½

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison	121	121	121
30	Boston Elevated	130	130	130
2	Boston Suburban pf.	75½	75½	75½
1	Boston & Albany	228	228	228
11	Boston & Lowell	224	224	224
80	Boston & Maine	148	147½	148
50	Boston & Wor. pf.	47½	47½	47½
80	Mass. Elec. pf.	76	76	76
278	N. Y., N. H. & H.	159	158¼	158⅝
6,371	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
250	Union Pacific	201½	199½	201½
78	West End	93¼	93	93⅛

TELEPHONES.

1,873	American	140¾	139¾	140⅝
15	New England	134½	134	134
55	Western	12⅛	12	12⅛
15	Western pf.	89	89	89

MISCELLANEOUS.

179	Am. Agr. Chem.	46	45	46
1	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	102	102	102
10	A. G. & W. I. S.	10¾	10¾	10¾
25	A. G. & W. I. S. pf.	26	26	26
108	Am. Pneu. Service	8¾	8¼	8¼
85	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	21½	21⅜	21⅜
794	Am. Sugar Rfg.	122¼	120½	122
125	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	120¾	120	120
59	Am. Woolen pf.	103½	103⅛	103½
300	East Boston Land	11½	11⅜	11½
25	Eastern S. S.	77¼	77⅛	77½
53	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	100¼	100⅛	100¼
185	Mass. Gas	77½	77	77⅛
15	Mass. Gas pf.	90½	90¼	90½
295	N. E. Cotton Yarn	123	122	123
20	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	110¼	110⅛	110¼
28	Pullman	190½	189	190½
350	Rotary Ring	13½	13	13
1	Seattle Electric	116	116	116
11	Seattle Electric pf.	104	103¼	104
45	Swift	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Torrington, Class A	28⅝	28	28⅝
66	United Fruit	150	150	150
574	United Shoe	66¼	65¾	65⅝
115	United Shoe pf.	30¼	30	30
2,241	U. S. Steel	91	89	91
10	U. S. Steel pf.	124½	124½	124½

MINING.

280	Adventure	7⅜	7	7⅛
2,352	Amalgamated	87¾	86¼	87⅜
675	Am. Zinc	35½	34⅜	35
560	Arcadian	5½	5½	5½
270	Arizona Com'l	45½	44½	44⅞
180	Atlantic	12	12	12
75	Batopilas	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1,910	Boston Con	21¾	20⅞	21⅜
135	Boston & Corbin	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
825	Butte Coalition	30	29⅜	29⅝
150	Butte Balaklala	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
20	Calumet & Arizona	102	101¼	102
25	Calumet & Hecla	650	645	645
10	Centennial	37½	37½	37½
167	Copper Range	81	80¼	81
275	East Butte	11½	11⅛	11⅛
875	Franklin	16¼	16	16
1,600	Giroux	11½	11¼	11⅜
75	Granby	101	100	101
2,010	Greene-Cananea	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜
1,700	Hancock	20⅞	20½	20⅝
620	Helvetia	7	6⅞	6⅞
20	Isle Royale	25	25	25
80	Kerr Lake	7¾	7¾	7¾
625	Keweenaw	4½	4½	4½
4,475	Lake	59½	58¼	59¼
230	La Salle	16¼	16	16
700	Mass	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
3,405	Miami	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
2,372	Miami rights	50c	50c	50c
10	Michigan	7	7	7
35	Mohawk	61½	60	60
800	M. C. & C.	15c	15c	15c
456	Nevada	27½	26½	27⅜
50	Niplssing	11	11	11
9,110	North Butte	61¼	59¼	60½
485	North Lake	9¼	9	9
185	Ojibway	9½	9	9
25	Old Dominion	51½	51	51½
37	Quincy	84	84	84
70	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼
15	Shannon	15½	15½	15½
50	St. Mary's Land	57	57	57
205	Superior	62	61½	62
1,180	Superior & Boston	14⅝	14	14⅛
200	Superior & Pittsburg	16	15⅝	15⅝
100	Tamarack	65	64	65
60	Trinity	10½	10¼	10½
50	U. S. Oil	37	37	37
301	U. S. Smelting	53⅜	53	53
115	U. S. Smelting pf.	53	52⅜	52⅝
50	United Copper	8	8	8
110	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4½
428	Utah Con	45½	45	45
45	Utah Copper	59	57½	57½
330	Victoria	4½	4	4
360	Winona	8½	8	8

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Advanced on Argentine News, but Declined on Government Report —Cotton Awaiting Census Figures.

Wheat showed an active, broad market, with prices strong, advancing 1 to 1¼c early on further Argentine cables reporting damage on account of the frost, but later lost the advance, and closed at a net decline for the day on the Government report on the new American wheat crop.

The Argentine news was of a rather sensational character, asserting serious damage. Last year the Argentine wheat estimates dropped from 211,000,000 bushels early in the season to 161,700,000 bushels final, and this year, with only 172,000,000 bushels estimated by the preliminary report, a corresponding loss would make a serious reduction in the export surplus.

The American Government report was very favorable, showing an average condition of 95.8, compared with 85.3 last year and 91.5, a ten-year average, with the area 33,403,000 acres, the second largest on record, compared with 31,084,000 acres, the revised figures of the area last year. The estimates of the crop varied from 505,000,000 to 580,000,000 bushels. The weather conditions were favorable, with general snow throughout the country preceding a cold wave.

Exporters took 24 loads of durum and Manitobas wheat.

Corn was fairly active and very steady. The market sold up during the morning, with the advance in wheat and on the reports of frost damage to the Argentine crop. Later there was some reaction on profit taking and on talk of possible larger movement of American corn owing to the clear, cold weather.

Oats were also active and higher, advancing to new high levels for this movement on the continued small receipts and in sympathy with other grain, reacting slightly in the afternoon on some profit taking.

Provisions were moderately active, with prices most of the day holding above the final of the previous day on rather light offerings and predictions that the severe weather would interfere with the country movement.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
December			$1.17⅝	$1.17½
May	$1.15⅛	$1.13⅞	1.14	1.14½
July	1.06¼	1.05½	1.06½	1.05½
Corn—				
December	..	..	69¼	68½
May	..	..	69⅞	69⅝
Oats—				
May			47⅜	47⅜

Curb 2:30 P. M.—May—Wheat, $1.14. Puts, $1.13½@$1.13⅝. Calls, $1.14⅝.

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.08¼	$1.07	$1.07¾	$1.07¼
May	1.08⅛	1.07	1.07¾	1.07⅝
July	99	98¼	98½	98⅛

2:30-2:45 P. M.—May—Ups, $1.07⅝-¾; downs, $1.08⅜-½.

Corn—				
December	59¼	58½	58¾	58
May	62¼	61½	61⅝	61½
July	61⅝	61	61¼	61

May—Ups, 61⅞; downs, 61⅝-½.

Oats—				
December	41½	40¾	41⅛	40⅞
May	43¾	42¾	43½	42½
July	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	40½
Lard—				
January	12.55	12.37½	12.42½	12.47½
May	11.65	11.50	11.55	11.57½
July	11.52½	11.40	11.47½	11.47½
Ribs—				
January	11.55	11.37½	11.42½	11.40
May	10.85	10.72½	10.75	10.77½
July	10.80	10.72½	10.75	10.75
Pork—				
January	21.87½	21.40	21.42½	21.40
May	20.80	20.62½	20.65	20.70

COTTON.

The cotton market simply marked time, closing with slight net change for the day. Trade was purely professional and extremely limited. No one appeared willing to make fresh trades in volume and stand over the Census Bureau report, which will come out at the opening this morning. There were predictions of a small ginning showing, which failed to stimulate interest, and fear of a bullish Government report also restricted operations.

While predictions of small crop outturn are numerous, based on the idea of the ginning, an analysis of the movement of cotton for the past twenty years shows that 50 per cent. of the crop at the earliest date came into sight on Nov. 23, and on the latest date Dec. 17. On the basis of the earliest date, Nov. 23, for 50 per cent. of the movement, the crop indications this year would point to 11,166,000 bales.

The general expectation appears to be that a showing of over 9,000,000 in the ginning figures, and in the neighborhood of 11,000,000 bales by the Government estimate, would be bearish, particularly the latter in view of the average underestimate of the Government figures in the past ten years.

Weather conditions were severe through the South, with general rain and low temperatures, but this had practically no influence, as the crop is about all picked. Southern reports are that the weather this Fall has been favorable for the picking of the crop.

Reports regarding the question of wages at Fall River were factors in the market, as the waiving of the right to reduce wages by the manufacturers was looked upon as evidence of better trade conditions than would be reflected by the very narrow wage margin of the past six months.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	14.54	14.44	14.53@14.54	14.49
January	14.69	14.62	14.67@....	14.68
February	....	....	14.80@....	14.80
March	15.02	14.95	14.90@15.00	15.02
April	....	....	15.08@15.08	15.08
May	15.24	15.18	15.22@15.23	15.24
June	....	....	15.05@15.06	15.06
July	15.19	15.12	15.18@15.19	15.17
August	14.48	14.46	14.47@14.48	14.48
September	13.36	13.32	13.32@13.34	13.37
October	12.97	12.94	12.95@12.97	12.98

The market closed steady at 4c advance to 5c decline.

COFFEE.

Price changes in the coffee market were narrow, but the undertone was steady and values at the close were net unchanged to 5 points advance, with sales of 14,750 bags. Offerings were small, but the market recently has shown strong resistance to pressure and is in a waiting position. The large visible supply and the liberal amount of coffee afloat for the United States and Europe have a tendency to discourage active speculative buying, but on the other hand the firmness in the spot situation and the probability of small offerings from Brazil discourage selling. The spot demand is poor, but holders of coffee are not inclined to sell, as under present conditions they would be unable to replace the sales except at higher prices.

The Havre market was unchanged to ¼ franc higher, Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ lower, and Brazilian markets were unchanged to 50 reis higher. The spot market was steady at 8½c. for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	6.45	6.45	6.45@6.50	6.40
January	..	..	6.45@6.50	6.45
February	..	..	6.50@6.55	6.50
March	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60	6.55
April	..	..	6.60@6.65	6.60
May	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.75	6.65
June	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.70
July	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.80	6.70
August	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.75
September	6.80	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.75
October	..	..	6.75@6.85	6.75
November	..	..	6.75@6.85	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday extreme dullness continued, with prices only slightly changed. Tin was a shade off in the asking price. Lead was steady. Spelter rose 5 points.

In London yesterday on the Metal Exchange copper, for both spot and future deliveries, unchanged from the initial prices of the day, suffered a decline of 5s. from the final quotations of Monday for both. The market finished steady, closing quotations ruling at, spot, £59; futures, £60 2s. 6d.

Pig tin ended steady with spot deliveries up 2s. 6d., to £144 5s., and future deliveries unchanged to £145 17s. 6d. Spelter continued steady and unchanged at £23. Spanish pig lead continued on the old basis of £12 17s. 6d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 50s. 7½d.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot deliveries on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper.				
Spot	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.00
December	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.00
January	..	..	13.05	12.75
February	..	..	13.15	12.80
Spelter	6.15	6.37½	6.10	6.30
Lead	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.42½
Tin	31.75	31.90	31.75	32.00

Granby Smelting Declares Dividend.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday, which is the first declared in a year. The last dividend, of 2 per cent., was paid on Dec. 15, 1908. In the year ended June 30 last the company produced 21,858,805 pounds of copper, against 21,126,926 pounds produced in 1907.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Tuesday.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange ended the day strong and active, following desultory trading conditions which had ruled throughout most of the session. Last prices for several of the leading stocks, notably Reading and Union Pacific, were fractionally above the final quotations on the other Exchange. Dullness early in the day was relieved somewhat by special movements in a number of usually inactive shares. Total transactions were 89,430 shares, distributed among fifty-five different issues.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,940	Amal Copper	86⅜	87¾	86¼	87¼
20	Am. Beet Sug.	47	47¼	47	47¼
80	Am. Can	14	14¾	14	14⅝
60	Am. Car & F.	72	72½	72	72½
70	Am. Cot. Oil	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
310	Am. Ice	26⅝	28¾	26⅜	28⅜
30	Am. Loco.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
2,060	Am. Smelting	98½	99⅝	98½	99¼
1,090	Am. Sugar	119¾	122½	119¾	122¼
40	Anaconda Cop.	48⅝	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝
880	A., T. & S. F.	120⅝	121⅞	120⅜	121⅝
200	Balt. & Ohio	116	116⅝	116	116⅝
2,490	Brook. R. T.	81¼	82½	81¾	82⅜
100	Cent. Leather	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
560	Ches. & Ohio	86¼	87¼	86¾	87⅛
150	C., M. & St. P.	155	155	154⅜	155
1,050	Col. Fuel & I.	49¾	51	49¾	50⅜
540	Con. Gas	149½	151⅝	149¾	151½
10	Corn Products	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	23½
3,450	Den. & R. G.	49½	50¾	49¼	50¼
10	Erie	33	33	33	33
70	Gt. Nor. pf.	142½	142⅝	142¼	142⅜
2,670	Inter.-Met.	24¾	25⅜	24¼	25⅛
2,380	Inter.-Met. pf.	58	61¾	57¾	61⅜
350	Mo., K. & T.	47½	48⅜	47⅜	48¼
370	Mo. Pacific	70⅝	71½	70⅜	71⅜
60	Nat. Lead	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88⅜
200	N. Y. Central	126½	127⅝	126½	127⅜
30	N. Y., C. & W.	47¼	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
30	Nor. & West.	95½	95¾	95¼	95⅝
180	Nor. Pacific	143⅝	143⅞	143⅝	143⅝
620	Pacific Mail	44⅞	45⅜	43⅞	44
720	Pennsylvania	130	130⅜	130	130⅜
40	Penn. rights	7	7¼	7	7⅛
70	People's Gas	114½	114⅞	114¼	114⅝
30	Pitts. Coal	27	27	27	27
20	Pressed S. Car	51½	52¼	51½	52¼
14,620	Reading	170¾	171⅞	170⅝	171⅞
20	Rep. Steel	46	46	46	46
230	Rock Island	40	40½	39½	40⅜
20	Rock Isl. pf.	88½	89	88⅞	89
550	St. L. S. W.	35¼	35¼	35	35¼
60	St. L. S. W. pf	80	82½	80	82½
1,090	Southern Pac.	129¾	129⅝	129	129½
90	Southern Ry.	31¾	31¾	30¾	31¼
50	Texas Pacific	33	35	34¾	35
1,310	Third Av.	17⅜	17⅜	15¼	15⅝
7,230	Union Pacific	200	201	199¾	201
150	U. S. Rubber	53¼	53¾	52⅞	53
84,900	U. S. Steel	89¼	91⅞	89¼	90⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½
90	Utah Copper	58⅝	58½	58¼	58¼
70	Wabash	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼
1,710	Wabash pf.	56⅜	57¼	56¼	57
830	West. Union	79½	79½	78¼	78⅜

89,430

MINING STOCKS.

200	Best & Bel	.62	.62	.62	.62
500	Confidence	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	Challenge	.32	.32	.32	.32
600	Comb. Frac.	.46	.46	.46	.46
200	C. C. & Va.	.94	.94	.93	.93
500	Comstock	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Goldfield Con.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
700	Goldf. Daisy	.08½	.08½	.06½	.08½
1,500	Kewanas	.06½	.07	.06½	.07
100	Mexican	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
1,000	Montgom. Mt.	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
400	Ophir	1.85	1.85	1.77	1.77
300	Portland	.85	.85	.85	.85
300	Tonopah Ext.	.48	.48	.48	.48
500	Tramp	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½

* 7,500

WHEAT.

285,000	May option	1.07⅝	1.08⅛	1.07	1.07⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
4th week Nov.	$837,309	$600,757	$256,552
Month Nov.	2,576,837	2,118,133	458,704
July 1-Nov. 30	13,068,664	11,147,327	1,921,337

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week Nov.	1,329,205	1,098,837	230,368
Month Nov.	4,440,495	3,863,382	577,113
July 1-Nov. 30	21,258,238	19,471,616	1,786,622

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

4th week Nov.	1,458,091	1,240,575	217,516
Month Nov.	4,982,515	4,465,163	517,352
July 1-Nov. 30	24,149,075	21,862,597	2,286,478

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

4th week Nov.	520,397	501,911	18,485
Month Nov.	1,558,566	1,517,794	40,771
Jan. 1-Nov. 30	13,264,006	12,281,262	982,744

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Op. revenues	705,193	538,569	166,624
Op. expenses	406,085	364,988	41,007
Net op. rev.	299,128	173,581	125,547
Taxes accrued	19,500	16,800	2,700
Op. income	279,628	156,781	122,847
Other income	17,953	12,001	5,952
Gross income	297,581	168,783	128,798
Total deduc. from gross income	100,744	95,431	5,313
Net corp. income	196,837	73,351	123,486

DELAWARE & HUDSON for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Tot. ry. op. rev.	4,867,835	4,685,605	182,230
Tot. ry. op. exp.	2,884,767	2,653,758	231,009
Net ry. op. rev.	1,983,068	2,031,847	*48,779
Net rev. from outside op.	3,047	2,106	941
Total net rev. from op.	1,986,115	2,033,953	*47,838
Taxes accrued	105,000	105,000	....
Op. income	1,881,115	1,928,953	*47,838
Other income	295,806	579,867	*284,061
Gross income	2,176,921	2,508,820	*331,899
Total deduc. from gross income	1,131,407	1,065,499	65,908
Net corp. income	1,045,513	1,443,320	*397,807

*Decrease.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for October—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross earnings	208,254	252,067	295,877
Exp. and taxes	200,501	171,419	241,179
Net earnings	107,733	80,638	54,698
Other income	4,190	6,037	8,191
Total income	111,923	76,675	62,889
Chgs. and taxes	91,808	91,630	100,684
Surplus	20,315	*4,956	*37,795
Gross, 4 mos.	1,212,410	938,438	1,261,050
Expenses	791,794	685,169	906,844
Net, 4 months	420,616	273,269	354,206
Other income	18,243	80,494	36,670
Total income	438,859	303,763	390,876
Chgs. and taxes	371,534	355,863	385,868
Surp., 4 months	67,325	*52,102	*5,008

*Deficit.

MINERAL RANGE for October—

Gross	73,725	77,293	73,864
Expenses	65,842	56,385	63,183
Net	7,883	20,910	10,181
Other income	34	38	23
Total income	7,917	20,948	10,204
Chgs. and taxes	18,399	13,317	11,546
Deficit	5,482	*7,631	1,342
4 months gross	298,657	296,177	290,367
Expenses	248,483	230,282	229,125
4 months net	50,174	65,924	61,242
Other income	96	89	1,501
Total income	50,270	66,013	62,743
Chgs. and taxes	52,983	51,970	48,454
4 months deficit	2,713	*14,043	*14,289

*Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Mileage	1,415	1,413	2
Total oper. rev.	4,944,045	3,971,243	912,802
Total oper. exp.	2,837,299	2,249,224	588,074
Net oper. rev.	2,106,746	1,722,019	384,727
Outside op., deb.	530	2,049	†1,519
Total net rev.	2,106,216	1,719,969	386,247
Taxes	141,400	138,720	4,680
Oper. income	1,964,816	1,583,249	381,567

July 1 to Oct. 31:

Total oper. rev.	19,011,072	15,033,293	3,977,778
Total oper. exp.	10,861,958	8,573,693	2,288,264
Net oper. rev.	8,149,114	6,459,600	1,689,514
Outside op., deb.	5,864	3,407	2,456
Total net rev.	8,143,250	6,456,192	1,687,057
Taxes	573,110	520,830	52,780
Oper. income	7,570,140	5,935,362	1,634,277

WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Total oper. rev.	149,255	111,614	37,641
Total oper. exp.	99,378	125,788	†26,360
Net oper. rev.	49,876	*14,153	64,029
Taxes accrued	5,249	3,980	1,269
Oper. income	44,627	*18,134	62,761
Other income	163	144	19
Gross income	44,790	*17,989	62,779
Total deductions from gross inc.	9,721	13,359	†3,638
Net corp. inc.	35,069	*31,549	66,618

*Deficit. †Decrease.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The reports of the State banks and trust companies in New York State outside of New York City, issued yesterday by the State Banking Department, show these changes for the week:

STATE BANKS.

		Increase.
Loans and discounts	$89,589,000	$474,300
Total deposits	93,843,000	244,400
Total reserve	18,729,200	*136,600
Average reserve	20.6	.....
Reserve required	13.0	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans	$134,619,900	$411,600
Total deposits	140,879,200	320,000
Total reserve	17,460,000	69,500
Average reserve	13.0	.....
Reserve required	10.0	.....

*Decrease.

W. M. Barnum Buys Power Company.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 7.—Henry F. Brown, special master, to-day sold all the real and personal property of the McCall's Ferry Power Company at public sale to William M. Barnum of New York for $2,000,000. Mr. Barnum's was the only bid, and it is understood he represents the majority bondholders. The company was engaged in building a hydro-electric plant in the Susquehanna River at McCall's Ferry, Penn., and was unable to proceed with the work after the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, which was financing the project.

DECREASE IN PIG IRON.

Falling Off Not Actual, However, November Being a Short Month.

The production of pig iron during November is estimated by the Iron Trade Review at 2,522,598 tons, which is a decrease of 67,083 tons from the October output of 2,589,681 tons. In November, 1908, the output of pig iron was 1,582,314, or 940,284 tons less than the same month this year. While there is an apparent falling off in the November production compared with that of October, the difference is more than accounted for in November being a thirty-day month. The daily average output of pig iron last month was 84,056 tons, compared with 83,538 tons for October, 79,201 tons for September, and 52,744 tons for November of 1908.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The daily Consular and Trade Report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,220.—AGENCY FOR AMERICAN COTTON OIL REFINERY—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a reputable firm in his district desires the agency for a first-class American cotton oil refinery. The officer in question states that the firm would be able to create a considerable demand for cotton products in that market.

4,221.—STOCKINGS AND HOSIERY—A communication received from an American business house states that it has a letter from Holland inqui

For Twenty Years

the purchasers of our selections of bonds have enjoyed larger incomes and profits than the customers of any other banking house.

Example No. 2.

In 1897 The Mobile and Birmingham R. R. was an independent property. We then sold its prior lien 5s at 82½, yielding over 6%. Later this Company was acquired by the Southern Railway. Present price, 108—an advance of 25½ points; meanwhile our clients have enjoyed a large income return.

Recurring Opportunities

We now offer the first mortgage bonds of a neighboring property limited to $8,000 per mile, to yield over 5%. Earnings are double interest charges. Conditions and prospects are similar to those obtaining when we offered Mobile and Birmingham 5s. The bonds combine absolute safety and a liberal return with reasonable assurance of large profits.

Circular with Map on Request.

F. J. Lisman & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Baltimore Hartford

First Mortgage 6% Bonds

SYSTEM BASED ON GOVERNMENT APPROVAL AND STATE SUPERVISION.

Circular on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kühne
BANKERS,
New York. Leipzig.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS

Commercial Letters of Credit issued for the benefit of importers of merchandise.

Issue Letters of Credit available throughout the World.

BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
NEW YORK

Convertible Bonds

We are distributing to investors copies of the 7th edition of our Circular No. 111, which describes practically all of the Convertible Bonds now issued.

Listed Stocks

We are also distributing to investors copies of the 14th edition of our Circular No. 114, which describes about 90 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Streets
New York

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
WANTED
100 American Chicle Com.
100 Amer. Dist. Teleg. of N. J.
100 American Express
100 American Lithographic Pfd.
100 American Surety
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 Internat. Silver Pfd.
200 N. Y. & Queens E. L. & P. Com.
500 Internat. Silver Com.
100 Pere Marquette 1st Pfd.
100 Pere Marquette 2nd Pfd.
200 Pere Marquette Com.
75 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Portland Ry. & Light Com.
100 Producers Oil Co.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

We have good markets in unlisted and inactive securities and respectfully invite inquiries.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 1460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

American Light & Traction Co
STOCKS
Pacific Gas & Electric Co
COMMON
American Gas & Electric Co
STOCKS
Tri-City Railway & Light Co
STOCKS

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 5775-6 Broad 25 Broad St., New York

For Sale
50 Du Pont Powder Co.
30 Pope Manufacturing Com.
100 Union Typewriter Com.
25 Union Typewriter 1st Pfd.
Wanted
100 City & Suburban Homes.
25 American Book.
90 Union Typewriter Com.
50 Texas Company.
20 Singer Manufacturing Co.
10M Texas Co. Conv. Bonds.

Hallowell & Henry
Tel. Broad 4995-8. 52 Beaver St.

WANTED.
100 American District Telegraph of N. J.
100 American Type Founders preferred.
100 Babcock & Wilcox.
100 Producers Oil.
100 Texas (The) Co.
100 Vandalia Co.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Dealers in Unlisted and Inactive Securities of Railroads and Other Corporations in the United States and Elsewhere.
30 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 5140 TO 5153 BROAD, INC.

High Grade Bonds
Circular on Request.
N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and Active—Call Money Rates, 4½@5 Per Cent.

INFLUENCE OF MESSAGE

President Taft's Recommendations Well Received by Financial Community—Excellent Winter Wheat Showing.

While the character of the buying in the stocks which piloted yesterday's market to a strong closing seemed to point to rather extensive short covering the general disposition in Wall Street was to ascribe the advance to satisfaction on the part of the financial community with the contents of President Taft's message. Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel, the Interborough-Metropolitan issues, and Reading were conspicuous for their strength, but somewhat smaller advances than those secured by the stocks named were to be found through the list, in no quarter of which was there any suggestion of the heavi-ness which marked the previous day's business. Mr. Taft's assurance of economy in National expenditures was everywhere favorably commented upon, and his brief references to corporation questions were looked upon as containing the promise of conservative treatment of these same matters in the extended recommendations regarding them, which he is to make in special messages later on. So acceptable, apparently, was the message as a whole that it was very quickly taken as a matter of course and attention turned to other developments of the day. These also were of a uniformly pleasing kind. Fears that the labor troubles now hampering the operation of the railroads and the carrying on of business in many lines in the Northwest might extend in a serious form to the Eastern railroad situation were to a considerable extent set at rest by a reading of the telegram sent by the representative of the railroad employes in the East, who desire greater compensation, to Mr. Taft. In this current reports were described as exaggerated and the pacific intentions of the railroad labor organizations set forth. Again, there was published the Government's Dec. 1 crop report, according to which the growing wheat plant is in better shape and covers a larger acreage than on any previous Dec. 1 since 1902. The actual condition is placed at 95.8, as against a ten-year average of 91.5, and a percentage of 85.3 at this time a year ago, and the area under cultivation exceeds that of last year at this time by 3,600,000 acres. Other happenings of more or less interest included the increase in the dividend by 1 per cent. per annum on St. Louis Southwestern preferred stock, the declaration of a 2 per cent. dividend on Granby Copper, and the verdict of the Court of Appeals in favor of the Delaware & Hudson in its suit to secure permission to issue bonds against trolley and other purchases, the capitalization of which in this fashion was refused by the Public Service Commission. This is, of course, an important decision from the railroad point of view.

An additional $500,000 gold was taken for shipment to South America, bringing the total to go forward at this time up to $1,200,000, and further transfers of currency were made through the Sub-Treasury to San Francisco. Foreign exchange rates failed to advance above the quotations established on Monday, when a sharp rise led to the discussion of the possibility of direct gold exports to Europe. In other respects there were no changes of interest in the local money market position, which is, of course, still under the influence of the factors which have governed it for many weeks past.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Missouri Pacific Railway for special meeting and rights.
Woman's Hotel.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Fairmount Park Transportation Co.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Nipe Bay Co.
Old Colony Copper Co.
Rodman Alaska Trading Co.
United Fruit Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days, 4¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 3 15-16 per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2¾ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4¾ per cent., up ½ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $449,750,729; balances, $14,827,966; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $78,500.

The local banks have lost $1,246,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was steady, with demand quoted at $4.8775@$4.8780, sixty days at $4.84¼, and cables at $4.8820@$4.8825.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16¼ less 1-64@5.16¼ plus 1-64 for cables, 5.16⅞ plus 1-64@5.16¼ less 1-64 for sight, and 5.19⅜ less 1-64@5.18⅝ less 5-64 for sixty days. Reichsmarks, 95 7-16 less 1-64@95 7-16 plus 1-32 for cables, 95 5-16@95 5-16 plus 1-32 for sight, and 94⅝@94¾ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, 45c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; St. Paul, 50c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 23 11-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 51½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48@44c.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange today:

Sales.

	High.	Low.	Last.
STOCKS.			
510..Crucible Steel	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
536..Crucible Steel pf	89⅝	89½	89½
20..Fireproofing	8¾	8¾	8¾
100..Fireproofing pf	28½	28⅜	28½
10..Harb.-Walk. Ref. pf	95	95	95
309..Mfrs. Light & Heat	19½	19	19
36..Ohio Fuel	49	49	49
15..Pittsburg Brew	22⅝	22⅝	22¾
10..Pittsburg Coal	26½	26⅞	26½
20..Pittsburg Coal pf	87	86⅞	86⅞
80..River Coal pf	23¾	23½	23¼
3,300..Ross Mining	24c.	24c.	24c.
500..U. S. Glass	44½	45	45
25..West. Penn	41¾	41¾	41¾
UNLISTED.			
550..Kansas Gas	40½	40½	40½
200..Mount Elliott	32c.	32c.	32c.
16..Pure Oil	5	5	5
1,100..San Toy	39c.	39c.	39c.
700..Silver Peak	66c.	66c.	66c.
$10,000..Jones & Laugh. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

CORRECTION.

In the notice of the Spanish-American Iron Company First Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1927, the following numbers of coupons were erroneously printed by an error in the advertisement of the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia in The New York Times on Dec. 3d: 3335, 4971, 4318, 4508, 4538, 4678. The numbers should have been as follows: 3335, 4071, 4348, 4508, 4539, 4679.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales Dec. 7, 1909..... 631,179
From Jan. 1, 1909..... 201,099,415
Corresponding period last year..... 179,994,593

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	15¾	900	Allis-Chalmers	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
54⅝	55	960	Allis-Chalmers pf	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
87⅝	87⅞	27,500	*Amalgamated Cop	86¼	87⅞	86⅛	87⅝	− ⅛
45¼	45½	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	46⅛	46¼	45¼	45¼	+1⅝
46¾	47	200	Am. Beet Sugar	46⅝	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝	− ⅛
14¼	14½	1,700	Am. Can	14	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	
83½	83⅝	400	Am. Can pf	83⅛	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞	+ ⅛
72⅝	72⅝	800	Am. Car & Foundry	72	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	68	68½	68	68½	+ ⅜
88½	89	100	Am. Hide & Leather	88	89	88	88	
46½	47	45	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	
28½	29	1,850	Am. Ice Securities	27	28⅜	27	28⅜	
14⅞	15¼	50	*Am. Linseed	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+1⅜
61¼	61½	1,100	Am. Locomotive	60½	61¼	60½	61¼	
6½	7	100	Am. Malt	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
42	43	200	Am. Malt pf	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
98⅞	99	11,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¼	99⅛	98¼	99	+ ⅜
65⅛	65⅜	575	Am. Steel Foundries	65¼	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
122¼	122⅝	5,250	Am. Sugar Refining	119	122⅝	119	122¼	+ ⅜
120½	121	700	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121	121¼	120½	120¾	+2¼
140⅝	140⅞	8,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	140¼	140⅞	139⅝	140⅝	− ⅛
97¼	98¼	500	Am. Tobacco pf	98	98	98	98	− ⅝
33½	35	100	Am. Woolen	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
49⅛	49¼	1,300	*Anaconda Cop. Min	48¼	49⅛	48¼	49⅛	+ ⅜
121¼	121⅜	30,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	120½	121¼	120½	121⅜	+ ⅜
104⅛	104⅜	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104¼	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	
134	135	300	Atlantic Coast Line	134	134½	134	134	−1
116½	116¾	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅝	116⅜	115½	116⅜	+1¼
84¾	84½	1,260	Bethlehem Steel	84¾	84¾	83½	84¾	+ ⅞
68	68½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	68	68	68	68	+ ⅞
82⅜	82½	18,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	82	82⅜	81½	82⅛	+ ⅛
143½	145	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	143	144	142	144	+ ⅞
181	181¼	2,500	Canadian Pacific	179½	181¼	179½	181¼	+2
45¾	45⅞	1,900	Central Leather Co	45¾	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+1⅝
108½	108¾	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	+ ⅝
310	312	210	Central R. R. of N J	311	311½	311	311½	+ ½
87	87¼	7,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	87⅛	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛	+ ⅛
68⅞	69	100	Chicago & Alton	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	100	Chi. Gt. West. 3d pd	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
154⅞	155	1,325	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	154⅞	155¼	154⅞	155¼	+ ⅛
171	171⅛	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	171¼	171½	171¼	171½	+ ⅛
177½	178	800	Chi. & Northwestern	177¼	177¾	177¼	177¾	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	100	*Chi. Un. Tr. r. sta	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅞	8	1,000	*Chi. Un. Tr. pf. r. sta	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	3,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
56¾	57¼	100	Colorado & Southern	49⅞	51	49⅞	50¾	+ ⅞
86	87	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I	57	57	57	57	
150⅜	151	8,000	Consolidated Gas	86	86¼	86	86	− ½
21⅜	22	300	Corn Products Ref	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	
184¼	184½	2,700	Delaware & Hudson	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
50⅛	50⅜	7,400	Denver & Rio Grande	58⅛	61⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
86⅞	86⅝	1,000	Den. & Rio Grande pf	108	108	108	108	
161¼	163¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
31½	32	65	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	
32⅞	33	300	Erie	39½	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ⅞
47	48	100	Erie 1st pf	87⅝	88⅛	87⅝	88⅛	+ ⅜
104	105	50	General Chemical pf	105	105	105	105	
160	160½	300	General Electric	150	160	150	160	
142⅜	142⅝	3,800	Great Northern pf	142⅞	143	142⅞	142⅞	
80¼	81	1,300	*G. N. certs. ore prop	79½	80¼	78½	80¼	+ ⅝
140¾	141½	200	Illinois Central	140¾	141¾	140¾	141¾	+ ⅞
25⅞	25⅝	34,500	Interborough-Met	24½	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+1¼
61⅝	61⅞	20,100	Interborough-Met. pf	58⅛	61⅝	57¾	61⅝	+1¾
108	108¾	500	Int. Harvester	108	108¾	108	108¾	+3
15	15	100	Int. Paper	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+1½
51¾	52	1,150	Int. Steam Pump	51½	52	51½	52	+ ⅞
90½	90½	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	
29	29⅛	300	Iowa Central	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
52	52¼	500	Iowa Central pf	52⅛	52⅛	51½	52⅛	+ ⅝
70¾	71	125	Kan. City South. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅜
108⅞	108⅞	1,900	Laclede Gas	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	+ ⅛
63	66	300	Long Island	64½	65	64½	65	
150⅞	151	1,000	Louisville & Nash	151¼	151¼	150¾	151¼	+ ⅜
92	93½	400	Mackay Cos	93	93	93	93	
77	77¾	200	Mackay Cos. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¾	400	Mercantile Marine	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	600	Mercantile Marine pf	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	
134⅜	135	665	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M	134⅞	135	134⅞	135	+ ⅛
90	90⅝	475	M., St. P. & S. S.M.I	90	90½	90	90½	+ ⅛
48	48½	2,200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	46⅞	48¼	46⅞	48¼	+ ⅜
71	71⅝	3,400	Missouri Pacific	70⅝	71⅝	70½	71¼	+ ⅝
26⅜	26⅞	6,600	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27⅜	25	26⅞	+ ⅝
98½	99½	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+2
88½	88⅞	1,400	Nat. Lead Co	87⅞	88½	87⅞	88½	+1⅝
55⅝	55⅝	300	N. Rys.of Mex. 1st pf	55⅞	55⅞	53⅝	55⅝	+ ½
56	56⅛	1,500	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
21⅝	22	4,000	N. Y. Central	127½	127½	126¾	127½	+ ⅝
127¼	127½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	67	67	67	67	
65	67	200	N. Y. N. H. & Hart	159	159	159	159	
157	159	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	5,500	Norfolk & Western	94⅝	96¾	94⅝	96¾	+ ⅞
96	96½	2,000	North American	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82⅝	+ ⅝
82⅜	83	2,000	Northern Pacific	143½	144	143½	144	+ ⅞
143⅛	144	300	North. Ohio. Tr. & L	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	37	3,000	Pacific Mail	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
44	44¼	150	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
48¼	49	20,850	Pennsylvania R. R	130½	130⅞	129⅝	130⅞	+ ⅝
130⅜	130⅞	3,400	People's Gas, Chi	113⅝	114¾	113⅝	114¾	+ ⅞
114⅝	114⅝	1,200	Philadelphia Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅜
99	99½	100	P. C., C. & St. Louis	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅜
94½	95	100	Pittsburg Coal	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	66	66⅞	66	66⅞	+ ⅝
66	67	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	52⅛	52⅛	51¾	51¾	− ⅜
52	52½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	103	103	103	103	
105	105½	100	*R'way Steel Spring	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	
50	50⅜	77,700	Reading	170⅝	171⅝	170⅝	171⅝	+ ⅝
171	171⅛	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅜
46⅜	46⅝	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	106	106	106	106	
106	106½	3,500	Rock Island Co	39¾	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅝
40⅜	40⅝	2,900	Rock Island Co. pf	88	89½	87⅝	88½	+ ⅞
88	89	234	St. Jo. & Grand Isl	20	21	20	21	+ ⅛
20½	22	334	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	58	60¼	58	60¼	+ ⅜
59	61	102	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	40	40	40	40	
72½	73	600	St. L.& S. F. 1st pf	71½	72½	71½	72½	+ ⅝
59	59½	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅜
34⅜	34⅞	6,200	St. Louis Southwest'n	35	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	
81	81½	13,300	St. L. Southwest'n pf	79½	82⅝	79½	81¼	+ ⅝
88	88½	25	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅜
129½	129⅝	7,400	Southern Pacific	128⅝	129⅛	128⅝	129⅛	+ ⅜
31½	31⅝	1,700	Southern R'way ext	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
68⅞	69½	500	South. R'way pf., ext	68	69	68	69	+ ⅝
35	35½	1,300	Texas & Pacific	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
90	91¼	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	
15⅝	15⅞	5,100	Third Avenue	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
53½	54	200	Tol., St. L. & West	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
69	69¾	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	69	69¼	69	69	+ ⅛
113	113½	27,100	Twin City R. Transit	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
201	201½	400	Union Pacific	199⅝	201⅝	199⅝	201½	+ ⅝
103	103½	100	Union Pacific pf	106	106½	106	106½	+ ⅜
41	42½	400	United Rys. Inv	41	41	41	41	
72¼	72⅝	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	72	72⅝	72	72¾	+ ⅜
32	33	210	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
84½	85	500	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+ ⅜
110	110¼	36	U. S. Express	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
53	53	600	U. S. Rubber	53	53	52½	52½	+ ⅛
117	117	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	− ¼
82½	82½	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	82	82	82	82	−1
91	91	166,000	U. S. Steel	89¾	91⅜	89	91	+ ⅝
125	125	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	124½	124¾	124¼	124⅝	+ ⅜
58½	59	4,700	Utah Copper	58½	58⅝	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
66	66	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	48	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
75	77	220	Vulcan Detinning	25	25	25	25	
77	77½	200	Vulcan Detinning pf	75	75	75	75	−2
77⅞	78	700	Wabash	21	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
21	21¼	8,200	Wabash pf	56⅜	57¼	56	57	+ ⅝
57	57⅛	200	Western Md., 4th pd	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
44½	45	4,800	Western Union Tel	78	79⅜	78	78½	+ ⅞
78½	79	1,000	Westinghouse E. & M	84½	84½	84	84	+ ½
83¾	84½	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	135	135	135	135	+1
130	135							

*Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	101
2s, c., 1930	100¼	
3s, r., 1918	101½	102
3s, c., 1918	101¾	102¼
4s, r., 1925	114½	115
4s, c., 1925	115	
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	99⅞	100⅝
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	99⅞	100⅝
D. C. 3-65s	106	
Adams Exp.	237	275
Alb. & S.	280	
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	
Am. B. S. pf.	92½	96
A. C. & F. pf.	115½	121
Am. Coal	100	150
Am. C. Oil pf.	103⅜	107
Am. D. Tel.	10	30
Am. Exp.	247	260
Am. L. Co. pf.	40	41
A. Loc. pf.	114	116
Am. S. pf.	81½	90
A. S. & R. pf.	111¼	111¾
Am. Snuff.	250	300
Am. Sn. pf.	97	101
A. T. & T.	75	85
Am. W. Co. pf.	103½	103½
Ann Arbor.	15	30
Ann A. pf.		60
Asso. M. 1st pf.	107½	
B. & O.	92¼	93
Batopilas M.	3¾	4
Bruns. City.	18	18¼
B., R. & P.	95	105
B., R. & P. pf.	180	182
B. & S. pf.		60
Butte Co.	34½	38
Canada So.	68	70
C. & S. A. Tel.	110	120
C. & A. pf.	110	74
C. B. & Q.	225	
C. & E. Ill. pf.		124
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A. ctfs.	33¼	35
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B. 3d paid	25½	26
Chi. Gt. W. deb. ctfs.	60	61
C. I. & L. pf.	40	80
C. & N. W.	220	282
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	150	160
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	175
Chi. T. T.	2	5
Chi. T. T. pf.	12	20
C. C., C. & St. L.	76½	77
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105¼	108
Cleve. & P.	172⅜	
Col. F. & I. pf.	116	120
Col. So. 1st pf.	81	82
Col. So. 2d pf.	80	81
Cons. Coal.	105	
Corn P. R. pf.	84	85½
Crex Carpet.	58	62
D., L. & W.	580	600
D. M. & F. D. pf.	9	16
D. & M. pf.	95	

	Bid.	Asked.
Det. U. R.	63	67
Dist. Sec.	36	38½
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	87½	88
Erie 2d pf.	38½	40
Ev. & T. H.	56	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	82	
Gen. C. Co.	91	93
Granby Con.	100	105
G. E. & W.	80	
Hackensack Water.	120	
Hav. E. R.		90
Hav. E. R. pf.	95	
Stock. V. r.	108	110
Homestake.	77	78
Ill. C. 1. l.	99¾	
Inger.-Rand.	75	
Inger.-Rand. pf.	96	
Int. H.	122½	124
Int. P. pf.	58½	59
Int. Power.		50
Jol. & Chi.	168¾	
Jol. & M. r.	45	51
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	80½
Kan. C. So.	43¼	43½
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kinze Co. pf.		120
Kn. I., Chi.	18	133
Kn. L., Chi. pf.	60	80
Lacl. G. pf.	80	95
L. E. & W.	24	25
L. E. & W. pf.	55	58
Lake Shore.	300	400
Mah. C. R.	310	
Man. Beach.	3	6
Man. Elev.	140	142
Md. C. pf.	50	70
Met. St. R.	20	23
Mich. Cent.	125	130
M. & St. P.	90	90
M. & St. L.	52	54
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	82	90
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	132	134
Mo., K. & T.	73½	74
Mor. & Es.	183	199
N. C. & St. L.	134	139½
Nat. Bis.	116½	117½
Nat. B. pf.	120	124
Nat. L. pf.	100½	110
N. Cent. C.	40	60
N. Y. A. B.	84	95
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	115
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	94
N. Y. D. Co.	36	40
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	78	83
N. Y., L. & W.	128	130
N. & W. pf.	88	90
Nor. Cent.	200	
Nor. Mining.	2½	3
Pac. Coast.	104	110
Pac. C. 1st pf.	101	108
Pac. C. 2d pf.	104	110
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	96	99½
Peo. & E.	24	25½
Phelps-D'ge.	208	

	Bid.	Asked.
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	115
P., Ft. W. & C.	174½	
Pullman Co.	190	192
Quicksilver.	4	6
Q'kil'r. pf.	5¾	

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Market and the Message.

No group of stocks attracted more attention in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange than the traction stocks. The prominence of these issues was pointed to as demonstrating how very little part the President's message played in shaping the course of prices. This, certainly, was not the group of stocks upon which the message might be regarded as having any special bearing, but as a matter of fact the postponement by the President of his recommendation regarding amendments of the Sherman act and the Inter-State Commerce act put off the very topics which most interested the financial district. Moreover, Wall Street and the public at large had known for two days that these two subjects were to be reserved by the President for discussion in a special message to be sent to Congress later; hence the actual publication of the message at noon yesterday was not awaited with as much interest as would have been displayed in it had it contained suggestions regarding amendments to these two laws. It is seldom, though, that Wall Street waits until the release of Presidential messages to make up its mind just what the messages contain. It has a custom of coming to a conclusion on these matters at least a day or two in advance, according to the rapidity with which copies, held for release, or the contents of these copies are communicated to those who have become purveyors of advance information regarding Presidential recommendations.

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The Movement in the Tractions.

The Interborough-Metropolitan issues, which were more active than any others in the list, with the exceptions of United States Steel and Reading, reached yesterday new high prices for the year, the preferred at 61¾ and the common at 25¾. While these issues were advancing, Third Avenue Railroad, without developing much activity, dropped off from 17½ to 15¼, rallying less than a point at the close, and showed a net loss for the day of 3½ points in Interborough-Metropolitan preferred, which accompanied an advance of 1¼ points in the common. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which was moderately active, showed a fractional net gain. The advance in the Interborough issues extended also to the bonds, which rose from 83⅝ at the opening to 84½, and was in continuance of the movement which has been carrying these stocks up for some time. The drop in Third Avenue, on the other hand, was credited to the fact that percentages of new securities which it is proposed to issue to the Third Avenue stockholders under the terms of the plan now before the Public Service Commission, taken in conjunction with the prices quoted for the proposed new securities, indicated a value for Third Avenue stock under that at which it was selling at the opening yesterday.

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Wabash's Toledo Line Payment.

In handling the payment of the judgment which has been finally upheld against the Wabash Railroad in favor of the holders of old equipment bonds of the Toledo line now included in the Wabash system, it is expected that a new company will be formed to take over the seventy-five miles of this line from Toledo to the Ohio State line. This company will probably issue, it is said, a mortgage for $1,000,000, which is just a little more than the amount needed to pay the judgment in favor of the old equipment bondholders. The stock of this company may then be taken into the Wabash treasury and control of the Toledo line held in this way, or the property, after the new mortgage has been put upon it, may actually be merged anew with the Wabash Railroad. The litigation which has resulted in the judgment which the Wabash is now called upon to pay, was started as long ago as 1875, and the property affected by the judgment has in the interval passed through several reorganizations, in each of which the rights of the holders of the equipment bonds were reserved for future determination. This determination has now been reached, twenty years after the last reorganization of this line.

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Consolidated Exchange and Cotton.

Rumors that the Consolidated Stock Exchange was considering the introduction of cotton trading brought out a formal denial yesterday from President Badeau, who said that there were "no lightning rods out to catch other classes of business not at present covered by the Exchange operations." He added, however, that the Exchange's charter permits it to deal in agricultural commodities as well as securities. "Of course," he concluded, "should representatives of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and strong Southern financial interests come to us, we would be pleased to hear what they might have to say."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Justice	.10
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.10
Andes	.18	Lady Wash. Con.	.06
Belcher	1.05	Mexican	1.50
Best & Belcher	.62	Occidental Con.	.33
Bullion	.18	Ophir	1.72
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.10
Challenge Con.	.32	Potosi	.60
Chollar	.26	Savage	.50
Confidence	1.00	Sag Belcher	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.89	Sierra Nevada	.48
Con. Imperial	.04	Union Con.	.61
Gould & Curry	.28	Utah Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.31	Yellow Jacket	1.05
Julia	.08		

Silver bars, 51@51¼. Mexican dollars, 46@47½; drafts, sight, 2@2½ cents premium; telegraph, 4@5 cents premium.

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.08
Belmont	.64	Goldfield Con.	M.7.87
Jim Butler	.06	Great Bend	.02
McNamara	.20	Jumbo Extension	.13
Midway	.16	Kendall	.04
Montana	.85	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.01	Red Hills	.03
Tonopah Extension	.48	Sandstorm	.05
West End	.22	Silver Pick	.08
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.10	Bullfrog N. B.	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Montgomery Mtn.	.02
Combination Fract.	.46	Tramps Con.	.04
Crackerjack	.01		

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 7.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7⅞	7¾	Jackpot	6⅞	7¼
Elkton	.74	74½	McKinney	49¼	50
El Paso	63⅝	63⅞	Portland	83	83½
Gold Dollar	10½	12	Vindicator	72½	73½
Isabella	20⅝	20⅝	J. Sample	8	8¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles B. Ryan, who has been associated with the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company for years, has been appointed General Passenger Agent under the reorganization which recently took the company out of the hands of the receiver.

At the finance forum in the West Side Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association to-night George G. Henry, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, will speak on "The Creation of Capital" and Roger W. Babson of Boston on "Financial Statistics and Business Barometers."

The stockholders of the Union Typewriter Company of New Jersey have been called to a special meeting for Dec. 17 to act on a resolution calling for a reduction of capital. The company is now a New York corporation, and the stock of the New Jersey Company, of which $19,000,000 was issued, is to be reduced to the nominal sum of $5,000 or $10,000 to avoid the taxes due on Jan. 1, while it is in process of exchange for that of the New York corporation.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Money was in good supply and moderate demand on the market to-day, and discount rates were steady.

On the Stock Exchange the tone continued generally firm, but business slackened slightly. Kaffirs were quieter, owing to the commencement of the settlement. Home rails were buoyant on the trade outlook, and foreign bonds were firm on local and Paris account, but gilt-edged securities were a fraction easier under realizations and lack of support. Copper shares weakened on American advices.

American securities were dull and featureless during the early session. Later fears of labor troubles caused prices to ease off. A recovery followed on New York buying, but values again sagged in the late trade, and the market closed easy.

Bar silver quiet, 23 11-16d per ounce.
Money, 3¼@4 per cent.
The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@ 3 15-16 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Trading was active and prices were strong on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	82 13-16	..	..	— ¼
Consols, account	83 1-16	..	..	— ¼
Anaconda	10	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Atchison	123¾	120⅝	120⅝	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	184½	179⅞	179⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	158½	154⅝	154⅝	+ ⅛
Erie	33⅝	32⅞	32¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	48½	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
Illinois Cent.	150	146¼	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	154½	151	150¾	+ ¼
N. Y. Cent.	129½	126⅝	126¾	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	66¾	130¼	130	+ ¼
Reading	87½	170⅝	170⅝	..
Southern Pacific	132¼	129	128⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	205¼	200¼	199⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	91⅞	89⅝	89⅝	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	127⅞	124⅝	124½	— ⅛

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	93½	94½
German consol 3s	84	85
Prussian Government 4s	101½	102½
Bavarian Government 4s	101¼	102¼
Hessian Government 3½s	92	93
Saxony Government 3s	83¼	84¼
Hamburg Government 3s	82½	83½
City of Berlin 4s	101	102
City of Cologne 4s	100¾	101¾
City of Augsburg 4s	100	101
City of Munich 4s	100¾	101¾
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	92¼	93¼
City of Vienna 4s	96½	97½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100¼	101¼
Russian Government gold 4s	90½	91½
French Government rente 3s	98	99
British consol 2½s	82¼	83¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	8	6	Esperanza	2	16	0
Tomboy	0	19	3	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	5	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	3

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Sears-Roebuck was the sensational feature of the local market to-day, and shot up from 150½, where it closed yesterday, to 157, which was reached just before the close. The strength of this stock is due to the buying by insiders and those who are pinning their faith to the remarkable earnings of the company, and the belief that the stock will be placed on an 8 per cent. basis soon. Illinois Brick also sought a higher level, and sold at 74⅝, but sold off on some profit taking closing at 74. Booth Fisheries preferred advanced to 65¾ during the day, a net gain of ¾ since yesterday.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	14¼	14	14
200	American Can pf.	85¾	83½	83¾
96	American Shipbuilding	70	70	70
100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
10	Booth Fisheries	26	26	26
645	Booth Fisheries pf.	65¾	65	65¾
195	Booth Fisheries ctfs.	25	25	25
245	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	37	36½	37
200	Chicago Subway	4¾	4¾	4¾
68	Chi. Rys. ctfs. 1	98	97½	97½
73	Chicago Telephone	135	135	135
10	Congress Hotel	146	146	146
100	Corn Products	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
4	Diamond Match	126	126	126
1,132	Illinois Brick	74⅝	73½	74
130	L. C. Light	37	37	37¼
100	Met. Elev. pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼
162	Nat. Carbon pf.	100	98	100
10	Nat. Biscuit pf.	123½	123½	123½
300	People's Gas	114¼	113⅝	114⅛
2,304	Sears-Roebuck	157	150¼	157
710	Street's	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
285	Swift & Co.	109¼	109¼	109¼
38	South Side Elev.	51½	51½	51½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '50	100½	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4½s, May, '57, l'chg	110⅛	110⅜	110	110¼
4½s, Nov., '57, l'chg	110⅛	110⅜	110	110¼
4½s, May, '17, l'chg	103	103⅜	103	103⅜
4s, Nov., '58, l'chg	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4s, May, '57, l'chg	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4s, Nov., '56, reg	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s, Nov., '36, reg	100	100½	99¾	100¼
3½s, Nov., '55, l'chg	89½	90	89½	90
3½s, May, '54, coup	89½	90	89½	90
3½s, May, '54, reg	89¼	89⅞	89½	89¾
*6s, Nov., '10, rev	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞

*Coupon or registered.

TO THE HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES NATURAL GAS COMPANY SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL AND MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS:

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the terms of the contract between the United States Natural Gas Company and Treat & Crawford for the sale of the gas properties of the United States Natural Gas Company, The Ohio Fuel Supply Company agreed to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of all the outstanding United States Natural Gas Company Six Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Gold Bonds that are presented for indorsement of guaranty at the office of the Guarantee Title & Trust Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on or before January 4th, 1910.

In consideration of such guaranty, The Ohio Fuel Supply Company has the right to call for payment all such bonds guaranteed by it on or before July 1st, 1910, at par and accrued interest.

All holders desiring to have the guaranty of The Ohio Fuel Supply Company indorsed upon their bonds **must present the same for that purpose at the office of the Guarantee Title & Trust Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or of before January 4th, 1910.**

The Directors of the United States Natural Gas Company either have presented or will present the bonds held by them for indorsement of guaranty, and recommend other bondholders to do the same.

For information of the bondholders as to the financial character and value of such guaranty, we submit the following statement given us by the officers of The Ohio Fuel Supply Company:

"That The Ohio Fuel Supply Company has outstanding $8,000,000 capital stock of the par value of $25.00 per share, which has been selling in the market at over $40.00 per share; that it has no bonded indebtedness of any kind; that its floating obligations do not exceed $275,000; that its net earnings for several years have exceeded $1,100,000 per year, and that dividends have been paid at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon the stock of the Company for several years past."

UNITED STATES NATURAL GAS COMPANY.
By W. O. JOHNSON, President.

Notice to the Stock and Bondholders of the

DOUGLAS COPPER COMPANY
AND
MEXICAN EXPLORATION AND MINING COMPANY

Owing to the wide distribution of the Stock and Bonds of those Companies, the rights of the holders to exchange their securities into common and preferred stock of the

PACIFIC SMELTING & MINING COMPANY

have been extended from November 30th to December 27th, 1909. All rights to exchange will expire on that date. There have already been exchanged 93% of Douglas Copper Co. stock and 75% of its bonds; 99¾% of Mexican Exploration stock and 80% of its bonds. Write for full information to

PACIFIC SMELTING & MINING COMPANY
42 Broadway, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA MANAGER
Best references, connections financial and social, active following, would like branch office for conservative New York Stock Exchange house. X 135 Central Branch, Ledger Office, Philadelphia, Penn.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.
LONDON: 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Cable Transfers.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
Payable Throughout the World
Administrator Guardian

TAX DATE, JANUARY 10TH
TAX-FREE INVESTMENTS.

Shares	Stock	Rate	Guaranteed by	To Yield
500	Allegheny & Western	6%	Buf., Roch. & Pitts. R. R.	4½%
2,000	Brooklyn City	10%	Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.	5%
500	Chicago & Eastern Illinois Pfd.	6%	St. Louis & San Francisco	4¾%
500	Cleveland & Pittsburg	7%	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	3.93%
200	Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwest	4%	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	3.90%
800	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Pfd.	4%	St. Louis & San Francisco	4%
500	Mobile & Ohio	4%	Southern Railway Co.	4.55%
300	Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Pfd.	6%	Carnegie Co. and Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R. Co.	4.05%
500	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh	5%	New York Central R. R.	3.92%

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
Telephone 2780 Rector. **A. M. Kidder & Co.** 18 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

YUKON GOLD COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, Nov. 30th, 1909.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
The Directors of the Yukon Gold Company have this date declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. (8%) per annum on the issued capital stock of the Company, the second payment of Two Per Cent., (2%,) or Ten Cents (10c) Per Share, to be made on December 31st, 1909, to all stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 10th, 1909.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock 'n the afternoon of December 10th, and reopen January 3rd, 1910.
CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office,
New York, December 1st, 1909.
The Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting held this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 10th inst.
In connection with the Increase of Capital Stock of this Company the Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1909, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1909.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its outstanding capital stock, payable January 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record at close of business on December 24th, 1909, at which time transfer books will be closed, same to be reopened on the morning of January 17th, 1910.
McKINLEY - DARRAGH - SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
W. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
Dated Toronto, Canada, Nov. 30th, 1909.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, December 2, 1909.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1910, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 16th, 1909, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders.
E. S. PATTEE, Secretary.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION COMPANY.
165 Broadway, New York, November 30th, 1909.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.
The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Capital stock issue of the Company, payable January 3d, 1910, to stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 17th, 1909.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 17th, 1909, and reopen January 4th, 1910.
CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

Office of
H. M. Byllesby and Company,
Engineers, Managers,
Chicago.
The Board of Directors of the OKLAHOMA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. upon the common stock of this company, payable by check December 15th, 1909, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 30th, 1909.
The common stock transfer books will be closed on December 1st, and will reopen December 16th, 1909.
R. J. GRAF, Assistant Secretary.

Office of
H. M. Byllesby and Company,
Engineers, Managers,
Chicago.
The Board of Directors of the SAN DIEGO CONSOLIDATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. upon the common stock of this company, payable by check December 15th, 1909, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 30th, 1909.
The common stock transfer books will be closed on December 1st, and will reopen on December 16th, 1909.
R. J. GRAF, Assistant Secretary.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
165 Broadway, New York, November 30th, 1909.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
The Executive Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the Sixth Quarterly Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c.) per share, being at the rate of Five Per Cent. (5%) per quarter on the par value, payable December 31st, 1909, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 17th, 1909. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock P. M., December 17th, 1909, and reopen January 3d, 1910.
CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. Preferred Stock Dividend.
New York, December 7, 1909.—A semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the preferred capital stock of this company has been declared payable on January 15, 1910, at the office of the company, 195 Broadway, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1909.
The transfer books will not be closed.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

HEDLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, December 2, 1909.
The Directors this day declared quarterly dividend No. 1 of thirty cents a share on the outstanding capital stock, payable January 4, 1910, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. December 20, 1909. Transfer books of the Company close three P. M., December 20, 1909, and reopen at ten A. M., January 5, 1910.
C. D. FRASER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 42.
32 Nassau St., New York, Dec. 7th, 1909.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 42) of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 3d, 1910, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 21st, 1909. Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
New York, November 17th, 1909.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one per centum on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 10th, 1909.
C. D. MENEELY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

New York, Dec. 6th, 1909.
To whom it may concern:
Please take notice that Mr. HENRY SCHOENFELD has this day withdrawn from the firm of SCHOENFELD, BARON & DAVIS of No. 218 Greene St., New York City. All his right, title, and interest therein have been purchased for cash by Mr. ABRAM DAVIS. Messrs. BARON and DAVIS have assumed the payment of all the said firm's obligations. Mr. HENRY SCHOENFELD will continue the business of manufacturing ladies' and misses' cloaks and suits at his new place of business at No. 36 West 19th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Dec. 8th, 1909
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
100 shs. International Umbrella Co.
200 shs. Knollwood Cemetery.
$1,000 Knollwood Cemetery 1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bds., 1924.
50 shs. Metropolitan Jockey Club.
$5,000 Metropolitan Jockey Club Consld. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1927.
$10,000 Second Avenue R. R. Co. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948 (Ctf. of Dep.)
10 shs. Astor Trust Co.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
10 bond shares N. Y. Realty Owners Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
20 shs. National City Bank of Brooklyn.
17 shs. Long Island Loan and Trust Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
60 shs. National Fuel Gas Co.
42 shs. Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
$1,000 Brooklyn & New York Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bd., 1911.
8 60-80 shs. United States Casualty Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Irving Nat'l Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Mutual Bank.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Union Typewriter Co. common.
20 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
37 shs. Trust Co. of America.
32 shs. Union Bank of B'klyn. (Stock Certf.)
5 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
5 shs. State Bank.
10 shs. Night and Day Bank.
41 shs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. (Special Guar.)
20 shs. Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. 7% Pfd.
44 shs. Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 5% Pfd.
28 shs. Pitts., McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. Co.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
100 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
14 shs. Union Bank of Brooklyn.
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Hall Signal Co. common.
$26,000 28th & 29th Streets Crosstown R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5%, due 1996, (Bond Holders' Committee Receipts.)
$8,000 National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Wilmington, Del., 6% Stkg. Fund Bds., 1939.
200 shs. Greene-Cananea Copper Co.
100 shs. Susquehanna R'way Light and Power Co. Pfd.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
2 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
8 shs. Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.
2 shs. B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. Pfd.
3 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Chase National Bank.
10 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 2d Pfd.
20 shs. Kings County Mfge. Co.
4 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guar. Co.
$25,000 Central R'wy Syndicate Participation Ctf., full paid.
20 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$5,000 Second Avenue R. R. 1st Consld. 5% Bds., ctf. of deposit.
11 shs. Union Bank of Brooklyn trust ctf.
$1,000 Etowah Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., July, 1907, coupon on, and $250 do. scrip.
$20,000 Etowah Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., July, 1907, coupon on.
$16,000 North Georgia Electric Co. 1st and Refdg. 5% Bds., Sept., 1907, coupons on.
1,520 shs. Nesmith & Constantine Co. common.
39 shs. City Investing Co. pfd.
$10,000 Cin., Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Genl. Mtg. 4½% Bds., 1939 (Temporary Ctfs.).
40 shs. Blackrock Realty Co.
40 shs. Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
$25,000 Promissory Note, dated Nov. 1st, 1906, made by George W. Worth to Ira L. McCord, due Nov. 1st, 1909, and Mortgage for like amount given to secure above note, made by George W. Worth to Ira L. McCord, covering certain premises at Lineville, Clay County, Alabama.
25 shs. Providence Brewing Co., Providence, R. I.
44 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Dep. & Storage Co.
$2,000 City of N. Y. 3½% Corporate Stock, 1954.
100 shs. Metropolitan Street Rway.
10 shs. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pfd.
30 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. common.
$2,000 Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. 1st 4s, 1942.
100 shs. Biograph Company.
5 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated Pref. and 90-100 stock scrip.
7½ shs. National Surety Co.
10 shs. Importers & Traders Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Graves & Meado Co. of Dayton, Ohio.
11 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO. OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, due 1939.
The Trustee has $29,230.83 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund and will receive offers of bonds up to noon December 15th, 1909.
Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."
Circulars giving details may be had on application.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1st, 1909.

THE Franklin Society 5¢
Established 1888. First Mortgages the security. Under supervision of State Bkg. Dept. Convenient methods. Begin with $1 or more, or send for Booklet A.
One Beekman St., New York.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
4½% Equipment Bonds, Series "C."
The definitive Bonds of the above issue are ready for delivery at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender of the temporary certificates.
GEORGE T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Clothing:—Depot Quartermaster

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A $675,000 Deal Involving a Washington Heights Corner—Buyer for New West 27th Street Loft Building—Rumor of a Big Riverside Drive Deal.

Washington Heights property figured in another big deal yesterday, when S. Osgood Pell & Co. sold for B. Crystal & Son the new six-story elevator apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and 151st Street, on plot 100 by 150, the longer dimension on the street. This house, which is regarded as one of the best constructed buildings of its type on Washington Heights, has been held at $450,000.

The buyer, C. W. Wells, in part payment gives his present residence at 24 East Fifty-first Street, valued at $225,000. The dwelling, which is one of the group built by the late Henry Villard when he was at the height of his power as President of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the eighties, is a four-story structure and stands on a plot 48 by 71 on the south side of Fifty-first Street, about 75 feet east of Madison Avenue. The total considerations in the transaction amount to about $675,000.

The Villard houses were built in 1883 from plans by McKim, Mead & White. They cover the entire block front on the east side of Madison Avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Streets, directly opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. The southerly one of the group, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, is now the residence of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, to which extensive alterations and additions are now being made.

At the Fifty-first Street corner are the Fahnestock houses, while the two dwellings, 458 and 455 Madison Avenue, fronting on the easterly side of the courtyard, are the residences of Artemas H. Holmes and Edward D. Adams. The courtyard is owned jointly by the abutting owners.

West 27th St. Loft Building Sold.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold the twelve-story mercantile building now being constructed at 115 and 117 West Twenty-seventh Street, some few feet west of Sixth Avenue, in the new loft section. The building is being completed by Fleischman Brothers' Company for the Aurora Investing Company, the last tier of beams having been placed in position about two weeks ago.

The building is a remarkable type of the modern methods of construction, the land having been bought only last July, architects' plans and specifications drawn, and contracts given to the Fleischman Brothers' Company a few days before the land was broken in the early part of August.

The building is guaranteed for occupancy by the 1st of January. The buyers will occupy a greater portion of the building for their own business purposes and the balance of the property, with the exception of two lofts, has already been leased to other wholesale concerns.

The buyers, Gross, Engel & Co., are large wholesale manufacturers and importers of furs, now situated at 14 East Fifteenth Street. The property was held at $325,000.

Longacre Athletic Clubhouse Sold.

David & Samuel M. Korn have sold the former De Witt Chapel property, now used by the Longacre Athletic Club, comprising a plot 50 by 98.9, at 158 and 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, 97.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for about $90,000.

Augustus Reynolds of Mount Vernon has sold the three four-story buildings covering a plot 75 by 98.9, at 245 to 249 West Twenty-seventh Street, 213 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Van Valkerbergh estate to Aaron Coleman 221 West Forty-first Street, a two-story stable, on lot 25 by 100. This has been in the hands of the sellers for forty years. The buyer intends to alter the building as a garage.

Deal in Gramercy Park.

Buek & Crawford have sold for the Charles Buek Construction Company 40 Gramercy Park, a five-story building, on lot 19.8 by 81, at the southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, together with 148 and 150 West Twenty-first Street, two adjoining similar buildings, each on lot 22 by 78.10. The purchaser, Leon Jamaine, is now the tenant of the buildings. The property was held at $130,000, the selling price being very close to that figure.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Clara Howe the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 98.9, at 139 East Thirty-seventh Street, 120 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

Maier Brothers and Edward Levinson have sold the two five-story apartment houses, 40 by 100, at 326 and 328 East Thirty-eighth Street to James Hughes.

Fred Schmitt has sold for the McGuire estate 407 East Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, to John N. Hashagen, for investment.

Van Vliet & Place have sold to Charles Rubinger 42 and 44 Bank Street, on a plot 42 by 91. The owner will improve with a modern flat.

Buyers for Two West Side Dwellings.

The Neerg Realty Company has sold 183 West Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have sold for George H. De Witt 319 West Eightieth Street, 17 by 122, a five-story American-basement dwelling, to a client for occupancy.

Activity in Morningside Heights Section.

Miss M. Monahan has sold for the Haigh estate to a client of Moritz Morgenthau the five five-story flathouses, on plot 75.11 by 100, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street. The property is known as 200 to 208 West 105th Street, and the corner building contains stores. The houses were erected by Mr. Haigh twenty-three years ago.

The Duff & Brown Company has sold for Louis Levy 1,802 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, size 25 by 100.

L. & A. Pincus have resold to A. Breslauer the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of 108th Street, 125 feet east of Broadway. This is the property recently purchased from Charles J. McManus. The purchaser will erect an eight-story elevator house.

Levin & Jackson have sold for William B. Kaufman to a client 1,632 Amsterdam Avenue, opposite City College. A five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100; also, for Louis Lese to Levy & Starr 16 East 113th Street, a five-story single flat, on lot 19 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

P. J. Brennan has sold the four-story brick tenement, 37.6 by 100, on the west side of Clinton Avenue, 25 feet north of Fairmont Place; also, the three-story brick two-family house, northeast corner of Concord Avenue and 147th Street; also, 50 by 100 on Lafontaine Avenue, west side, 188.5 feet north of 177th Street; also, a two-story brick dwelling and frame stable, on the south side of 144th Street, 139.7 feet east of Park Avenue; also, a frame house, on lot 50 by 87, German Place, 150 feet south of Rae Street, and Lots 48, 49, and 50, on Pier Avenue, Benson estate, Westchester.

The Thomas L. Reynolds Company has sold for Edward Baer a lot, 17.6 by 75 by irregular, on the east side of Third Avenue, between 134th and 135th Streets, to Emma Ervin.

George J. Ross has sold the four-story flat 887 Cauldwell Avenue, to Joseph Geoghegan.

Suburban Sales.

J. A. Swartwout & Co. have sold 800 acres of land near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson for the estate of S. F. Bierman.

C. J. Elgar has sold for a client to an investor sixteen lots at Mount Pleasant Heights, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Twelve-Story Loft for Astor Plot.

Louis Haas is the buyer of the William Astor property at 50, 52, and 54 West Seventeenth Street and 43 West Sixteenth Street, a plot 66 feet on Seventeenth Street and 25 feet on Sixteenth Street, reported yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The purchaser will improve the plot with a twelve-story store and loft building. S. B. Goodale & Son were the brokers in the transactions.

Three and a Third Sq. Feet for $185.

Probably the smallest piece of land ever figuring in a real estate transaction in this city was sold yesterday in the Real Estate Exchange for $185. The realty involved comprised an interior gore of three and one-third square feet covered by the party wall of two buildings, 8 and 10 Barclay Street. The estate of J. & J. W. Meeks owns both buildings, and the gore strip was needed to perfect the title to these properties.

The strip, which is described in deeds made by Joseph W. Meeks to John Meeks dated Feb. 1, 1875, and one made April 6, 1897, by Fidelia Macey and others to Joseph Meeks, was sold by Bryan L. Kennelly to Claude M. Meeks, one of the heirs of the estate.

Louis Sherry Buys Schenk Farm.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Navahoe Realty Company a large tract of property, known as the Schenk farm, at Manhasset, L. I., to Louis Sherry, who intends to build a country place on the property adjoins the places of Payne Whitney, Francis K. Pendleton, and Frank Gray Griswold.

New Loft Building for 25th Street.

Plans are under way for a twelve-story and loft building to be erected on plot 66 by 98.9 at 137 to 143 West Twenty-fifth Street; steel skeleton construction, re-enforced concrete arches, maple floors, three high-speed elevators, facade of white pressed brick, and glazed terra cotta.

The story spaces will be exceptionally high, the building being 150 feet above the curb level, cost $185,000, Theodore Starrett Company, owners.

Investors Taking Small Mortgages.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company sold last week to investors 195 mortgages, aggregating over $1,200,000. Of these mortgages, none was larger than $50,000; 97 of them were under $5,000.

Col. Astor to Erect Loft Building.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for a three-story loft and store building to be built at 403 to 407 West Thirteenth Street, with an extension to 408 West Fourteenth Street, to be erected for Col. John Jacob Astor as owner from designs by Charles H. Cullen. It is to be of brick trimmed with marble, and will have a frontage of seventy-five feet on Thirteenth Street and twenty-five feet on Fourteenth Street, and is to cost $50,000.

Title to Gilsey House Passed.

Title to the Gilsey House property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street has passed to Rube R. Fogel, who purchased the plot last October.

The property has frontages of 64.7 feet on Broadway and 148.7 feet on Twenty-ninth Street, and comprises over 14,000 square feet or about five and one-half city lots.

It was sold by the James W. Anderson estate and was in the possession of that family for a half century. The ground was leased to Peter Gilsey, who built the hotel in 1870. The lease on the premises expires May, 1911. Theodore Prince represented Mr. Fogel in the deal and Hamilton Odell, the Anderson estate.

Rumor of Riverside Drive Sale.

There was a rumor going the rounds of realty circles yesterday to the effect that Samuel McMillan had sold to Paterno Brothers the plot of about four lots at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 116th Street. No confirmation of the report could be obtained.

Park Slope Dwelling at Auction.

At the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday there was some spirited bidding for several parcels in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn auctioned off by Joseph P. Day.

The offering involved twenty-one two-family houses on Eighth and Ninth Streets, west of Prospect Park, and the vacant block front on the east side of Eighth Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. This last-named parcel, which measures 180 by 90, was knocked down to the Hudson-Fulton Construction Company for $46,500.

The Eighth Street houses each occupy a lot 20 by 100, and were struck down at from $10,300 to $10,800, the abutting houses on Ninth Street bringing from $10,800 to $11,000 each. The buyers included Edward Heins, Verona S. Loomis, Morris Marks, S. H. Schwartz, George Goldberg, Frank Hargrave, M. M. Frank, C. Lawler, H. A. Horne, and C. T. Jones. The entire property was struck down for a total of $271,075.

Leases.

G. W. Barney has leased for the Loft Realty Company the sixth loft at 135 to 139 West Twenty-sixth Street, for W. B. Mabie & Co. the eighth loft at 45 and 47 West Twenty-seventh Street, for Max Wiener the seventh loft at 129 and 131 West Twenty-second Street, for the Crown Embroidery Company the first loft at 14 to 18 West Twenty-fourth Street, for Samuel Bergmann the eighth loft at 34 West Seventeenth Street, for W. B. Mabie & Co. the second loft at 29 West Twenty-first Street, and for I. Bodenstein & Co. the sixth loft at 11 East Seventeenth Street.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for Saul Deiches to Simon S. Newman, the first loft at 89 Mercer Street, and to Kappell & Lakoff the fourth loft in the same building.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, 1,210 to 1,216, n e corner of 172d St, 94x125, six-story apartment houses with stores; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, J. H. Behrens, $76,870.

103d St, 311 and 313, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11, two four-story tenements and stores; foreclosure sale to J. L. Bernstein, $26,287.

8th Av, e s, block front between 8th and 9th Sts, Brooklyn, 180x90, vacant; voluntary sale, to the Hudson-Fulton Construction Co., $46,500.

8th St, 502 to 522, s s, 99 ft e of 8th Av, Brooklyn, twelve three-family houses, each 20x100, excepting 502, 17.6x100; voluntary sale, from $10,500 to $10,700 each.

9th St, 519, 523, 535, and 543, north side, between 9th Av and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, nine two-family houses, each 20x80; voluntary sale, from $10,800 to $11,000 each.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

137th St, 3, n s, 62.6 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat and stores; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, $31,300.

By Samuel A. Marx.

177th St, 502 to 516, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 170x100x170x101, four-story flats; foreclosure sale to the Broadway-Amsterdam Co., $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

14th St, 408 West, and 13th St, 407 West, for three two-story brick lofts, 25x108.6; J. J. Astor, 840 5th Av, owner; C. H. Cullen, architect; cost, $50,000.

Pinehurst Av, n w corner of 177th St, for a six-story brick flat, 98x115; Helene Realty and Construction Co., 277 Broadway, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $110,000.

Daly Av, w s, 59 ft n of 175th St, for a four-story brick tenement; 31.35x87; Merrivale Realty Co., 1,029 Tremont Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $20,000.

Webster Av, e s, 650 ft n of Woodlawn Road, for a one-story frame shop, 21x25; Oswald Benedix, 3,168 Webster Av, owner and architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 173d St, 100x95, (mtg $187,500;) Audubon Av, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x95, (mtg $132,500;) Miami Realty Co. to Minoma Realty Co., $100.

AVENUE A, 1,644, e s, 18.6x100; John Grasenauer to Lena Grasenauer, $1.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 100x93; George E. Buckbee to August Nelson, $100.

BRIGGS AV, w s, at n s of land of William Simon, runs w to avenue x s w x e —x n —; A. Oldrin Salter and others to Louise Simon, $1.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 29th St, 148.7x irregular; James A. Benedict and others to John E. Olsen, $333,333.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 29th St, 148.7x irregular; James M. Anderson and others to John E. Olsen, $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 29th St, 148.7x irregular; John E. Olsen to Rube R. Fogel, $1.

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 150 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Mary E. Reilly to Bernard J. Reilly, $1.

CARTER AV w s, 26.9 ft n of 173th St, 31.10x150.3; J. Homer Hildreth to William A. Cameron, (mtg $2,500,) $3,700.

COENTIES SLIP, 31, w s, 27.6x45; Abbie L. M. Chandler to Michael Schonbrunn, $100.

COURTLANDT AV, 623 and 625, w s, 50x100; David Galewski to Onyx Realty and Construction Co., (mtgs $13,750,) $100.

COURTLANDT AV, 622 and 624, e s, 40.8x100; Charles Galewski to Onyx Realty and Construction Co., (mtgs $14,000,) $100.

DALY AV, e s, 100.10 ft s of 180th St, 92.11x irregular; Hans F. N. Truelsen to Marie Krabo, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

FOREST AV, 721, n s, 18.9x87.6; Joseph Raznik to Louis Baumgarten, (mtg $5,400,) $100.

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 163.5 ft s of 170th St, 20x100; Jennie Starr to Annie Lang, (mtg $5,000,) $1.

GIFFORD AV, s s, 108.2 ft w of Swinton St, 25x88; Emma N. Polait to John Lysland, $100.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s s, 72.9 ft n e of Bronxwood Av, 24.6x92.10; Julie C. Tompkins to Mary Benwaldt, $1,025.

LAFAYETTE ST, 184, w s, 25x100; Michael Bigante Co. to Michele Scangarella, (mtg $22,000,) $1.

LAFONTAINE AV, n w corner of 179th St, 92.5x240; (mtg $10,000;) 179th St, s s, 115.4 ft e of 3d Av, 100x irregular; Monterey Av, s e corner of 179th St, 101.1x irregular, (mtg $12,000;) Katherine K. Small to City Real Estate Co., (mtg $65,000.) $100.

LAFONTAINE AV, n w corner of 179th St, 92.5x240; 179th St, s s, 115.4 ft e of 3d Av, 100x irregular (mtg $28,000;) Monterey Av, s e corner of 179th St, 101.1x irregular (mtg $12,000,) Kats Co. to Katherine K. Small, $100.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x85; Christian Moller to Corn Exchange Realty Co., (mtg $6,000,) $1.

LOT 159, map of land near Williamsbridge station; Melrose Realty Co. to Sebastiano Deluca, Jr., (mtg $500.) $100.

MARION ST, e s, Lot 259, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Ludwig Yung to Frederick Brockman and others, $100.

MARION ST, e s, Lot 259, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Frederick Brockman to Ludwig Yung, $100.

NORTHERN AV, w s, 178.3 ft n of 181st St, runs w 196.6x s 54x w 100x s 149.11x e 403.8x n 178.3; Minoma Realty Co. to Miami Realty Co., (mtg $94,500,) $1.

PART OF LOTS 2 to 5, map of land of Alfred Seton at Throggs Neck, 125.5x irregular; Elliott Av, e s of Lot 7 and part of Lot 6, same map, 246x irregular; Frank M. Buck to Margaret J. Nebel and others, $3,900.

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 920.7 ft s of Libby St, 275x—; Herman Hartman to George Castar, $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 113.11 ft s of 92d St, —x—; Townsend-Odell Co. to Townsend-Odell Realty Co., $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 113.11 ft s of 92d St, —x—; Townsend Realty Co. to Townsend-Odell Co., $100.

SPRING ST, 264, s s, 25x irregular; Becker Realty Co. to Elizabeth Bendfeldt, $100.

VYSE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Timothy A. Leary to John Harnett, $1.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 475 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 62.2x irregular; Mary Lewis and others to Emma T. Canfield, $1.

3D AV, s e s, 82 ft s w of 21st St, 18.2x75; Charles H. Pond and others to Charles B. Berkley, $14,000.

3D ST, s s, 45.4 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x88.6; William Lane to Lena Lane of Brooklyn, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

3D AV, e s, 17.4 ft n of 134th St, 17.4x10.8; Rose Baer to Emma Ervin, $100.

3D AV, 1,213 to 1,217, e s, 75.5x80; Janet M. Ward to George Ehret, $100.

7TH ST, 257 East, 18x irregular; Samuel S. Koenig to Sadie Koenig, (mtg $8,500,) $1.

21ST ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x92; Madison Square Mortgage Co. to the Butler estates, (mtg $18,500,) $100.

26TH ST, 120 West, 21.5x98.9; Leo J. Kreshover to Aaron Coleman, (mtg $26,000,) $100.

38TH ST, 326 and 328 East, 40x98.9; Edc Levenson to James Hughes, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

57TH ST, s s, 81 ft w of 10th Av, 19x90; Ellen M. Dunn to Eliza E. Dunn, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

57TH ST, 32 and 34 East, 50x100.5; Stella S. Van Laer to Marie B. Chapin, (mtg $175,000,) $100.

74TH ST, 335 East, 25x102.2; William Silberstein to Julius Miller, (mtgs $16,000,) $100.

107TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100; Thomas F. Lowndes to Annie T. Reim, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

147TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 50x99.10; Francis S. McAvoy to Katharine S. Lyons, $3,900.

156TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 40x100; Bronx Holding Co. to Terrace Holding Co., (mtg $25,000,) $100.

163D ST, s w corner of Tiffany St, 100.4x100; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., $100.

182D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Mary Lowe to Helen R. Roberts, (mtgs $3,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6% unless otherwise specified.

BARKLEY, Charles B., to Mary T. Foote and another; 3d Av, s e s, 82 ft s w of 21st St, 18.2x75, 3 years.....$11,500

BEAUMONT, Francis E., to Edmund L. Beaumont; 138th St, s w s, 116.8 ft n w of 11th Av, 16.8x99.11, 3 years, 6%.....$500

BERWALDT, May, to Julie C. Tompkins, executor; Kingsbridge Road, s s, 72.9 ft n e of Bronxwood Av, 24.6x—, due Jan. 3, 1913..$500

BLOSS, Otto J., to Frederick Backof; 94th St, 203 and 205, West, 52x100.8, prior mtg $91,779, due Sept. 1, 1911, 6%.....$3,201

BRONX HOLDING CO. to William Kent and another, trustees; 156th St, s s, 85 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 40x100, 5 years..$25,000

BRONX HOLDING CO. to William A. Spencer and another, trustees; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 156th St, 100x45, 5 years..$38,500

COHN, Ricke, to Alfred Cane; 109th St, 108 and 110 East, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6%...$8,000

COSTAR, George, to Herman Hartman; Pelham Road, w s, 920.7 ft s of Libby St, 275x—, 5 years.....$6,300

DEERE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wightman; Union Av, s e corner of 3d St, 100x100, demand, 6%.....$1,000

DELUCA, Sebastiano, Jr., to Melrose Realty Co.; Lot 159, map of 428 lots near Williamsbridge station, due Aug. 4, 1910, 6%.....$200

EDGEHILL TERRACE CO. to Henry Kroeger; Arlington Av, e s, at w s of 230th St, 60x irregular, 3 years, 5½%.....$6,000

ERVIN, Emma, to Thomas L. Reynolds Co.; 3d Av, e s, 17.4 ft n of 134th St, 17.4x10.8, 5 years, 6%.....$2,250

FEININGER, Tecumseh, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Intervale Av, w s, 143.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100, due &c., as per bond.....$8,000

FLOOD, John F., and another to James R. Strong; Lot 10, map of land of J. J. Gleason, dated May 15, 1894, due Jan. 1, 1915....$3,800

GAMACHE, Joseph, to Henry Suhrig and another; Bronxdale Av, w s, 255.9 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x99.11, 3 years, 5½%.....$1,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, to Henry Suhrig and another; Bronxdale Av, w s, 280.9 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x90.9, 3 years, 5½%.....$4,000

GOLDSMITH, Sarah, to Louisa Minturn; 117th St, 136 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$22,000

GOLDSTEIN, Hyman, to State Bank; 112th St, 24 to 30 West, demand, 6%.....$12,000

GOTTESMAN, Sigmund, to Leon Mendelson; 121st St, 345 East, 25x100.11, prior mtg $22,125, 1 year, 6%.....$500

HANNON, Kate, to Patrick J. Hannon; Lot 14, map of Gleason property, prior mtg $4,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$2,000

KRABO, Marie, to American Mortgage Co.; Daly Av, e s, 246 ft s of 180th St, 38.9x180, 1 year, 5½%.....$18,000

KRABO, Marie, to Hans F. N. Truelsen; Daly Av, e s, 246 ft s of 180th St, 38.9x180, prior mtg $18,000, due Oct. 1, 1911, 6%.....$2,000

KRABO, Marie, to American Mortgage Co.; Daly Av, e s, 137.1 ft s of 180th St, 3 lots, each 36.3x180; 3 mtgs, each $18,000, 1 year, 5½%.....$54,000

KRABO, Marie, to Hans F. N. Truelsen; Daly Av, e s, 137.1 ft s of 180th St, 3 lots, each 36.3x180; 3 mtgs, each $2,000; 3 prior mtgs, each $18,000, due Oct. 1, 1911, 6%...$6,000

KRABO, Marie, to American Mortgage Co.; Daly Av, e s, 100.10 ft s of 180th St, 36.8x irregular, 1 year, 5½%.....$18,000

KRABO, Marie, to Hans F. N. Truelsen; Daly Av, e s, 100.10 ft s of 180th St, 36.3x irregular, prior mtg $18,000, due Oct. 1, 1911, 6%.....$2,000

MARGULIES, Lazar, and another to Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 25th St, 220 and 222 East, 5 years, 4½%.....$40,000

MARSHACK, Simon, and another to Robert L. Lee; Suffolk St, 114, 5 years.....$80,000

MULHOLLAND, Sidney, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Brookline St, s e corner of Marion Av, 107.1x21.8, due, &c., as per bond.....$1,500

NELSON, August, to George E. Buckbee; Briggs Av, w s, 100 ft n of 193th St, 100x93, prior mortgage $28,000.....$4,000

NELSON, August, to Excelsior Mortgage Co.; Briggs Av, w s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 400x97, due Jan. 1, 1910, 6%.....$28,000

O'BRIEN, Alice T., to Frederick W. Guy; 107th St, 109 to 171 East, due, &c., as per bond.....$2,500

OLSON, John E., to James M. Anderson and others; Broadway, n e corner of 29th St, 148.7x irregular, equal lien with 2 mtgs, $150,000 each, 1 year, 4½%.....$600,000

OLSON, John E., to Clairville E. Benedict and others; Broadway, n e corner of 29th St, 148.7x irregular, equal lien with 2 mtgs, $600,000 and $150,000, 1 year, 4½%.....$150,000

OLSON, John E., to Clairville E. Benedict and others; Broadway, n e corner of 29th St, 148.7x irregular, equal lien with 2 mtgs, $600,000 and $150,000, 1 year, 4½%.....$150,000

ONYX REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to David Galewski; Courtlandt Av, 623 and 625, prior mtg $40,000, due, &c., as per bond..$10,000

ONYX REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Charles Galewski; Courtlandt Av, 622 and 624, due, &c., as per bond.....$6,000

POLICASTRO, Carmela, to Mary White and others; Meade Av, n s, 205.1 ft w of Unionport Road, 25x100, 3 years, 5½%.....$5,200

ROBERTS, Helen R., to Mary Lowe; 182d St, s s, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; 182d St, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100, prior mtg $6,750, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

ROBERTSON, Harry J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Briggs Av, 2,884, due, &c., as per bond.....$6,500

ROBERTSON, Donald, to Harlem Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 135th St, 37x100, 5 years.....$70,000

RUBINGER, Charles, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 26th St, 137 and 139 East, due Aug. 1, 1910, 6%.....$15,000

SCHONBRUNN, Michael, to American Mortgage Co.; Coenties Slip, 31, 5 years....$13,000

SCHONBRUNN, Michael, to Abbie L. M. Chandler; Coenties Slip, 31, prior mtg $13,000, due Dec. 1, 1917, 6%.....$7,500

SOLINSKY, Louis, to Frank Solinsky; East Broadway, 147, s s, 25x75, 3 years, 6%...$4,500

THORMAN, Clara, to Eleanor V. R. Fairfax; 73d St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x51.1, 5 years.....$12,000

TIMPSON, Edgar H., to North Side Savings Bank; Morris Av, w s, 187.6 ft s of Highbridge Road, 37.6x irregular, 1 year....$5,000

WINNIE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to George Rechter; Kelly St, e s, 68.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 36x100, 5 years...$27,000

WINNIE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to George Rechter; Kelly St, e s, 106.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 58x100, 5 years.....$27,000

Mechanics' Liens.

189TH ST, s s, whole front between Belmont and Hughes Avs, 175x100; Rogers Terra Cotta Co. against East 189th Street Building and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $400.

HOLLAND AV, 1,830; Morris Gitelson against Adam Anderson, owner and contractor, $36.

GREENWICH ST, 448; John Fliam and others against Greenwich Investing Co., owner and contractor, $750.

WASHINGTON ST, 433; John Fliam and others against Greenwich Investing Co., owner and contractor, $730.

DELANCEY ST, 134; Irving S. Ottenberg against Mary T. Wagner, owner; Samuel Trechler and George Seaman, contractor, $1,800.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 113 ft s of Tremont Av, 27x85; Herman Kues and others against John Leonard, owner and contractor, $348.

BATHGATE AV, 1,892; Alexander Thomson against John Leonard, owner and contractor, $160.

MATILDA AV, e s, 200 ft s of 239th St, 100x100; Francesco Cerbono against Fox Miller Realty Co., owner; S. Calderone & Co. and Frank Tofano, contractors, $137.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 176th St, 101x95; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Co. against Munden Construction Co., owner and contractor, $290.

ITTNER PLACE, n s, 200 ft e of Webster Av, 75x100; Sam S. Glauber, Inc., against High Grade Steam Laundry Co., owner; Allader Brown, contractor, $146.

33D ST, 33 West; J. H. McLain Co. against Jacob Amron, owner; J. Kleinert, contractor, $57.

34TH ST, 46 West; Jacob M. Seidenberg against William Goldsmith, owner; Edward Margolies, Michael Birnbaum, and Abraham Sinner, contractors, $52.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,496; Daniel Greenberg against Morris Katz, owner; S. Hausner, contractor, $22.

179TH ST, n s, whole front between Bathgate and Washington Avs, 188.4x80.5; Patrick Cary against Oppenheim & Feldman, Inc., owners; Jacob Keller, contractor, $90.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECUMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St; Kenny Mfg. Co. against Emanuel Doctor and others, Dec. 2, 1909, $1,752.

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 109th and 110th Sts; Fredenburg & Lounsbury against Cathedral Realty Co. and others, Nov. 13, 1909, $591.

9TH AV, e s, 48.6 ft n of 49th St; Barnett Cohen against estate of William Stube and others, May 12, 1909, (canceled,) $150.

Lis Pendens.

139TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Amanda D. Bates against Mary E. Flynn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

75TH ST, s s, 239.5 ft w of 2d Av, 20.2x102.2; Abraham H. Sarasohn against Samuel Silverman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Sarasohn.

2D AV, 740; George N. Fischer against Samuel Strauss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Eckhard.

78TH ST, 328 and 330 East; Nathan Kirsh against Main Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

45TH ST, 557 and 559 West; Jessie D. Bowne against Luigia Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt.

9TH AV, 578; Jacob E. McMichael against Rachel Lederer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sundheimer.

56TH ST, 231 East; Jennie Freed and others against Andy Golden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Jacobus.

163D ST, 463 East; Samuel J. Luckings against Lucas Toch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Congelton.

149TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Lotus Realty Co. against Elizabeth M. Thomson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Winans.

WALKER AV, n e s, 72 ft s e of Grant St, 27.5x112, Bronx; Westchester Concrete Block Co. against Minnie Marcuse and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. H. Arnold.

BROOK AV, n w corner of 140th St, —x104.2x irreg; Haase-Lippman Construction Co. against Joshua Silverstein and 1 others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

77TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 39x102.2; 77th St, s s, 259 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; 77th St, s s, 239 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Mary H. Christopher against Elizabeth A. Hollister and others, (partition;) attorney, D. B. King.

CHAMBERS ST, 143; Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York and others against William Ferris et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Ashburn, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

OAKDALE

The 15th Auction Sale of fine large plots at Oakdale, adjoining Peperidge Hall Hotel, will be held in the

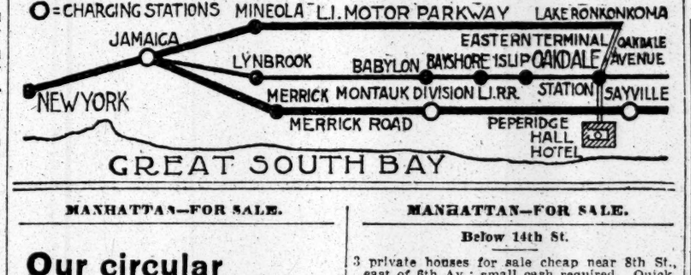
Vesey Street Salesroom, Manhattan, on

Thursday, Dec. 16, 12 o'Clock

The usual liberal terms will prevail—namely, 10 per cent. on mortgage for three years at 4 per cent., with titles guaranteed. Valuable shore rights will pass with the deed. Several plots directly on the water front will be included in the sale. The plots are on high elevation, beautifully shaded and restricted.

Next month the run from Herald Square to Oakdale can be made in less than an hour through the Pennsylvania Tunnels, and an enormous increase in value will be the result.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r, 156 Broadway.



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between Central Park West and Broadway. We have several very desirable large plots and single houses for sale at bargain prices. Investors in this section should communicate with us without delay.
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NEAR 156 ST. "L" STATION.

West side lots, south of 23d St., in the immediate vicinity of the new CHELSEA TRANSATLANTIC DOCK IMPROVEMENTS. Best opportunity for INVESTORS and BUILDERS. Will exchange or sell for cash. A. W. J. PETRIE, 31

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Broadway, West Side,
85th and 86th Sts.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths. Very large and light. Every up-to-date convenience. Passenger and servant Elevator Service. Mail Chutes, Telephones, &c.
RENTS, $2,400 A YEAR

Buckingham Court,
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All-night elevator service.
Eight large, light rooms and two baths.
RENTS, $1,200 to $1,800 A YEAR

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APARTMENTS.
St. Nicholas Terrace, between 129th & 130th Sts., overlooking Colonial Park.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms
AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $40 TO $90.
Finest Location on Washington Heights.

St. Nicholas Court,
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Elevator service and steam heat.
4-6-7 large, light rooms, $42½ to $60.

Earls Court,
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5 and 6 Rooms
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
$32.50 to $50.00 per Month.

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149 Church St.,
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A FEW SELECT SUITES
2, 3 and 4 Rooms
Largest and handsomest non-housekeeping kitchenette & bachelor apartments in N. Y.
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306-310 West 51st St.
Beautiful elevator apartment, four and six large, light rooms, bath, electricity. Superintendent on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

43rd St., Near Subway Station.
270 West.—6 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water supply; $40 to $45. Janitor.

74 WEST 89TH ST.
7 large, light rooms; steam; inducements.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

"PORT ROYAL,"
246 WEST 129TH ST.
Elevator Apartments of five and six rooms, $40 to $52.50; block from "L" station.

STERLING, 203 WEST 113TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

133D STREET, 314 WEST,
Corner St. Nicholas Av.—Seven very desirable rooms and bath, $35 to $40. Apply on premises.

Cathedral Heights, $40.
Elevator; five rooms. 509 West 112th St.

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THE BLYTHEBOURNE,
1,431 Madison Av., S. E. Corner 99th St.—Beautiful outside apartment, $50 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity, all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH STREET.
Large Apartments to Rent.

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Apply to Rental Office, 935 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

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Steam Heat, Hot Water, Electric Light,
Telephone;
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NEAR JEROME AVE. AND 161ST.
Office on Premises. Tel. 4690 Melrose.

FINE APARTMENTS.
5, 6, and 7 rooms, all modern improvements, electric light and telephone, on finest avenue.
1024 BOSTON ROAD,
NEAR 161ST "L" STATION.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Beautiful second floor, two-family house; choice location; eight attractive rooms; all improvements; overlooking Devoe Park; high ground, extensive view; near five transit lines; family of adults preferred; $35. Keith, 2,452 Devoe Terrace, near corner Aqueduct Av. and West 190th.

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QUINCY ST., 105.—Corner apartments, six rooms and bath, parquet floors, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water supply, near Franklin and Gates Avenue cars and "L" station; $50 to $65. Janitor on premises, or Henry L. Bogert, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of VIVIAN JOHN BURKETT and RUSSELL E. SHANAHAN, composing the firm of Burkett & Shanahan, assigned to Frank P. Woglon for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., thereof, held in the County of New York, at the Court House thereof, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Frank P. Woglon, assignee of the above-named Vivian John Burkett and Russell E. Shanahan, composing the firm of Burkett & Shanahan, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of New York to be here- [Seal.] unto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of the said Court, this 9th day of November, 1909.

PETER J. DOOLING, Clerk.
HERVEY & BARBER, Attys. for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE OF LIVERYMAN'S LIEN.

Please take notice that a bay gelding 15-2 hands high known as "Ratty," a lady's saddle and a gentleman's saddle, which property belongs to Charles W. Johnson, Mrs. Charles W. Johnson, and Rochford M. Melville, Matthew B. Newcombe, agent for whose account the same is held, and the said horse and property are being sold to satisfy said account and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Tichenor-Grand Company, Broadway and Sixty-first Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the ninth day of December, 1909, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy a liveryman's lien of the Metropolitan Riding School.

METROPOLITAN RIDING SCHOOL,
Lienor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed estimates for obtaining a supply of oils and grease, (Contract 1,208,) and for obtaining services of horses and drivers for carting coal and ashes to and from Municipal Ferryboats, (Contract 1,209,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon December 10, 1909. (For particulars see City Record.)

WINTER RESORTS.

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So Much to Do So Much to Enjoy

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St. Augustine — Ponce de Leon and Alcazar
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Hotels, boarding houses and accommodations at prices to suit the purse of every class: One dollar a day and up.

Surf bathing at Palm Beach daily. Golfing at all the resorts on the finest courses in the South. Tennis on clay courts in pink of perfection. Fishing at all points, but best at LONG KEY CAMP. Yachting and boating on ocean and inland waters. Wheel-chair riding on lake and ocean side promenades and through tropical jungle trails. Special de luxe electric-lighted Pullman trains between New York

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GENERAL OFFICES AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

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So Much to Do So Much to Enjoy

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Palm Beach — Royal Poinciana and Breakers
Miami — Royal Palm on Bay Biscayne
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NOW OPEN. A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
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These hotels are favorably known for their standard of excellence.
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The oldest established, best situated and most popular Academy in the city.
Music every afternoon from 4 to 6. Public Music Rides in Class every Wednesday night at 8:30, followed by games and other interesting features.
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350 BRANCHES IN ALL LEADING CITIES.
Lessons at School or Residence, Day and Evenings. Teachers Sent to Neighboring Places.
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Languages taught in classes or privately.

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SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS TAUGHT.
ADULTS. INSTRUCTION STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Inquire
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Young man; wants several pupils for private tuition in elementary mathematics and English. P. A. McTerney, 1,998 Anthony Av., Bronx.

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Newest and Most Modern Hotel
Situated in the finest and healthiest part of the Town; view over the Pyramids
Cairo EGYPT
Branch Houses: Palace Hotel, Lucerne, and Quirinal in Rome.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.—ALICE BULLOWA, Plaintiff, against APOSTOLO CUTTITTA and Giovanni Cuttitta, his wife; Paolo Bisuica and Giuseppa Bisuica, his wife; Antonino Bisuica and Caterina Bisuica, his wife; Pietro Cutrono and Paola Cutrono, his wife; Giovani Lordi, Giuseppe Grechi, Calogero Marchiere, Salvatore Faraci, Antonino Cartabellotta, Francesco Libavaro, Giovanni Naffia, Giovanni Terrano, Tommaso Pustolino, Francesco Agro, Vincenzo Accurso, Salvatore Albanese, Francesco Costa, Francesco Tarace, Frank Gentile, Calogero De Stefano, Marguret Schwitz, and Samuel Grossman, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1909.
ALFRED L. M. BULLOWA,
Atty. for Plaintiff,
O. & P. O. Address 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Pietro Cutrono, Paola Cutrono, Antonino Bisuica, and Caterina Bisuica:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1909, and filed with a copy of the complaint on the 9th day of November, 1909, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, the original summons and complaint having been filed in the said office on the 10th day of September, 1909.

Dated New York, November 9th, 1909.
ALFRED L. M. BULLOWA,
Atty. for Plaintiff,
O. & P. O. Address 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Boarders wanted in private families and select boarding houses, see Page [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1909.
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of a new building for an engine and hook and ladder company to be located on the east side of East Fourteenth Street, 293.01 feet north of Kings Highway, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.
Dated December 3, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909,
Borough of Manhattan.

For furnishing and erecting three rail pipe fences in Mount Morris Park, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.
HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.
Dated December 6, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 East Twentieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering fresh fish, &c., during the year 1910.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering fresh meats during the year 1910.

For full particulars see City Record.
JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.
Dated December 4, 1909.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK
LEWIS W. SANBORN, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM KIPP et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

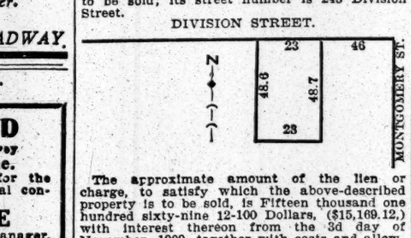
"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, being part of the mortgaged premises mentioned and described in a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated April 9th, 1824, made in an action wherein Henry Rutgers was complainant, and Jacob Mott and others the defendants; and being the northerly part of a certain lot, which in a certain map of said mortgaged premises (on which the said mortgaged premises are laid out, and sub-divided into seventeen lots) is known and distinguished as Lot Number Two (2;) the portion of said Lot Number Two, (2,) hereby intended to be conveyed, is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Division Street, distant forty-six (46) feet westerly, from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Division Street, with the westerly side of Montgomery Street; and running thence southerly, on a line parallel with Montgomery Street, forty-eight (48) feet seven (7) inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Division Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Montgomery Street, forty-eight (48) feet and six (6) inches to Division Street; and thence easterly, along Division Street, twenty-three (23) feet to the point or place of beginning; and known as Number 243 Division Street. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall. Together with an easement or right to maintain beams in the westerly wall of Number 245 Division Street. The map hereinbefore referred to, is dated April 16th, 1824, and is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York; and being the same premises conveyed to the said Morris Weinstein and Morris Morgovitz, two of the parties of the first part hereto, by Ephraim Drucker and wife, by Deed of Conveyance, dated November 20th, 1890, and recorded in Liber 2337 of Conveyances, page 885, on the 24th day of November, 1890."

Dated New York, December 1, 1909.
PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Referee.
WILDER, SWEEN & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 243 Division Street.

DIVISION STREET.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen thousand one hundred sixty-nine 12-100 Dollars, ($15,169.12,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1909, together with costs and allowance amounting to Four hundred seventy-one 98-100 Dollars, with interest from November 30, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Five hundred Dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 1, 1909.
PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Referee.

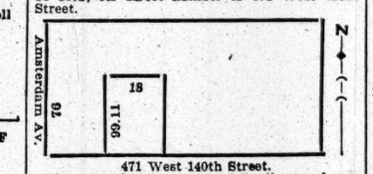
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPHINE MULHOLLAND, plaintiff, against KATE OLWELL MAJOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street distant seventy-six feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as and by the street number 471 West 140th Street.—Dated New York, November 27th, 1909.

GILBERT H. MONTAGUE, Referee.
WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 71 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 471 West 140th Street.



471 West 140th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and 66-100 ($12,932.66) dollars, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1909, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and twenty-nine and 52-100 ($329.52) dollars, with interest from October 22d, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and forty-nine and 47-100 ($249.47) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1909.
GILBERT H. MONTAGUE, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE meeting of The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on November 19, 1909, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of The City of New York, acting for and in behalf and in the name of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, as amended, has selected and determined certain real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined in the said act) in the County of Kings, as and for sources of public water supply in and for The City of New York, and deems it necessary to take and acquire the same and all the rights, titles and interests therein, and to extinguish all claims or damages on account of such rights, titles and interests, or growing out of such taking, for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York, and of providing additional water works to supply The City of New York with water; and

Whereas, The said Commissioner has prepared and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under date of November 4, 1909, two maps showing the real estate situated on the northerly side of Avenue M, having a depth of 200 feet and extending from Kings Highway to Lotta lane, comprising an area of 189,748 square feet, to be taken and acquired as aforesaid, as provided in the said act; therefore be it

Resolved, That a public notice be given of a hearing to be held by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York in the old Council Chamber, Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which a full opportunity shall be afforded to any and all persons interested to be heard respecting such maps and the taking and acquisition of the real estate as shown thereon;

Resolved, That such public notice be published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The City Record, in the corporation newspapers, in two papers published in Kings County, in which county the real estate to be taken and acquired is situated, and in two daily papers published in The City of New York.

Dated November 27, 1909.
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.
No. 277 Broadway, Room 1,408.
Telephone 2280 Worth.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909.
Borough of The Bronx.

For furnishing all the labor and materials for completing the grading and for laying asphalt block pavement on the roadway on the southerly side of the Bronx and Pelham Parkway, from White Plains Road to the bridge over the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Borough of The Bronx.

For full particulars see City Record.
HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909.

For furnishing and delivering food, stable and laundry supplies and ice.

For full particulars see City Record.
ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.
Dated New York, December 4, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 3 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1909.

For the completion of the sub-structure, the erection of the superstructure, and the installation of plant, exclusive of interior finish, of the Municipal Building.

For full particulars see City Record.
GEO. W. STEVENSON, Commissioner.
Dated December 4, 1909.

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New Things to See
Practically a virgin country to the tourist.
Grand Cruise
Leaving New York Jan., 22, 1910, SS. Bluecher (12,500 tons)
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Leaving New York, Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz Carlton a La Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.
†Amerika..Dec. 11, 9 AM | §G. Waldersee.....Jan. 15
*Pres. Grant.Dec.25, 9 AM | *Pres. Lincoln.....Jan. 29
†Kais'n Ag.VicJan. 5, 1 PM | *Pres. Grant.....Feb. 5
§Pennsylvania.Jan. 8, 3 PM | †America.....Feb. 12
§Hamburg direct. *Omits Plymouth.

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MOLTKE, Dec. 9, 3 P. M. (Christmas Sailing); HAMBURG, Jan. 6, Feb. 15; CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, etc., for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa (with occasional calls at the Azores and Madeira Islands). Excellent connection with steamers of Hamburg & Anglo-American Nile Co.'s services up the Nile through EGYPT.
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American Line From Pier 15, N. R., at 10 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York.....Dec. 11 | Philad'phia.Fri.Dec.24
St. Louis, Frid., Dec.17 | St. Paul.....Jan. 1

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct—Pier 39, N. R.
Minnehaha, Dec.11, 9 A.M. | Minneapolis, Dec. 25

Red Star Line From Pier 14, N. R., at 10 A. M.
New York—Antwerp—Paris
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING
NEW MAMMOTH S. S. *LAPLAND
From New York, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 10 A. M.
Glass-enclosed Promenade, Verandah Cafe, Lounge, Dark Room, Elevator, Orchestra, Shop, Stenographer, Typist, Wireless, Submarine Signals. *Calls at Dover.
Kroonland.....Dec. 8 | Finland.....Dec. 22
*Lapland, Tues. Dec.14 | Zeeland.....Dec. 29

White Star Line From Pier 48, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Arabic..Dec. 11, 10 AM | Laurentic.....Jan. 1
Celtic..Dec. 18, 10 AM | Baltic, Jan. 22, 2 P. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
S. S. ADRIATIC 24,541 Tons.
Largest British Twin-Screw Steamer
From New York, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 3 P.M.
Adriatic..Dec. 8, 3 PM | Oceanic, Dec. 22, 2 PM
Majestic.Dec.15, 9:30AM | Teut'nic.Dec.29, 9:30AM

NEW YORK & BOSTON TO ITALY & EGYPT
Via Azores, Madeira, and Gibraltar.
First Winter Sailing to Alexandria.
JAN. 5, S. S. CEDRIC 21,035 Tons.
Largest Steamer to the Mediterranean.
Cedric, (21,035 Tons).....Jan. 5, Feb. 16
Romanic.....Jan. 15 | Cretic.....Jan. 29
Celtic, (20,904 Tons).....Feb. 2, March 16
Canopic.....Feb. 12 | Romanic.....Feb. 26
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New Weekly Service by 6,000 Ton
R. M. S. P. "Orotava"
Dec. 15th and Every Wednesday
Christmas Vacation Special Rates Including Hotel and Excursions.
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Sailing of December 24th to Jamaica, Panama Canal, Barbados, Bermuda, etc.
Comfortable voyage to this delightful Island by Ocean Liner. High Class Cuisine—Orchestra. Electric Fans in all rooms.

JAMAICA - COLON, BARBADOS, Etc.
Oruba .....Dec. 11 | Thames .....Jan. 8
Magdalena ...Dec. 24 | Clyde .....Jan. 22
Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up
Cruise de Luxe to the WEST INDIES
18 to 54 Days, $85 to $350 up

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By 15 knot steamship "PERRY."
Bermuda and Havana every ten days, calling at Nassau.
First sailing from Bermuda Jan. 19, 1910.
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Service de Luxe
AN IDEAL VOYAGE IN SUMMER SEAS

Special Initial Voyage
On Saturday, Jan. 8th, the S. S. "PERRY" will sail from New York for Nassau, remaining there two days, affording a sojourn at this delightful resort, before proceeding to Bermuda. For Information apply
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J. P. McCANN, Ticket Agent.

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NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North, week days only. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 27, E. R., 11 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
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Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.
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Quickest Route to London and Continent via Fishguard.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Lusitania ...Dec. 8 | Mauretania ...Dec. 22
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Campania ...Dec. 15 | *Umbria Jan. 5, 9 AM
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MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
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HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE
TO FIUME, VIA GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TR

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

469.—Frederick J. Lowrey et al., Trustees, &c., appellants, vs. the Territory of Hawaii. Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellants.

51.—Jennie L. Graves et al., petitioners, vs. Anna P. Ashburn, executrix, &c., et al. Argued.

52.—Scott County Macadamized Road Co., plaintiff, vs. the State of Missouri. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until to-morrow. Day call for Wednesday: 52, 54, 56, 57, 301, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—59—U S v. Haviland. 105—Hall v. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 106—Smith v. U S. 108—U S v. Boker. 109—Pollitz v. Wabash R R. 20—Matter of Fischer. 31—Welles v. Chic & Northwestern Ry. 48—Tibbits v. Converse. 54—Ransome Concrete Co v. U S Concrete Mach Co. 56—Kent v. Honsinger. 78—Brown Bag Filling Mach Co v. Drohen. 79—Brown Bag Filling Mach Co v. Limitation, &c. 95 Gallia. 219—SS Atlas, Limitation, &c. 246—L V Transp Co v. M. & C. D. & W. 247—L V Transp Co v. M. & C. D. & W. Co, &c. 290—D. L & W R R v. SS Seneca. 293—Johnson Lighterage Co v. Stephens & C. Transp Co. 300—Wilson v. Tug Henry O'Brien. 301—Cording v. Tug Three Brs, &c. 302—N. E. Tel Co v. Ontario & W. R R. 93—Balchen v. Clyde SS Co. 303—Roberts v. Steamboat Albertina. 304—Tracy v. SS Dorothy, &c. 305—Met SS Co v. Glenmorag. 306—Shamrock Tow Co v. Tug Transport 20. 307—McGrath v. Steamboat J. S. Warden. 308—McGrath v. Steamboat Mt Desert. 309—McGrath v. Orient. 310—Sprague v. Gress Mfg Co. 311—Maritime Dredging Co v. Goodwin Sand Co. 312—Rose v. Tug D. C. Chase. 313—Wood v. Cunard SS Co. 314—SS Florida, Limitation, &c.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Houghton, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 43—Lawler v. Densmore-Crompton Building Company. 27—Hunter v. Bacon. 36—Cohn v. Cathskill Mountain Company. 25—Webster Realty Co v Geraty. 45—Seely v. Fletcher. 46—Shane v. City of New York. 47—Slattery v. Bartolicius. 49—Schnettacher v. Illustrated Postal Card Co. 50—Enright v. Murtha & Schmohl Co. 51—Deitsch v. Martin & Bowne Co. 52—Greene v. Dickinson. 53—Innis Speiden Co. v Nevins. 54—Klein v. Vogel. 55—Davis v. Davids. 56—Benvegna v. United Surety Co. 57—Musco v. United Surety Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Giegerich, Dayton, and Lehman, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from the Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Dodge v. Dodge. 2—In re Rabinowitz v. Perlstein Co. 3—Griffin v. Estates Dev Co. 4—Carter v. Builders' Const Co. 5—Zipser v. Cohen. 6—Woolf v. Leicester Realty Co. 7—Nicastro v. Nicastro. 8—Stewart Iron Works v. Ocean View Cemetery. 9—In re Mott Haven Canal Docks. 10—Toscano v. Frabasilis. 11—Thomson v. Bacheller. 12—Twamley v. McKennell. 13—Massaria v. Massaria. 14—Spencer v. Merwin Realty Co. 15—Eisenger v. Thoesen. 16—In re New German Theatre Co. 17—Leonard v. Woodcock. 18—Cornwall v. Jacobson. 19—Salbach v. Selbach. 20—Limerick v. Equity Press. 21—Cooper v. Wisselthier. 22—Kinkade v. Live Oak Copper, &c, Co. 23—Kyselka v. Kyselka. 24—Thomson v. Bescheller. 25—Cohen v. Macauley. 26—Oppenheim v. Isaacson. 27—In re Perlman.

28—Ehrich v. Root. 29—Olwell v. Stanley Co. 30—Morris v. Post. 31—Dowling v. N Y & Queens Co Ry. 32—Lowenberg v. Long Island Electric Ry. 33—Geddes v. N Y C & H R R R. 34—Souvenir Post Card Co v. Schloss. 35—Phenix Cheese Co. v. Luria. 36—Leland v. Weeden. 37—Asphalt Const Co. v. Kelly. 38—Kridel v. Herzig. 39—Thompson Co. v. Rosenthal. 40—People v. Latham. 41—Rossbill Realty Corp v. Legnoni. 42—Kratsch v. Hoffman. 43—Eisinger v. Thoesen. 44—Lewisohn v. Raunheim. 45, 46—Carr v. Allen. 47—Kennard v. Hutchinson. 48—Connor v. Connor. 49—De Poli v. Buccino. 50—Lucca v. Adelstein. 51—Benedetto v. Webber. 52—In re Delancey St. 53—Kozlicki v. Kozlpicki. 54—Cooper v. Wisselthier. 55—McAuley v. Kilmer. 56—Stuyvesant Mtg Co v. De Sisto. 57—Bowden v. Bowden. 58—Jarmulowsky v. Epstein. 59—Greaves v. Bauer. 60—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. v. Promontoria. 61—Meryash v. Schmohl. 62—Downing v. N Y & Queens Co Ry. 63—Lowenberg v. L I Elec R R. 64—Downes v. Wenninger. 65—Bazdan v. Stipiloski. 66—Perrym v. Peck. 67—Gormly v. Gormly. 68—Young v. Dresser. 69—Kronenberg v. Laurel Rubber Co. 70—Golanos v. Helenic, &c, S S Co. 71—Hall v. Hall. 72—In re Rodgers. 73—Wang v. Lubeliner United Bros Assn. 74—Blohm v. O'Brien. 75—Feist Realty Co. v. O'Brien. 76—In re Perlmutter. 77—Peet v. Harlem Const Co. 78—Kilroy v. Plaut. 79—Sizer v. Kline Brothers. 80—Goodhue v. Metz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davis, J.—Motions. Demurrer: 2382—Potts v. Lamble. General calendar: 2464—Henkel v. Henkel. 253—Spearing v. Appleby. 2694—Roy v. Davis. 2855—Roediger v. Roediger. 2951—Steglich v. Schneider. 3257—Stone v. Stone. 3380—Roth v. City of N Y. 3641—Callery v. Sugraines. 3464—Sherman v. Clarke. 3476—Lieberman v. Saperstein. 3696—Baver Co v. Leahy Bldg Co. 2714—Dockwielar v. Dockwielar. 2647—Rahayel v. Hyeck. 2832—Stolz Co v. Adams Realty Co. 2856—Conrady v. Streck. 2857—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 2861—Donovan v. Donovan. 2862—Kuhn v. Redmond. 2864—Nadler v. Nadler. 2866—Haber v. Kohn. 2867—Littman v. Littman. 2869—Martin v. Flood. 2879—Hansen v. Keil. 2880—Brown v. Carlin Const Co. 2882—Wetzlar v. N Y Finance Co. 2887—Schwartz v. Klal. 2889—Assenheimer v. Assenheimer. 2892—Bonnetti v. Molloy. 2900—Pickel v. Liebowitz. 2902—Tirone v. Tirone. Undefended divorces: 4351—Light v. Demane. 4361—Bloom v. Bloom. 4362—Moskovitz v. Moscovitz. 4365—Ollendorf v. Ollendorf. 4368—Robinson v. Robinson. 4371—Shaw v. Shaw. 4374—Pantano v. Pantano. 4376—Williams v. Williams. 4377—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 4379—Furniss v. Furniss. 4380—Genova v. Genova. 4381—Neiman v. Nelman. 4382—Green v. Green. 4383—Campbell v. Campbell. 4387—Ford v. Ford. 4388—Hall v. Hall. 4391—Roeber v. Roeber. 4392—Rosen v. Rosen. 4215—French v. French. 244—Schweitzer v. Schweitzer. 2527—Gruntz v. Gruntz. 3787—Thompson v. Thompson. 4144—Dulait v. Dulait. 4187—Fellows v. Fellows. 4205—Miles v. Miles. 4386—Burns v. Burns. 4364—Perkins v. Perkins. 4230—Turner v. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax J.—Elevated R. R. cases. 1500—Reynolds v. Int R T Co. 1502—Lerch v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Pound, J.—(Criminal.) 1—Frank Roche. 2—Margaret Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J.—3906—Collins v. Ahearn. 5168—Mandel Bldg Co v. Weiss. 6010—Bagg v. White. 6028—McCaul Cont Co v. Cohen. 5181—Danzig v. Baroody. 5580—Streicher v. Grossman. 5383—Sampson v. Rutherford Rubber Co. 5369—Goldman v. Duerr. 4956—Costes v. Ford. 5069—Schopp v. Gaffney. 5981—Eager v. Russell. 6045—Barker v. Barker. 6014—Robinson Clay Product Co v. Paladino. 5375—Caprillian v. Hopper. 5892—Saphirstein v. Halpern. 6015—Robinson Clay Product Co v. Pana. 6013—Graham v. Luck. 6034—Lozier Motor Co v. City of N Y. 5618—La Compte Mfg Co v. W. J. Aschenbach's Sons.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—1033—Thomas v. Union Ry. 1005—Frankel v. Joline. 1048—Pers v. Ladd. 1401—McDermott v. Erie R R. 1041—Landsman v. Joline. 1042—Same v. same. 1061—Muldoon v. Int R T Co. 1372—Clark v. N Y C & H R R. 286—Crouse v. Int R T Co. 1009—McLoughlin v. Joline. 59—Fink v. Erie R R. 795—Webber v. Int R T Co. 820—Coveney v. Whitridge. 1019—Wheeler v. Joline. 1020—Same v. same. 1071—Schnall v. Nassau Elec. R R. 603—Felton v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 565—Szatkawskie v. Int R T Co. 144—Darienzo v. N Y City Ry. 148—Becker v. same. 58—Zuckerman v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J.—57—Maher v. Roebling Const Company. 58—Vedral v. same. 892—Labracque v. City of New York. 2410—Temple v. Beckleln. 5700—Busch v. Casey. 2600—Gilbert v. Beadleston & Woerz. 2604—Jordan v. Becklin. 5700—Busch v. Casey. 2600—Rechter v. Beadleston & Woerz. 2604—Jordan v. Phelan. 2605—O'Connor v. Foundation Co. 2882—Glassman v. Hawks & Wetherbee. 1916—Sheppard v. Dreyfus. 4031—Hooley v. Talcott. 954—M. Walter v. Strauss. 974—Max Walter v. same. 6140—McGuire v. Pfeiffenseider. 5893—Stephan v. Ward. 2254—Roche v. N Y Edison Co. 1033—Mechanics' Nat Bk v. Secor. 2391—Martin v. Althaus. 2270, 2271—Feldheim v. Kedhon. 5600—Schwaner v. City of N Y. 2634—Bufferm v. Fiss, Doer & Carroll Co. 2038—Hausmann v. Wanamaker. 2648—Schofer v. Washburn Wire Co. 2694—Casey v. Seybel. 2719—Staren v. Levering & Garrigues Co. 2730—Moers v. Tucker & Vinton Co. 2732—Nichols v. Bussell. 2735, 2736—Hochman v. Carlen Con Co. 2737—Welden v. Penn Steel Co. 2741—Lawless v. Skidmores. 2754—Thornhill v. Borden's Cond Milk Co. 2709—Svoboda v. Martin. 2771—Marks v. Spies. 2825—Schumacher v. Schremer. 2844—Fechtig v. Ruhle. 2851—Genorese v. Isenberg. 5924½—Blackman v. Jaeger. 666—Lo Monaco v. Murphy Const Co. 2189—Mullen v. N Y & Long Branch S B Co. 871—Krotofsky v. Haff. 2580—Berler v. Kane. 2581—Buchanan v. City of N Y. 2582—Folger v. Hills Bros Co. 2583—Moriarty v. Breman. 2585—Sullivan v. Woertz. 2586—Mercandanti v. O K Express Co. 2587—Goldfuss v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew Co. 2590—Jones v. Keller.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bischoff, J.—1430—Kerfoot v. Sand Bay Co. 2969—Taylor v. Newmark. 3013—Brown v. Dan Dreele. 3116—Shaw v. Dunn. 1404—Schweinberg v. Altman. 3008—Mugler v. Fleischmann Realty & Const Co. 3085—London Realty Co v. Geisner. 1888—Fleegmann v. Galland-Cohn-Hall Co. 2573—Stutzbach v. City of N Y. 5897—Busbey v. Ewing. 3268—Tomanello v. Nicosia. 2075—Irvine v. N Y Edison Co. 3003—Welsh Machine Works v. Maher. 3717—Clement v. Busse. 3311—Ware v. Banta. 3639—F & M Schaefer Brew Co v. Cunningham. 3370—Miller v. Miller. 3871—Steck v. same. 3377—Grossman v. Rubin. 3261½—Herklotz v. Loeb. 1810—Marisdale Coal Co v. Czarnikow McDougal Co. 1821—Czarnikow McDougal Co v. Marisdale Coal Co. 3413—Graves Co v. Bush Terminal R R. 3414—Asmus v. Asmus. 3415—Pierce-Butler-Pierce Co v. Caldwell. 3425—Bluestein v. Tow. 3436—Gould v. Waterbury. 3437—Barber Asphalt Co v. City of N Y. 3438—Mack Paving Co v. same. 3442—Duryea v. Gulick Co. 3454—Barnett v. Welsman. 3457—City of N Y v. Martin. 3459—Aron v. Content. 3461—Buge v. Guggenheimer. 3468—Roberts & Co v. Gordon. 3468—Am Woolen Co v. Levy. 3491—Shady v. Hughes. 3492—Wund v. same. 3083—Johnson v. Wilson. 3113—N A Distilling Co v. Montague. 3372—Fiat Repairs Co v. Freedman. 2722—Cooper v. Olsen. 273—Kaplan v. Merrick Const Co. 274—Cooper v. Olsen. 2782—Swartz v. Block. 2957—Friedsberg v. City of N Y. 1958—Whiteside v. Levy. 2888—Adler v. Ebling Brew Co. 2752—Reynolds v. Stiebel. 2193—Friedman v. Levy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Raman Xiques, Rachel G Hart, Frederick Goelz, Jeremiah O'Shaughnessy, Caroline A Sherman, Hannah Meyers, Martin S Techhaimer, Caroline Zeetner, Louise Kennedy, Abraham Sthouse.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Contested wills. Michael Mullerl, Albert Glauber, Leopold Laubheim, Abraham Azlvollnsky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Conlan, J.; Part II., La Fetra, J.; Part III., McAvoy, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Finelite, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J.—Calendar called in Part III. at 9:45. 5509—Merkel v. Schneider. 2290—Brooks v. Racich Asbestos Mfg Co. 4562—Standard Audit Co v. Robotham. 3753—Van Castell v. Hutchins. 5385½—Walsh v. Davis. 4138—Krausman v. Raymond. 3208—Margarita v. Abrams. 750—Cardoza v. Strasser. 5085—Shepard v. Barry. 1213—Jensen v. O'Rourke Co. 4532—Bimberg v. Bimberg. 4556—Schwartz v. Black. 4842—Zupsnick v. Fass. 327—Simmons v. Wingard. 3849—Salzman v. Mulochill. 2232—Hamilton Bank v. Mullin. 4317—Grimm v. Arnold. 2424—Hudson Companies v. Gronberg. 4725—Rosln v. Hamil. 4784—Wiener v. Blinn. 4818—Breet v. Larson. 4840—Carlson v. Gerard. 1968—Kinkelstein v. Clark. 4265—Vion v. Rovintrea. 1448—Libman v. Cohen. 5079—Youngs v. Packard. 5104—Bernhard Co v. Payne. 5105—Same v. same. 5106—Same v. same. 4894—Resnick v. Cohen. 5586—Oriental Emery Co v. Hush.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schmuck, J.—Short causes. 1582—Carey v. Flannery. 1578—Gerstenfeld v. German. 1589—Fishman v. Post. 1568—Fraser v. Russo. 1514—Jonasson v. Harris. 15894—Simon v. Levinson. 1433—Frank v. Subin. 1593—Agrolla v. De Lawrence. 1426—Wolff v. Megargel. 1598—Schnee v. Mountain Const Co. 1564—Thorne v. Isaacson. 920—Ginsburg v. Stern. 1342—Sturba v. Illinois Surety Co. 1456—Mackin v. Stein. 1496—Walcoff v. Blttker. 1542—Hochberg v. Frank. 1579—Bleichrode Co v. Finegold. 1539—Lederer v. Goldston. 1585—Paine v. Bernstein. 1595—Shurk v. Goldberg. 1601—Koehler v. Golding.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—King v. Doerr—Martin S. Cohen. Powell v. Minsky—Richard H. Clarke. Carpenter v. Luhisen—Richard H. Clarke. Hickox v. Falk—Eugene M. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—In re Cumbustion Utilities Co.—Reid L. Carr. Klingenstein v. Baccio—James A. Allen. Rosenthal v. Ferris Avenue Realty Co.—R. B. Fillinghast. Morgan v. Morgan—John De Warner. Suydam v. Wise—William H. Wadham. In re Grand—M. Linn Bruce.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Lina Hirsch v. Sophie Newhouse—Theodore M. Calvert.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—John F. Clancy v. John F. Creeden—John J. Murphy, Am Mortgage Co. v. Clara Hochland—Edgar L. Ryder.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—J. Bercowitz & Co. v. Abraham Srager—Edward J. Tinsdale, Charles Dyke v. William Trenholm—Charles V. Halley.

CITY COURT—Green, J.—David Steigerwald v. Denis Klary—Albert H. Queneer. John C. Orr Co. v. Robert Friedman—Daniel F. Kiely. Ralph A. Stewart v. Lucy R. Peck—Daniel F. Kiely.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Burr, Thomas, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 1106—People v. Carlo. 1014—Lind v. L R R R. 1017—Bosca v. B, Q Co & S R R. 1018—Beauregard v. N Y Tunnel Co. 1019—May v. N Y C & H R R R. 411, reargument—Hedden Construction Co v. Proctor. 1013—Clement v. Fingerlin. 318 N E—Matter of De Groot, 319 N E—De Groot v. McLaughlin. 320 N E—McLaughlin v. Ammenworth. 1020—Brady v. Hudson Traction Co. 1021—Long Island Contracting Co v. City of N Y. 1022—Anderson v. Casey Co, 1023 M A—O'Connor v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Stapleton, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 1999, 2000—Solomon v. Orange Co Milk Co. 2827—Cohen v. Monahan. 343—Waters v. B H R R. 6211—Schmutz v. Hartman. 1665—Conway v. Manhattan El R R. 6114—Goldsmith v. Kaplan. 1322—Steinfeld v. Webb. 1543—Meigel v. Crandall Co. 1567—Strut v. Kaicher. 6900—Fredel v. Empire Keystone Co. 6325—Peck v. McAneney et al. 6905—Manus v. Stephens. 2321—Joss v. Johns Manville Co. 2110—Stearns v. City of N Y. 6357—Nordenchild v. Underwriters' Ins Co. 1217—O'Toole v. Norek. 1907—Meuser v. Tooker. 2156—Perine v. Clark. 6916—Knecht v. Knecht. 4811—Ryan v. Johnson. 1989—Hayner v. Arbuckle. 1794—Meyer v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 1925—Ballentine v. Carlin Const Co. 2031—Brennan v. Mullin. 32—Homuth v. Andresen. 1244—Frick v. Havagan. 1977—Ludwig v. Sterling Piano Co. 2175—Krapp v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2077—Kass v. Ratner. 6541—Scoles v. Mack. 6670—McIntyre v. Hassen. 6939—Wells v. Howard. 5372—Solomon v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2869, 5498—Rohr v. Nassau R R. 1304—Herman v. Edison Electric Co. 6307—Zimmerer v. Franklin Fire Ins Co. 1668—Stabbe v. B H R R. 1078—Schornstein v. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 6312—Ward v. Campion. 5305—Levy v. Barnard. 6479—People ex rel. Ajas v. Board of Health. 6425—Kliewer v. Hudson & Manhat R R. 4887—Giegerich v. Kuhnla. 6591—Borsky v. Nat Lead Co. 6549—Brady v. N Y C & H R R R. 6872—Michel v. Enterman. 6747—Brown v. Otten et al. 5156—Watson v. Eakins. 6190—Deebach v. Gair Co. 6581—Doran v. Hud & Manhat R R. 6675—De Carlo v. Vogel. 6831—McNally v. Clarke Co. 1916—Napoli v. Nassau R R. 6694—Mossen v. Mosson Co. 1807, 1808—Burglo v. City of N Y. 1904—Kravialis v N Y C & H R R R. 1510—Kramer v. Welz & Zerweck. 6429—Baker v. Citizens' Trust Co. 7214—Home Title Ins Co v. Taft Const Co. 7260—Lerner v. Adler. 7252—Burr v. Isham. 7036—Garcia-Waldron. 7185—Illinois Surety Co v. De Hierapolis. 6457—Williamsburg Trust Co v. Schroeder et al. 7081—Manee v. Sheindelman. 7251—Koempel v. Jenkins, Jr. 7080—Dimond v. Schwartz et al. 7094—Jahns v. Grace Court Co. 6810—Barnes v. Ehrlich. 7258—Donnelly v. Gnaedinger. 7116—Steinberg v. Morrison. 1510, 1811, 1812—B'klyn Union Gas Co v. B H R R. 7093, 7146—Y & B'klyn Brewery v. Keenan. 7227—Levy v. Sonnenstrahl. 7038—Degorde v. Burton. 7023—Cohen v. Bass. Highest number reached on regular call, 2,200.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J., Part I.; Crane, J., Part II.—3521+Titofsky v. Kaplan. 4296—Reimers v. Reimers. 4309—Shields v. Aldrich. 4321—Brady v. Brady. 4324—Moran v. McGrath. 4326—Flatbush Improv Co v. Atlantic Gulf & Pac Co. 4329—Voorhees v. Voorhees. 4331—Construc Material & Coal Co v. Grace Court Constrac Co. 4336—Heltz v. Falardeau. 4337—Malatsky v. Klein. 4338—Man Cabinet Works v. Williams. 4339—Hubbard v. Hubbard. 4341—Tupper v. Williamsburg Trust Co. 4342—Eckhoff v. Eckhoff. 4344—Terminal Bank v. Dubroff. 4345—Man Ribbon Co v. Hymen. 4347—Kohart v. Boyle. 4348—Stark v. Hempelman. 4349—Dreyfus v. Schaffer. 4350—Kenyon v. Napier. 3672—Schwartz v. Lewis. Inquest, 3541—Rotwein v. Rotwein. 4048—Penn v. Fenn. 4069—Swanstrom v. Swanstrom. Inquest, 4197—Maxwell v. Maxwell. 4188—Hollohan v. Rempe. 892—Conroy v. Conroy. 3765, 3766—Canty and 13 others v. Transit Develop Co. 3040, 3042—Roman Catho Diocese v. Fagan, (3 actions.) Reserved calendar. 4126—Uttal v. Uttal. 3729—Teitler v. Marks. 4061—Fasano v. Mendelson. 4102—Kurtzman v. Kurtzman. 4055—Greenberg v. Goldberg. 4100—Cunningham v. Cunningham. 4107—Amer Luxfer Prism Co v. Jerome Realty Co. 4355—Maisel v. Berahatsky. 4356—Williamsburg Trust Co v. Ranken. 4357—Condon v. Bradgate. 4358—Ganbatz v. Van Iderstine.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Day calendar. Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 18—Travis v. De Kraft. 501—Buckley v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 23—Baumann v. Estee. 24—Same v. same. 192—Valley Farms Co of Yonkers v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 211—Smith v. same. 160—Tompkins v. MacDonald. 33—Showers v. receivers of Union Ry Co. 34—Buffel v. same. 32—Bradley v. Mfrs' Motor Car Co. 91—Berzick v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 155—Herrmann v. New England Nav Co. 167—Rinu v. Brommell. 218—Bard v. Carr. 220—Bennscak v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 29—Kavanagh v. N Y C & H R R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 170—Deutermann v. Leventritt. 174—Walter et al v. Paas. 175—Cotton v. City of Yonkers. 180—Chute v. Kennedy and ano. 183—Seofield v. Scofield. 191—Hughes v. Hunters Island Co. 198—Seymour v. Wheeler, Jr. 205—Buckley v. N Y Contracting Co. 209—Alexander v. Armstrong. 214—Mola v. Erie Railroad Co. 216—Woch v. Westchester Lighting Co. 219—De Witt v. American-La France Fire Engine Co. 223—Purnell v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 225—Platt v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 226—People ex rel McCluskey v. Brown et al. 227—Towle v. Everard. 228—Reynolds v. Cowan. 229—Mee v. Smith Machine Co. 230—Miller v. Miller. Highest number reached, 230.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J.—Day calendar. 1677—People v. Joseph Flood. 1678—Same v. George Turner. 1634—Meadows v. Katz. 1681—Schwartz v. Binfield. 1674—Seymour v. Young Bros Feed Co. 1630—Tichborne Press v. Fordham. 1672—White Plains Indust Realty Co v. Nash. 1535—Henning v. Town of Greenburg. 1644—Martin v. Flaherty. 1651—Cypher v. Wilson. 1048—Forino v. Garofano. 1604—Mills v. Ruland. 1615—Romeo v. Conti. 1650—Knoeppel v. Newell. 1657—Ott v. New Rochelle Motor Car Co. 1658—Same v. same. 1697—Hudson Metal Bed Co. v. Subitsky. 1508—W P Milk & Cream Co v. Buckhout. 1525—Same v. same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1688—Decker v. Borden's Cond Milk Co. 1693—Dimock & Fink Co v. Margotta. 1694—Forrester v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1695—Klein v. McDonald. 1701—Sambrot v. Doherty. 1704—Nethercott v. Stack. 1706—White Plains Indust Realty Co v. Sacco. 1707—Kleist v. Nora. 1710—Debris v. Strauch. 1711—Wilkins v. Village of White Plains. 1713—Duffy v. Mack Paving & Cons Co. 1714—Studwell v. Beetson. 1716—Prince v. Herrmann. 1717—Tompkins v. Barnes.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held temporarily at the 275th Police Precinct Building, 4th St., near Vernon Av., Long Island City—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 131—Kendrick v. City of N Y & L I R R Co. 134—Greenbaum for inquest v. Nagelman. 58 to 70—Butler et al. v. L I R R Co. 78—Ferber v. Norton. 115—Salthe v. B H R R Co. 119—Jarvis v. B H R R Co. 128—Rothfritz v. B H R R Co. 130—Gannon v. B H R R Co. 132—Fleming v. B H R R Co. 135—Woolney v. Sussman. Balance of calendar passed for the day. Highest number reached on general calendar is 134.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held temporarily at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Before Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 731-2—Bartell v. S. Pearson & Son. 738—Conway, an infant, v. Wilson et al. 491—Erickson v. Central Brewing Co of N Y. 369—McGlynn v. Penn Steel Co. 370—Juve v. Penn Steel Co. 728—Vogelack, an infant, v. Erie Ry Co. 739—Schnell, an infant, v. Rapp. 744—Daly v. Fischer. 745—Svoboda v. Burke & Sons Co, et al. 746—Weiland v. Somerville Realty Co. 737—Newmann v. S. Pearson & Son. 748—Reilly v. General Chemical Co. Balance of calendar passed for the day. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order is 748.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

HUGO MEYER.—Hugo Meyer, dealer in millinery at 3,038 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Isaac Levison.

LAZOW & RUVINSKY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Lazow & Ruvinsky, dress goods, 98 Hester Street, show liabilities of $3,724, and assets unknown.

HERMAN GARDNER.—Herman Gardner, clothing cutter, 131 West 116th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,426 and no assets.

Mrs. FREDERICK GETHMANN.—Mrs. Frederick Gethmann of 428 East 157th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,125 to three creditors, incurred for her husband, Max Gethmann, and no assets.

BORTZ BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Bortz Brohers, dealers in tobacco at 331 Stanton Street, and herrings, 185 Division Street, show liabilities of $15,390 and assets of $11,755, consisting of stock, $1,724; goods in storage, labels, boxes, &c., $1,457; accounts, $7,769, and fixtures, $805.

DAVID RODBELL.—A meeting of creditors of David Rodbell, cloak manufacturer, 584 Broadway, was held yesterday before William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street. Many claims were filed, and Morris B. Arnold was elected trustee, with a bond of $5,000. An offer of composition was made at 30 cents on the dollar, cash.

HENRY KUPFERBERG.—Henry Kupferberg, sole owner of the O. K. Incandescent Light Company and of the New Home Gas Mantle Company of 448 Grand Street, made an assignment yesterday of the stock, fixtures, and account of both concerns, to Edwin S. Chapin. Leon Pistner, and Frantz Euler for the benefit of creditors.

FRANZ HULD COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Franz Huld Company, dealer in post cards at 246 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $15,768 to 100 creditors and assets of $9,000, consisting of stock, $1,500; accounts, $3,000; cash, $300; fixtures, $1,900, covered by a chattel mortgage of $1,000; photos, drawings, &c., $1,800, and copyrights, $500.

ENNIS & STOPPANT.—Irving L. Ernst, attorney for Lindsay Russell, trustee in bankruptcy for Ennis & Stoppant, stock brokers of 88 Broad Street, has obtained an order from Judge Hough of the United States District Court permitting Mr. Russell to deposit $150,000 of the funds in his hands to be used for the purposes of the composition with creditors which was proposed several months ago.

FERDINAND A. WATTENBERG.—Ferdinand A. Wattenberg, salesman of 517 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,780 and no assets. The largest creditors are Ernest Wattenberg, $9,000, loans, and E. W. Tyler, $6,568,, judgments on accommodation indorsements on twenty-three notes made by Chester Mills, dealer in silks and hosiery, of which he was Treasurer.

H. LOVEMAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry and Morris Loveman, who compose the firm of H. Loveman & Co., dealers in dry goods at 128 Avenue C, by Bettie Loveman, a creditor for $900, money lent to the firm. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made preferential payments of $1,000, transferred some of their property, and permitted a creditor to obtain preference by legal proceedings on a judgment. They began business on April 1, 1908. The liabilities are $3,000.

ISRAEL DENSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Israel Denson, grocer of 887 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, by these creditors: E. D. Depew & Co., $275; Bruck & Schulman, $111, and Harry Schmalwitz, $278. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments, and on Sunday last disposed of the stock and fixtures to M. Brechfeld without the consent to two thirds as required by the bulk sales law. Judge Hough appointed Charles H. Broas receiver. The liabilities are over $2,000, and the assets probably $1,000.

Judgments.

These judgments for more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Chauncey H.—A. Greenberg, $148.
Allison, John W.—M. G. Gennert et al., $112.
Bernardo, Charles—S. Bookman et al., $385.
Brandreth, Ralph—Wolverine Motor Works, $1,317.
Bleidner, Albert C.—H. J. Maris, $524.
Same—Johnson & Johnson, $119.
Barra, Caesar B. F., et al.—L. Kohn, $493.
Beck, Louis, et al.—H. Gerstner, $284.
Brinkama, Frederick—J. H. Hentz, Jr., et al., $141.
Betz, Kasimir—J. F. Thibaut, $115.
Carpenter, Charles E.—Robert Fulton Realty Co., $107.
Cooper, William A.—M. Goldberg, $146.
Chichester, Margaret A.—H. Wilson, $382.
Collina, Gaetano, et al.—Italian-American Trust Co. of New York, $698.
Dambrossio, Matteo—A. Capo, $348.
Dryer, Joseph M.—Horace Ingersoll Co., $131.
Davidoff, Meyer, et al.—G. Lindenmeyr et al., $268.
Delli Paoli, Ralph, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Kohn, $493.
Dellon, George—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $464.
Emmeluth, Louis—F. L. Shelp et al., $140.
Fick, George F.—H. Semken et al., $130.
Gordon, Morris, (not summoned,) et al.—J. Goldstein, $483.
Grossman, Louis—D. Kraus et al., $201.
Green, John—D. W. Smith, $155.
Gerlich, Charles—J. Becker, $1,225.
Henery, Edward R.—Ebling Brewing Co., $174.
Hurwitz, Herman—Eagle Brass Works, $121.
Harlach, John, et al.—M. Rosenfield et al., $168.
Hubbard, George M.—Dennison & Son, $102.
Hoffman, Herman—E. Hoffman, $9,647.
Hamilton, George—R. E. Matshak et al., $1,117.
Kurz, Abraham and Joseph—E. Steinberg, $3,120.
Kraemer, John, (not summoned,) et al.—M. Rosenfield et al., $166.
Knox, Andrew W.—E. Rosenberg, $366.
Krause, Otto—I. Wilson et al., $108.
Kimball, Willard R.—E. G. Anthony, $118.
Levy, Jack—F. Pearce, $370.
Lamperti, Moses, et al.—G. Lindenmeyr et al., $268.
Mohr, Simon—B. E. Hausdorf, $122.
Martin, Harry A.—J. Stern et al., $127.
McKenzie, William—M. Kilgore, $352.
McIntyre, Thomas A., as executor—County Holding Co., $3,412.
McKay, George L.—W. C. Crane, $369.
Norman, Oscar A.—G. A. Freeman, $898.
O'Brien, Joseph W.—L. Geiger et al., $118.
Oelgeschlager, Annie—K. J. Schmidt, $373.
Same—J. C. Bogert Co., $868.
O'Rourke, Frank, et al.—R. H. Hoffman et al., $848.
Peck, Lucy R.—J. F. Swanick, $515.
Peck, Theodore G.—A. E. Stone, $533.
Pianisani, Caeser and Ortensio, et al.—Italian-American Trust Co. of New York, $698.
Quirk, James, et al.—R. H. Hoffman et al., $343.
Rossello, Antonio—Consumers' Brewing Co. of New York, Ltd., $113.
Rosenberg, Joseph M.—R. Rosenberg, $152.
Rieger, Samuel—A. Winternitz, $7,632.
Rodriquez, Charles—C. Webb, $151.
Richardson, Anna S.—Transit Realty Co., $435.
Salonion, Arthur F.—S. M. Jackson Jacobs, $135.
Schwartz, Herman and Dora—E. Van Dernoop, $136.
Simonson, Simon—L. Solinsky, $353.
Stewart, John

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Package, Dec. 2, at 8:45 A. M., at downtown Broadway Subway, 14th St., the small package wrapped in blue paper and containing two mats; liberal reward offered. Miss G. Bush, care Tiffany Studio, 347 Madison Av.

LOST—$200 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of several diamond rings, solitaires, and a large diamond shirt stud; lost on Sunday in vicinity of 1,479 Washington Av., Bronx. B. Siegal, 1,479 Washington Av.

LOST—In neighborhood St. Luke's Hospital, a dark blue handbag containing a bunch of keys and a small box and $10 in bills, with change; finder will be rewarded. Mrs. Walter Scott, 802 Central Park West.

LOST—ABOUT LAST TUESDAY, EMERALD AND DIAMOND BRACELET, PLATINUM SETTING; LIBERAL REWARD. MRS. J. LEDLIE HEES, 247 5TH AV.

LOST—On Dec. 5, between West 85th St. and Grand Central Station, gold mesh bag, engraved "Mrs. Edward S. Levy"; liberal reward for its return to No. 68 West 85th St.

LOST—$250 reward for return of string of 96 pearls lost on 5th Av. near 48th St. Dec. 4; no questions asked. 37 Madison Av.

LOST.—In a taxicab last Tuesday, a square squirrel mink muff, with 2 ribbons on side. Liberal reward will be given, no questions asked, if returned 9 East 32d St.

LOST—Late Monday afternoon, Dec. 6, between McCreery's, 34th St. and Madison Av., and 53d St., a dark fur muff; liberal reward if returned to 514 Madison Av.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank book No. 588,422 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Square gold locket, diamond in centre; two girls' pictures inside; suitable reward. Return to N. London, 31 Peck Slip, New York City.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, between 267 West 90th St. and Carnegie Hall, pearl heart with diamonds; liberal reward. 267 West 90th St.

LOST—Dec. 4, chatelaine watch, blue enamel, with small diamonds. Return to J. G., 17 Arlington Place, near Fulton St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Small brooch, topaz, surrounded with pearls. $50 reward for return to C. H. Warren, 34 Nassau St., N. Y., or Lawrence Park.

LOST—Handbag in Subway, Monday evening; liberal reward for return. Dentist, Room 511 Times Building.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin, Monday, Subway or Bowery; reward; no questions. O 143 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond ring, fleur de lis design; liberal reward. Miss Waidler, 114 Lexington Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 110603, Irving Savings Institution. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—On Dec. 6, on 4th Av. car, lady's shopping bag, containing a small sum of money, lorgnette, and other articles; finder please return Dr. Burke, 147 Lexington Av., and receive reward.

LOST—Pocketbook on Long Island train on Sunday, containing money and papers of no value except to owner; finder will receive reward in addition to money in pocketbook upon returning to Room 62, 20 Nassau St., New York.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Times Square Hotel and Plaza Music Hall, lady's gold watch, diamond in case, on gold pin. Return Times Square Hotel; liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Times Square Hotel and Plaza Music Hall, lady's gold watch, diamond in case, on gold pin; return Times Square Hotel; liberal reward.

$10 REWARD for leather fob with gold coin; lost Sunday, 57th to 103d St. Apartment 2, west, 241 West 102d St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidntial. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Monday, near 50th and 5th Av., a French bulldog; dark brindle; name on collar, "Yorton, Oyster Bay." Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to 131 East 66th St.

LOST—Nov. 23, Irish terrier, (red,) name "Bobs"; reward. Stiles, 462 East 7th St., Flatbush.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND.—Money; East 138th St., Bronx; state amount; describe fully. Address Box J 106 Lexington.

FOUND, Dec. 6—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Centre and Grand Sts.: Roll of patent leather, marked Manhattan Auto Top Co.; black cocker spaniel dog, tan; trunk containing man's underwear and bankbook No. 6,047, automobile, license No. 29,566 N. Y.; man's gold watch, case No. 7,025,497; bay horse, long tail, short mane, left hind leg white, white star on forehead.

FOUND, Dec. 6.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St: SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Pocketbook, bag, books, roll paper, shoe, apron, coat, stationery, box buttons, pan, veil. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Spectacles, cigars, book, cards, billheads, 5 gloves, 2 cases, rosary, hat, roll cloth, flag, apron, underwear, 5 prs. overalls, neckpiece, papers, brush, hanger soap, heater, powders. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Cap, plans, letter, gloves, music, pocketbook, keys, bag, muff, books, waist, keys, spectacles. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Silver handle, spectacles, gloves, vest, coat hangers, book, shirt, trousers, overalls, umbrella, cane. SUBWAY—Two umbrellas, glasses, 2 purses, bag, books, pair gloves, odd glove, 2 neckpieces, piece cloth, shirt, cloths, 2 aprons, samples, photo, roll paper, box, coffee, belt, chisel, weight.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Package.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Three packages, umbrella, suitcase.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Pocketbook, family ticket between Montclair and New York, 4 umbrellas, 6 packages, 2 books, portfolio, package, bunch of keys, handbag.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City: Tobacco pipe, jacket, pajama pants, scarfpin, card case, pajamas, bathing soap, safety razor, hat, breastpin, belt, 4 umbrellas, 2 pairs gloves, 3 purettes, pillow, 23D STREET STATION: Two valises. JERSEY CITY STATION: Two packages, telescope, umbrella.

FOUND, Dec. 7.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: Two pairs gloves, 4 packages, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. PROVIDENCE: Coat hanger, receipts, waist, coat and sweater, sweater and gloves, cuffs, pocketbook. S. S. PLYMOUTH: Nightshirt, lady's comb, black gown, shaving brush. S. S. RICHARD PECK: Nail brush.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ADDRESSING.—Wanted girls for addressing, (Underwood typewriter;) salary, $5 per week. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Box 645 New York City.

BOOKBINDERY.—Operators on point folding machines; steady work. Braunworth & Co., 16 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

CANVASSERS WANTED AT ONCE; $1.25 PER DAY AND CARFARE. APPLY 8 A. M., SIDE ENTRANCE. SURETY STAMP CO., 339 6TH AV., ADAMS BUILDING. O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CASHIERS
EXPERIENCED IN DEPARTMENT STORE WORK. APPLY AT ONCE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ADAMS BUILDING, BALCONY.
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.,
SIXTH AVENUE AND 22D STREET.

CHOCOLATE and BONBON DIPPERS wanted; experienced. Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

FOREWOMAN wanted to take charge of girls in piece work system; only those with experience need apply; state age, nationality, references, and salary expected. "Forewoman," 315 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—By family of two, in apartment, a respectable young woman as skilled houseworker; must be good plain cook; wages $30. Address, with references, E. H. C., 163 Times, Times Square.

MANICURING.—Learners wanted; hairdressing, facial, scalp treatment; best instructions, day, evenings. 161 West 23d St.

OPERATORS. EXPERIENCED ON SILK WAISTS; GOOD PAY. JOS. WEISMAN, 26 WAVERLEY PLACE.

OPERATORS, TUCKERS AND PRESSERS
wanted on ladies' waists. Apply
Felsenthal Bros., 104-108 West 27th St.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.
YOUNG GIRLS AS PACKERS. APPLY AT ONCE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ADAMS BUILDING, BALCONY.
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.,
SIXTH AVENUE AND 22D STREET.

PLEASANT work, spare time, easy money. Matthew Donovan Co., 1,441 Broadway.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Require 50 bright girls between the ages of 16 and 20 years for various departments throughout the store.
Apply at office of General Manager.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway, at 34th Street,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESWOMEN
for the following departments:
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, JEWELRY, INFANTS' WEAR, AND VARIOUS DEPTS.

SALESMAN.—By wholesale tea and coffee house, one with trade, on commission or salary and commission basis; good stock to work on and right treatment; good side line for man with knowledge of goods. Address Box 200 Times, 80 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must be first-class penman; state age, experience, salary. R 20 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. to Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 W. Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WANTED—Boy in downtown office. Address by letter only, "Energetic," 263 West 125th.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN LINE
(in organization,) New York to Rotterdam, Brest, and Baltic ports, wishes to engage personnel for offices New York, Anvers, Rotterdam; must speak French; special conditions; salary for beginning, $25 to $100. A. M. P., P 92 Times, Times Square.

ENGRAVERS.
R. H. Macy & Co. require engravers on gold and silver. Only first-class men need apply. Apply at office of General Manager.

LIVE MEN WANTED to sell bonds; floaters need not apply; we want only men who at present are employed and are making good where they are; your advantage in coming to us is greater opportunity of advancement, both as to position and income. Apply Record Development Company, Room 2,015 Singer Building, New York City.

MAN to drum up work among real estate people, &c., for first-class jobbing plumber; salary and commission; experience not necessary. Write C. W., 203 East 48th St.

MAN, intelligent, to take charge of office; must have $400 cash security. Bzolba Co., 320 Broadway.

New York City house wants experienced builders' hardware salesman; must be competent to furnish accurate estimates from architects' plans and specifications. Address stating age, experience, and salary expected, O 145 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS, TUCKERS AND PRESSERS
wanted on ladies' waists. Apply
Felsenthal Bros., 104-108 West 27th St.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway, at 34th Street,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESMEN FOR
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

SALESMEN.—Six capable, self-reliant specialty salesmen for best-advertised line in the country; straight salary; permanent employment. Call for interview Wednesday before 10:30 A. M., V. W. Moody, 83 Chambers St.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious man with business ability to learn our business; steady employment; advancement; call Wednesday afternoon. Manufacturer, 822 Westchester Av., Bronx.

SWITCHMEN.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED STEAM RAILROAD MEN FOR OUT OF TOWN TO TAKE PLACE OF MEN ON STRIKE; ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN ACCEPTED; STANDARD WAGES. APPLY 129 CEDAR ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.

General.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED—Hundreds of good positions now open for the Spring season; no former experience needed to get one of them; salesmen earn from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses; over 700,000 employed in the United States, and the demand always exceeds the supply; hundreds of our graduates, who formerly earned from $25 to $75 a month, have since earned from $100 to $500 a month and expenses; many of them have earned as high as $100 a day; if you want to secure one of these positions our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how; write (or call) for it to-day. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 810 D, Flatiron Bldg., New York. Branches Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidntial. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AGENTS, decorators, peddlers, and stores, we are the lowest price house for paper Christmas decorations, bells, wreaths, garlands, pennants, streamers, and hundreds fast selling novelties; write for catalogue. Holiday Novelty Co., 37 Great Jones St.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035 Barclay.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants furnished short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Braclay. Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Double entry bookkeeper wanted; salary $10-$16; permanent position; beginning $7. Miss Elsie Diehl, 97 Nassau St., Tel 6060—Cort.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, competent office assistants wanted, male and female. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

Domestic Help.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 134 West 134th St. 'Phone 5078 Morning.

Jussila Employment Bureau, 680 Lexington Av., New York. Telephone 4453 Plaza.—Swedish, Finnish, English, German, French cooks, butlers, parlormaids, chambermaids, ladies' maids, kitchenmaids, laundresses, waitresses, servants, private families.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants; all nationalities; references investigated; 'phone 4696—Plaza.

KEMPER WANTS well-recommended housework ers, cooks, waitresses; German, Irish, Swedish, Norwegian. 615 Columbus Av.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508 Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Nellson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

YORKVILLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1,235 Lexington Av.—Wanted, Scandinavian, German cooks, waitresses, houseworkers; 'phone 1210 Lenox.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—GOOD SWEDISH COOK.
$30; country; Long Island preferred; excellent references. Also Swedish chambermaid and waitress for country; excellent references; $22. Also chambermaid and waitress, city, $20; good references. Lind's Bureau, 729 Lexington Av. Telephone 4696—Plaza.

A.—Swedish cook, $30, country, Long Island preferred, good references; also Swedish chambermaid and waitress, country, $22, excellent references; also chambermaid and waitress, city, $20, good references. Lind's Bureau, 729 Lexington Av. Phone 4696 Plaza.

A.—SAMPSON & NELSON
Employment Bureau, 412 4th Av.—First-class help, all nationalities, for private families; references investigated. Telephone 1868 Madison Square.

A.—A.—"PRACTICAL NURSES."
Trained nurses, male, female; nurse-companions and housekeepers; $25 to $75 month. MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 6185.

BLOOM'S BUREAU, established ten years, furnishes Scandinavian help. 4887 Plaza; 747 Lexington Av., (59th.)

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman; will assist with laundry; excellent references; city or country. Call Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av., (38th St.)

HASTINGS' BUREAU.—Colored girls placed; references promptly investigated. 225 East 73d St. 'Phone 6551 Lenox.

HOUSEWORKERS—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, COOKS, laundresses, waitresses; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone—741 River.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

TRAINED and PRACTICAL NURSES, well recommended. Powell Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av. Telephone 1210 Lenox.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A CAPABLE YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining employment in exchange for room and board; can make herself generally useful as companion, chaperon, secretary, or invalid's attendant, and understands housekeeping perfectly; best references. R 101 Times, Times Square.

ADDRESSING wanted to do at home; accuracy and neatness guaranteed; reasonable pay; can deliver copy daily if necessary. Address R 97 Times, Times Square.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Young woman; good cook and laundress; best reference; ring Walsh's bell. 184 East 76th St.

DRESSMAKER, DESIGNER.—Artistic, French, wishes work by day in first-class families; evening gowns. Mlle. Marguerite, 326 West 55th St. Phone 2097—Columbus.

DRESSMAKING and tailoring by the day; $3; references. Miss Wolff, 506 West 159th St.

GOVERNESS, experienced, desires position; perfect French, German, English, music; references. Refinement, 232 East 60th.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By a widow, position as housekeeper or companion. Address Mrs. K., 77 West 124th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class hand laundress, competent all details; family washing. E. Nehls, 161 W. 83d St., private house. 'Phone 7322—Riverside.

PIANIST, 27, desires position in reliable place. R 16 Times, Times Square.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced; executive; capable handling correspondence without dictation; interview requested.. R 90 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER—Three years' experience, excellent education; transcribes rapidly, accurately, intelligently; understands office work thoroughly; unquestionable references; $12. Exceptional, 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, seeks permanent position with established firm; A1 references furnished; $15. Miss Robson, 511 West 170th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, long law and commercial experience, seeks position with reliable firm. J. B., 1,225 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Six months' experience, educated, accurate, reliable; understands office work thoroughly; $6; best references. Miss Marion, 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, up-to-date; does well anything she attempts; competent. 189 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR with high-class house; salary not less than $12 per week. Address Box 205 Times, 80 Broadway.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit—loss; business statements. Christie, 880 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, long experience, desires opening, closing balancing, disentangling, auditing books; $5 monthly. Accountant, 51 John St. 'Phone 2327 John.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires work; books opened, closed, systematized, written up, balanced, kept part time. Accountant, 32 Union Square; telephone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT offers expert's thorough services; lowest terms; consultation invited. Commercial Accounting Co., 234 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT desires part time work; expert service; terms to suit. Qualified, 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant seeks work; books opened, written up, systematized; special arrangement with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2471—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Evening position wanted by young man, 30, bookkeeper, cashier; 8 years' experience; best of references. R 96 Times, Times Square.

BOY with knowledge of drawing wishes position in architect's office. Bender, 329 East 83d St.

BOY, 18, learn trade, (electrical preferred;) $6 weekly. Delano, 502 3d St., Brooklyn.

BRIGHT YOUNG SWISS, brought up in embroidery business, seeks responsible position. R 94 Times, Times Square.

BRIGHT young man wishes position at anything. Fred Ochs, 566 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER or BUTLER-VALET.—English; age 40; best American and English references; private family. G. B., 164 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—First-class servant; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability. P. S., 303 West 33d St.

Lost Watch and Pin Restored

The following is from E. Kay, 243 West 99th Street:

Yesterday I received word some one had seen my watch and pin, lost by me November 20th, advertised in The Times, and returned same to me yesterday.

The Lost and Found Column of The New York Times finds many Lost articles. If you lose anything the best way to bring about its recovery is to make known your loss. The best way to accomplish this end is to advertise in The New York Times. Go to any Advertising Agent or telephone 1000 Bryant.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CARPENTER.—Jobbing of all kinds; reasonable. Tierney & Olmstead, shop 309 West 44th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best references. Wm. Spurr, Mills Hotel, 36th St., 7th Av.

COOK or general houseworker; Japanese; has best references. Address M. K., 798 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; references. G. H. Smith, 659 Jefferson Place, Bronx.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Architectural and engineering; work for evenings at home. R 17 Times, Times Square.

DRIVER.—Young man as driver or porter in grocery business. Address Wm. J. Haveron, 61 East 133d St.

GENTLEMAN, going shortly Johannesburg, South Africa, wishes represent good firm; A1 references New York and Johannesburg. R 92 Times, Times Square.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic young man, 26 years old and of very good habits, wishes to secure a position as a shipping clerk or as a tester in a cement laboratory; can give first-class references; would be willing to start for a low salary. John Keating, Box 130 Times Downtown.

YOUNG, intelligent man, who speaks English, German, Hungarian, and several Slavish languages, wants any kind position. R 3 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position at anything; references. J. W. Drennen, 498 West 133d St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes office position or as stock clerk. O 142 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—149th St., 540-546 West, near Broadway. Healthiest, prettiest, most convenient section in city.
"THE AUDUBON AND ANNEX."
(Main entrance, 542.)
A few bright, clean, and comfortably furnished rooms for first-class parties.
Rates $16 to $20 per week, including board for two
Parlor dining rooms, (separate tables,) reception parlor, billiard room, accommodations A1. Illustrated Booklet on Request.

1.—Attractive suites; single rooms with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directors, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46, Corner 11th.—Desirable large rooms; front parlor; table guests accommodated; telephone.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; running water; table guests.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST.—Alliance House; smal family hotel; centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793—Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE. Parlor, with extension, suitable for laboratory; also large rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, running water; first-class table; moderate.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Large second floor front; also medium-sized and hall rooms; references.

76TH ST. 114 WEST.—Elegant large double room; also single room; Southern cooking; excellent table.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—A limited number of table guests desired; home cooking; private house service.

80TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room; superior board; American family; references; telephone.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Handsome rooms, board optional; moderate; parlor for physician; telephone.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Attractive, light, homelike rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; telephone; table guests accommodated; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished, comfortable rooms; desirable; convenient location; Jewish house.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Finest cuisine; medium-sized, spotlessly kept room; beautiful surroundings; refinement; reasonable.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone 2871 Riverside.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Large room; private bath; desirable two; hall room; table guests; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone. Park.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable sunny room, all conveniences; good board; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; three rooms; conveniences; excellent cooking; near "L."

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; private house; modest; telephone; near subway, "L."

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Unexpected vacated private bath suite; other rooms; delightful dining room; refined service; permanent parties; references exchanged.

104TH ST., 64 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside room, with board; steam heat. Williams.

107TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, bright room, cheerful, homelike, private family; all conveniences. Hathaway.

117TH ST., 421 WEST, Near Amsterdam Av., Opposite Columbia University; Broadway Subway 116th.—Large room, dressing room adjoining bath; board; private house.

124TH ST., WEST, (285 St. Nicholas Av.,) Hancock Court.—Desirable families, married couples, bachelors, business women, are invited to inspect our apartments, where they can board in own home; handsome rooms, furnished, unfurnished; baths, shower, laundry; excellent, liberal table; home cooking; every comfort; $8 single, $14 two up; concession families. Dingelman.

129TH ST., 162 WEST.—House newly renovated, with several large and small connecting rooms, with bath adjoining; excellent home table; convenient to "L" and Subway; rates reasonable.

130TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, also hall room; all conveniences; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 713 St. Nicholas Av., Near 145th St.—Desirable rooms and excellent board.

WEST END AV., 240.—Choice rooms, with board; gentlemen; convenient 72d St. Subway; reasonable.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 73, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms, well heated, board optional; near Subway.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths. Telephone 1978—Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,870, (90TH.)—Desirable room; quiet, private house; two gentlemen; married couple; reference.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Desirable rooms; steam heated; private baths; river view; first-class table.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights, overlooking Wall St.—Most accessible location Greater New York; four minutes Broadway, fifteen theatres; neighborhood aristocratic; table choicest; products New York markets. 905 Main.

LIVINGSTON ST., 65.—Large and small rooms, well heated; two minutes to Subway.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient homelike; on Little Neck Bay. Easy commuting distance.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
An ideal and delightfully appointed residence, with every luxurious convenience; lovely bathrooms, shower bath; rooms; suites; superb dining room; ocean traffic passing windows; cuisine excellent; ideal Winter home; 20 minutes Battery. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. Telephone 354—Tompkins.

AT 208 RICHMOND TERRACE, S. I., 5 minutes' walk from ferry, 40 minutes from Wall St.; private family; nicely furnished home; excellent table; good harbor view; two nice connecting rooms, also nice hall room; rates reasonable; must be seen to be appreciated; references exchanged. 'Phone 121 J—Tompkinsville.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Board Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BACHELOR, 38, requires room and board with private family; no boarding house; 20 to 30 minutes from 23d St. and 6th Av.; full particulars. Address A. B. M., R 19 Times, Times Square.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—A Room with Board in physician's family for invalid or nervous person. Telephone 4518 Lenox.

12TH ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms; steam, telephone; convenient to cars.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

19TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large furnished room for two ladies or gentleman; bath.

20TH, 48 WEST.—Nicely furnished large parlor, also bedroom; all conveniences; respectable, quiet; reasonable.

22D ST., 224 WEST.—Front parlor; alcove; piano; running water; also smaller rooms; newly renovated.

22D ST., 252 WEST.—Very desirable room for gentlemen with references. Walter, 2d floor.

25TH ST., 324 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; bath and running water.

37TH ST, 68 WEST.—One large room; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 232 WEST, near Hotel Astor.—Room with private bath; hall room; homelike.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; suites; steam heat; telephone; $3-$10.

63D ST., 3 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor and bedroom; bath; telephone; one, two gentlemen. Schneider.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; running water; piano; telephone; central; reasonable.

66TH ST., 32 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; corner apartment: large or small. Ducey.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Private house; gentlemen only; dainty, comfortable rooms; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsome, large room; running water, bath; first floor; telephone; meals optional.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms, refined house and neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; suitable two; telephone; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; beautifuel suite or single; bright, cheerful rooms; electric light; high-class private house; references. 'Phone 7063—Schuyler.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Attractive suite, with bath; will separate; also single room; reasonable; telephone.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room, running water; first-class house; telephone.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large front room, electric light, telephone; quiet private house; references.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful large room; bath adjoining; suitable one or two; private house.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive; private house; south, large, small; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

83D ST., 106 WEST.—Large parlor, also single and small room, heated. Butler.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, handsomely furnished; second floor; quiet; telephone.

84TH ST., 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well heated; all conveniences; parlor dining room; telephone; reasonable.

84TH, 324 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; every convenience; between Riverside and Subway; reference.

87TH ST., 352 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also small room; private family; board optional.

88TH ST., 101 WEST.—Very comfortable, medium-size rooms, adjoining bath; modern apartment; $3. McGrath.

88TH ST., (370 West End Av.)—Private house, beautifully furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 River.

90TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished room; steam, bath, elevator; near Subway; reference. Scofoti.

91ST ST., 9 WEST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms; southern exposure; board optional; Subway, "L." Powell.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Lovely, warm, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; select, convenient locality; telephone.

91ST ST. 31 WEST.—Desirable medium room; southern exposure; near "L" and Subway.

92D ST., 253 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; refined surroundings; apartment; telephone; near Subway. Wheeler.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Sunny front room, $5; hall room, $3; private house; telephone; "L."

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Artistically furnished suite, private bath; board optional; gentlemen only; telephone; select.

95TH ST., 59 WEST.—In house just leased; newly decorated, furnished rooms; alcove room, dressing room, $7; smaller room, $2.50; American family.

101ST, 10 WEST.—Two light rooms in modern apartment. Telephone 6140—River. Johnson.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Heated rooms, private house; $3; gentlemen; reference. Telephone 9021—Riverside Park.

111TH, 116 WEST.—To let, large and small rooms, bath; front and back parlor, private bath; suitable for doctor; "L," Subway.

113TH ST., 266 WEST.—Newly furnished room; gentleman or couple; private home; every convenience; convenient "L" and Subway between 7th and 8th Avs.

114TH ST., 508 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, well-lighted, large room adjoining bath, in elegant new high-class elevator apartment; suitable for a couple; also an exceptionally attractive smaller room for one. Apartment 62.

116TH ST., 218 WEST.—Room, 11x16 feet; light, heat; private hall; bath. Sloane.

118TH ST., 353 WEST.—Elderly couple has furnished room to let; all improvements; no other roomers. Inquire of elevator attendant.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—Heated, clean; independence; bath, hot water; fine location; telephone; $3. Hudson.

122D, 514 WEST, near Broadway.—Large room, southern exposure; electric lights; elevator. Kenyon.

124TH ST., 509 WEST.—Extra large room; steam heat; adjoining bedroom; $8.50; elevator, telephone. Case.

130TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large back parlor; nicely furnished; all conveniences; suitable physician; private house.

180TH ST., 700 WEST.—Differs from all other places; strictly private family desires four gentlemen in two large rooms, with exceptional table board; $12 each per week, including board; telephone; new, exclusive elevator apartment; new furniture; no section in New York is finer; Broadway 181st Subway; 30 minutes from Battery. Apartment 63. 'Phone —3877 Audubon.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

ABSOLUTELY select, noiseless residential neighborhood, otherlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; desirable. O 113 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2

GRAND JURY ACTS ON PHENIX CHARGES

Prompt Results Expected from Report of Superintendent Hotchkiss's Examiners.

CASE PUT IN NOTT'S HANDS

Jerome Assigns Assistant Who Will Be Retained by Whitman—Phenix Policy Holders Safe from Loss.

Insurance men had hardly recovered yesterday from the shock of the news of the troubles in the Phenix Fire Insurance Company when the Grand Jury here began an investigation of the charges made by State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss that George P. Sheldon, the deposed President of the Phenix, was criminally liable for his use of nearly $1,000,000 of the company's assets in the last few years. Under the guidance of Assistant District Attorney Nott, in whose hands the matter has been put by Mr. Jerome, owing to the fact that Mr. Nott will continue as an Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Whitman, the Grand Jury began to trace the stock speculations of Mr. Sheldon, speculations which, Mr. Hotchkiss says, were made with the insurance company's funds and through which the deposed President is believed to have lost a large fortune in Wall Street.

Although many brokers had dealings with Mr. Sheldon, only one Stock Exchange firm was called before the Grand Jury yesterday to throw light on the way in which the former head of the Phenix company carried out his transactions. This was Carter, Wilder & Co. of 40 Wall Street. Edwin H. Carter appeared before the Grand Jury and was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Nott. Employes of the Chatham National Bank, in which Mr. Sheldon is supposed to have carried a private account in the time he was operating with money belonging to the Phenix Company, were also before the Grand Jury, it is understood to identify several checks bearing Mr. Sheldon's signature, which reached the hands of the brokerage firm. R. T. Doremus, Receiving Teller for the Chatham National, was one of those examined. Frederick Cutter, bookkeeper for Carter, Wilder & Co., was also a witness.

Alfred Hurrell of Buffalo, counsel for the Insurance Department, was before the Grand Jury as representative of Supt. Hotchkiss. Although no indictment was handed down yesterday it was learned on good authority that the facts laid before the District Attorney by Supt. Hotchkiss on Monday or afterward would probably result in an indictment either to-day or to-morrow. It was announced at the District Attorney's office that no stone would be left unturned to bring those who are guilty for the looting of the Phenix company's funds to justice, and that at least one of those whose names had been mentioned in the Superintendent of Insurance's report would be charged with felony and brought here for trial.

As to whether legal steps would be taken by the District Attorney's office against the Directors of the Phenix Company, who, in the opinion of Supt. Hotchkiss, are equally liable with Mr. Sheldon, has not been learned, although from a statement made yesterday by Mr. Jerome it is unlikely. The District Attorney said that from the facts presented by Supt. Hotchkiss, while Mr. Sheldon seemed to have used the funds of the company for certain purposes with the consent of the Directors, there was no law to prevent them vesting such authority in the President of the company. As for the loans made by Mr. Sheldon as President of the Phenix to four officials in the State Insurance Department, it is unlikely that criminal action will be taken because the dates at which the loans were made are protected by the statute of limitations.

While the Grand Jury investigation was under way yesterday four examiners from the office of Supt. Hotchkiss were busy in the offices of the Phenix Insurance Company, at 68 William Street, Manhattan, going over the books in an effort to learn further details of the way in which Mr. Sheldon used the funds of the concern. Their investigations will continue for a week or two longer at least, but it was said yesterday at the office of the Insurance Superintendent that the most alarming of the exposures have already been made.

It was learned yesterday that the ousting of Mr. Sheldon as President of the Phenix on Monday afternoon, just before Supt. Hotchkiss made public his charges, was accomplished on the recommendation of the Insurance Superintendent, and that for several weeks the Directors of the Phenix had been trying to obtain the resignation of Mr. Sheldon. Efforts were made by the Directors nearly six weeks ago, just after they were apprised of the conditions existing in the company, to get in touch with Mr. Sheldon and request him to vacate the Presidency. But no word could be obtained from the insurance President. Members of his family said he was too ill to be disturbed, and when an envoy was sent by the Directors to Greenwich, where Mr. Sheldon lay ill, he was informed that Mr. Sheldon was in no condition to listen to any business matter.

It was also learned yesterday that Mr. Sheldon was not expected to recover from his illness; that he was unconscious at present, and that his physicians have little hope of his surviving. In the event of his indictment it is said to be unlikely that Mr. Sheldon could ever be brought here for trial.

But steps are to be taken at once by the Phenix Company's officials to recover by civil action whatever funds Mr. Sheldon may at present have. In the event of his death his estate will be called upon to pay back to the company as much as possible of the $1,000,000 which the Insurance Superintendent says is missing.

E. W. T. Gray, former auditor of the Continental Insurance Company, who was chosen as President of the Phenix to succeed Mr. Sheldon, said yesterday that legal steps would be taken immediately to recover whatever funds could be attached, in order to pay back to the company its losses through the speculations of Mr. Sheldon. It is likely that many civil actions will be brought, as the transactions of the former insurance head cover a wide field.

Mr. Gray sat at Mr. Sheldon's old desk yesterday in the President's room of the Phenix Company, trying hard to become accustomed to his new surroundings, and to get in touch with the details of the business.

He was inclined to take a hopeful view of the situation, and said that, as the capital of the company had not been impaired, and as there was still a material surplus, policy holders had no cause for fear.

"The Phenix has a good business, and is popular both with insurance agents and the public," said Mr. Gray. "The company last year, according to its report to the Insurance Department, did a business of $7,300,000 in premiums, and reported a total income of $7,691,431. If those figures can be accepted as true, it is a fine showing."

Henry Evans, President of the Continental Insurance Company and the newly elected Chairman of the Phenix's Executive Committee, issued a statement yesterday to the agents of the Phenix Company and to policy holders, reassuring them as to the exent to which the company had been hit by the transactions of its former President. After announcing the retirement of Mr. Sheldon and commenting on his illness, the announcement said:

> A crisis has come in the affairs of the Phenix, and I have been called on by prominent stockholders to guide the affairs of the company a time at least—a task that I undertake in the hope that the result may be for the benefit of the insuring public, the agents of the company, and the stockholders.
>
> E. W. T. Gray, to-day elected President of the company, has for some years been auditor of the Continental Insurance Company, and will co-operate with the Insurance Department of New York State in arriving at the facts and making a full and true statement of the condition of the company at the earliest possible moment.
>
> At this time I can say, after consultation with Mr. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York, whose examiners have been in the Phenix office since Oct. 13; the Vice President, Mr. Ingraham, and the Directors of the company, that, in my opinion, the capital of the company, $1,500,000, is intact, and there is besides a net surplus of some $500,000. Under such circumstances you will realize that your interests and those of your customers are safeguarded. I confidently call on you to show your loyalty to the Phenix.

There was a report in insurance circles that the Phenix and the Continental companies were to be consolidated, owing to the fact that Mr. Gray and Mr. Evans had assumed such important places in the affairs of the Phenix. This was denied by Mr. Evans, who said that he had merely come into the affairs of the Phenix at the solicitation of several of his friends who were large stockholders in the Phenix Company.

Just what the holdings of Mr. Sheldon are in the Phenix Company could not be learned yesterday, but it was said by Mr. Gray that the ex-President owned a large part of the company's stock. Whether this had been hypothecated with brokers through whom Mr. Sheldon operated in stocks had not been shown as yet, for Mr. Sheldon's private books had not yet been examined. In fact, it was not known whether he kept private books.

Charles F. Koster, Secretary of the Phenix Company, who, according to the statement of Mr. Hotchkiss, appears by the books of the company to have borrowed $7,500 since 1906, has not been ousted from the Phenix Company. He was in his office yesterday, and Mr. Gray, the new President, said that Mr. Koster was still Secretary. Mr. Koster declined to make any statement to reporters concerning his borrowings from the company. It was learned that he had taken steps to refund to the company any of the $7,500 which was still due. Mr. Koster, as Secretary of the Phenix Company, was supposed to be the one man in the company who could throw some light on the way in which Mr. Sheldon operated as President. He is expected to be an important witness when the civil suits by the company to recover money used by Mr. Sheldon begin.

There was no board meeting at the Phenix yesterday, and none of the Directors visited the company's building. Some of them, when communicated with at their and would probably have nothing to say for a while.

Just how far the probe is going to be sunk by Supt. Hotchkiss into the other insurance companies here is a question of great interest to many officials of fire insurance companies just now. It is said that the investigation into the affairs of the Phenix is only the forerunner of other exposures to be made in the near future concerning the borrowing methods of several of the ex-State insurance officials who were in office about the time the Armstrong Committee began its investigations.

It is said, too, that Gov. Hughes is extremely anxious to expose the methods of some of those insurance officials who were in office before he appointed Mr. Hotchkiss, and that the names of several more former officials of the department are likely to be drawn into the exposures before Mr. Hotchkiss and his men have finished prying into the affairs of the fire insurance companies here.

The exposure of the large sums loaned by Mr. Sheldon as President of the Phenix to four ex-insurance officials came as a surprise yesterday to many insurance men who had had dealings with them in the old days. It also caused many politicians to "sit up and take notice," as one of them expressed it. According to the exposure by Supt. Hotchkiss, only four names of former insurance officials appear on the books of the Phenix, but the investigation is not yet over. There are other books to be looked into.

The Insurance Department investigators believe that an inspection of the private books of Mr. Sheldon, if such books are in existence, would throw further light on the way in which certain former State officials who were responsible for the conduct of insurance companies did business with Mr. Sheldon. Of the four men whose names were mentioned by Supt. Hotchkiss as having borrowed an aggregate of $250,000 from the Phenix Company, two of them are still well known in politics. William H. Buckley, who, as Third Deputy Superintendent of Insurance from February, 1900, to January, 1901, borrowed $61,000 from Mr. Sheldon, is well known about the State Capitol in Albany.

Mr. Buckley was born in Albany. He sold newspapers there as a boy, and those who know him say he trained with Eugene Wood and other well-known lobbyists in the old days. Buckley's name was a familiar one in the Armstrong investigation. He is at present identified in a legal capacity with the New York Life Insurance Company and has an office here and in Albany.

Robert Hunter, as First Deputy Superintendent of Insurance from April, 1901, until June, 1904, borrowed $60,040 from Mr. Sheldon in his term of office. Mr. Hunter is at present the Republican "boss" of Dutchess County and is Postmaster of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Hunter says the loan was a legitimate one, and was paid back just as any other legitimate loan would have been.

Isaac Vanderpoel, who is down on the Phenix books for loans aggregating more than $100,000 in the time he was Chief Examiner of Insurance Companies in New York, was also heard of in the Armstrong committee investigation. He was censured at that time for being inactive and lacking in initiative, and he quit the office of examiner just after the investigation came to a close. Mr. Vanderpoel is now living in Albany.

G. P. SHELDON DYING.

Son Says There Is Little Hope for His Father's Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 7.—Residents of Greenwich were greatly shocked at the disclosures published this morning concerning George P. Sheldon, who is one of the most prominent men in the town, and perhaps the most popular of the many New Yorkers who make their homes here. Some of his friends refused to believe the printed reports at first. Mr. Sheldon has lived in Greenwich for nearly twenty years.

He has always lived well, but never ostentatiously nor extravagantly. His one extravagance was the number of clubs he belonged to. Perhaps his most intimate friend was E. C. Converse of the United States Steel Company. Hardly a week passed that he and Mr. Converse did not play in the Country Club golf course.

An intimate friend said to-night that if it had not been for Mr. Sheldon, it is extremely likely that the San Francisco earthquake losers, insured in the Phenix, would not have been paid off, and that this would have meant that many other companies would have refused to pay. There was a strong element in the company, which argued that loss by the earthquake should not be paid by the company, but Mr. Sheldon made a determined fight for payment, and won. His condition is practically the same to-night as it has been in the last two days. His son, G. P. Sheldon, Jr. spent the day in town at The Maples. He said to-night there was little hope of his father's recovery.

HUNTER STARTS FOR NEW YORK.

Former Insurance Deputy Who Borrowed $60,000 Leaves Home.

POUGEKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Postmaster Robert H. Hunter has been away all day from his office in the Government Building, and employes of the office could not give any information as to his whereabouts, except that they had heard him say that he had some Government business which would call him to New York, and that very likely he had gone there.

Telephone messages to Mr. Hunter's house met the reply that he was away and that the members of his household did not know when he would return.

Vanderpoel and Buckley Won't Talk.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Neither Isaac Vanderpool nor William H. Buckley, ex-officials in the State Insurance Department, would talk to-day in regard to the discovery of the loans made to them from the funds of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company. It is understood they base their defense on Supt. Hotchkiss's assertion that the loans and interest were all paid.

Test the Rest
Then Buy the Best

Santo Portable Vacuum Cleaner

Automobiles stored in the Apthorpe Garage will now go to their owners actually clean, because a SANTO is in use there. The highest tribute to a cleaner is to be selected after competitive tests under such conditions as exist in a public Garage.

Santo Sales Co
341 Fifth Avenue
Stores { Fifth Avenue and 33rd Street / 42nd Street, East of Fifth Avenue

START FIGHT ANEW FOR BUILDING CODE

Tammany's Pet Measure, Once Vetoed, Suddenly Revived at Aldermen's Meeting.

TAKE OPPONENTS UNAWARES

$1,350,000 Voted for Tuberculosis Hospital on Staten Island—Suction Machines to Clean the Streets.

The much-talked-of revised Building Code, which Mayor McClellan vetoed last Summer, was unexpectedly reintroduced at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday. It was later learned that there will be a determined effort made before the first of the year to get the document through the board.

When it was brought up yesterday by Alderman Dowling, who is acting for "Little Tim" Sullivan as the Tammany leader of the board, it was referred to the Buildings Committee without argument. Alderman Doull, who led the opposition against the code last Summer, and who lost his seat in the board at the recent election in consequence, had nothing to say, and later declared that the move had taken him completely by surprise.

"I do not know what it means," said he. "I have had no intimation that the fight was to be renewed this year. I shall look into the matter at once."

The other members of the opposition were equally at a loss to explain the move, as was Mayor McClellan.

When the Mayor vetoed the code he pointed out certain definite reasons for his action, laying particular emphasis on the fireproofing provisions, around which the greater part of the criticism of the document centred. In order to determine the exact merits of both methods, hollow tiles and cinder concrete, the Mayor directed the Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate to conduct certain tests and report on them to him. This has not been done through the failure of the Aldermen to appropriate any money to cover the expense.

It is firmly believed that the Mayor will not approve the code, even should the Aldermen pass it again, unless a compromise is arrived at on the various provisions which he criticised in his veto. That the Tammany Aldermen who had charge of the measure before and will engineer the operations now intend to bring this about if possible was learned later in the day from one of the engineers who drew the majority report of the Building Code Revision Commission last Summer. The majority members of the commission will get together soon and attempt to meet the Mayor's objections to their original effort, while at the same time preserving the features of the document dearest to Tammany.

On motion of Alderman Brown a resolution was adopted recommending that Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards be authorized to experiment with suction cleaners for the removal of street dust.

The Aldermen voted to increase the name of Sarah Ann Street on Staten Island to Van Duzer Street.

The $1,350,000 for the Sea View Hospital on Staten Island, which has been on the calendar for a long time, was appropriated after a lively wrangle. Alderman Cole of Richmond opposed the measure on the ground that the people of Staten Island should not be compelled to have a tuberculosis hospital in their midst. Charities Commissioner Hebbard spoke for the resolution, declaring that the hospital is badly needed by the city. "There are 30,000 patients in the city," said he, "and we have accommodations only for about 2,500."

The erection of the hospital was begun some time ago, and the money voted yesterday will allow its early completion. The appropriation has been held up on account of the debt limit discussion.

Ahe Aldermen voted to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Parks in Manhattan and Richmond from $3,000 to $4,000 a year, and of the Chief Engineer of the Park Department from $4,000 to $5,000.

Alderman Marx introduced a resolution calling for the illuminating of the license numbers on the back of automobiles from "sunset to sunrise," but it was laid over for a week after some discussion.

A resolution was passed requesting the Public Service Commission to establish a station on the Broadway branch of the Subway between 145th and 157th Streets. It was also voted to request Controller Metz to explain to the board why he has done nothing about the establishment of an emergency ambulance station on the west side of Manhattan, as recommended by the Aldermen some time ago.

President-elect Mitchel of the board sat through the session beside the presiding officer.

NEW PREVENTORIUM ARREST.

Lawyer M. T. Rosenberg Put Under Bail on a Lakewood Warrant.

In Jersey City yesterday Max T. Rosenberg, a lawyer and agent for the Tuberculosis Preventorium at Lakewood, N. J., was placed under arrest, charged with bringing ninety-two dependent children into New Jersey without a permit from the State Commissioner of Charities.

The complainant is Justice of the Peace John J. Cowan of Lakewood, who made out the warrant. He came to Jersey City with the document, and after having it indorsed by Justice of the Peace Alfred T. F. Sorzen, caused Rosenberg's arrest in the latter's office, 1 Exchange Place. Justice Sorzen held court there and admitted Mr. Rosenberg to $500 bail for a hearing at Toms River, Ocean County, on Dec. 14. Ex-Congressman Marshall Van Winkle went on Rosenberg's bond.

Mr. Van Winkle, who will be Rosenberg's counsel at the hearing, said that Cowan will be prosecuted for his action. He alleges that Cowan had no right to arrest Rosenberg, because the children referred to had been admitted to the State before Rosenberg became an agent for the Lakewood Preventorium. The supposition is that certain property owners at Lakewood opposed to the Tuberculosis Preventorium are behind the action of Cowan.

JERSEY POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Cracksmen Get $900 in Stamps and $50 in Cash at Salem.

SALEM, N. J., Dec. 7.—Burglars broke into the Post Office at Alloway, six miles from this place, this morning, and blew open the safe with dynamite. They got $900 in stamps and $50 in cash and money orders. They gained an entrance by forcing the back door of the Post Office by means of tools which they had taken from the store of J. F. Ayres, which was also plundered.

This is the fourth time the Post Office has been robbed in ten years, the last previous robbery being committed a year ago.

Two Horsemen Expelled.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association met here to-day and considered a long list of applications for reinstatement and of protests on the distribution of fees.

In the case of James Harold and E. C. Gillam of Lawton, Oklahoma, charged with fraudulently entering Adline, Hal Saturn, and The Doctor in the name of James A. Tinsman, the board ordered the expulsion of Harold and Gillam and the suspension of the horses until all winnings of the horses were returned.

DENY "CRIMPING" CHARGES.

Members of the Two Sailor Charities Say Furnseth's Assertion Is False.

The charge made at the seamen's mass meeting in Cooper Union on Monday night by Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seaman's Union, that the Seaman's Church Institute at 1 State street and the Seaman's Christian Association were among the worst offenders in the practice known among seamen as "crimping," caused much talk along the water front yesterday. The two institutions are among the most prominent among seamen's charities in New York and on the governing boards of both are some of the best known men in this city.

"Crimping" is defined in Webster's Dictionary as "A low lodging house into which men are decoyed and plied with drink to induce them to enlist as soldiers and sailors."

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, is President of the Seaman's Institute Church of New York, while George A. Hearn is President of the Board of the Seaman's Christian Association. Other officers of the first named institution are Bishops Frederick Burgess, Edwin S. Lines, Frederick Courtney, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector Trinity parish, the Rev. Percey Stickney Grant, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, the Rev. William S. Grosvenor and Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired.

Prominent among the life members are Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Herbert L. Satterlee, John D. Rockefeller, John Jacob Astor, William Waldorf Astor, James Speyer, Anson Phelps Stokes, eSth Low, Sir Thomas Lipton, Andrew Carnegie, John E. Berwind, Elbridge T. Gerry, George J. Gould J. Bruce Ismay, and Mrs. Edwin Parson.

Bishop Greer was out of town yesterday, but the Rev. Mr. Grant said that if charges had any basis in fact there would certainly be an investigation. He said that his society was formed to do everything possibel for the betterment of the sailor morally and socially. He said that he had attended many of the meetings and was struck with the evidences of the good that was being accomplished. He added that a great many labor men have a way of suspecting everything in the way of a philanthropic movement, and that this might account for the attack made by Furuseth.

The Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, superintending chaplain of the institute, who was mentioned by Furuseth, could not be seen yesterday. But a young man attached to the institute in a missionary capacity said he would "talk at his pleasure."

Stafford Wright, superintendent of the Seamen's Christian Association, sent word that he would have a statement to make later in the week. One of the board of that institution said he was glad that the attack had been a public one and that at a proper time it would be refuted. The society, he decired, had never sent a drunken man on board any ship, and that it had never taken a dollar from a sailor.

There will be a meeting of the Seamen's Christian Association and the Seamen's Church Institute to-day. At this the published statements will be discussed and a formal reply will be prepared and given to the newspapers.

HITCH IN ARBITRATION PLAN.

Employers Not Inclined to Treat with Waistmakers' Union.

It looked yesterday as if there would be a hitch in the proposed arbitration of the waistmakers's strike. The waistmakers have chosen John Mitchell and Morris Hillquist as their representatives on the arbitration board, which is to cinsist of six, two from each side and two independent men, to be selected by the four. The Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers are not inclined to arbitrate with the waistmakers as a union. President I. B. Hyman of the manufacturers' association made this clear last evening.

"We will arbitrate with the waist makers only as employes," he said, "and we would much prefer that the representatives of the strikers should be taken from the waist makers. Arbitration or no arbitration, the strike will be over in a week, as we are getting all the workers we want. Not a single representative firm in the trade has an agreement with the union."

On the other hand, William A. Coakley, head of the strikers' committee appointed to notify the Manufacturers' Association of the workers' willingness to arbitrate, said:

"There will be no arbitration except on behalf of the Manufacturers' Association on the one side and the Waistmakers' Union on the other. The main demand is recognition of the union."

Tossie Nehaszill of 336 West Twenty-sixth Street, employed as a strikebreaker in a shirtwaist factory in Franklin Street near Broadway, was on her way to work yesterday morning under the guidance of a private detective employed by the factory when she was seized by a score of pickets, who knocked her down, pulled some of her hair out, and kicked her. Magistrate Kernochan, in the Tombs Court, fined Annie Wax of 65 Rivington Street, Sadie Dubessky of 167 East Broadway, and Tillie Tololzsky of 47 Suffolk Street $5 each on the girl's charge that they were her assailants.

Fifteen-year-old Dora Holtzman of 13 Rutgers Street was in the Children's Court with fifteen-year-old Jacob Lefkowitz of 82 Avenue D on a charge of fighting in front of a shirtwaist factory in West Twentieth Street. Young Lefkowitz said he was escorting non-union girl shirtwaist makers through the picket lines yesterday morning when the Holtzman girl, one of the pickets, "punched me in the eyes and biffed me about the chest, and, of course, I had to fight back a little to protect myself." Justice Olmsted paroled both combatants.

Many other strikers were arrested and either fined or held in bail to keep the peace.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
4:50—822 5th S.; Morris Miller	$500
6:00—237 W. 40th St.; Alice Alterman	$25
8:15—217 E. 89th St.; Mary Kaiser	$50
9:35—507 E. 13th St.; George Shaffish	$1,000
10:20—347 E. 114th St.; Joseph Manne	$1,000
10:40—331 E. 9th St.; Henry Schaeffer	$500
11:15—2,016 1st Av.; Richard Cassola	$25
P. M.	
:20—166th St. and Carroll Place; unknown	Trifling
2:55—37½ St. Mark's Place; E. Weltendorf	Trifling
2:55—220 E. 105th St.; F. Estainsel	Trifling
3:00—630 10th Av.; Jacob Alter	Trifling
3:40—328 East 109th St.; L. Berthman	Trifling
4:30—324 E. 82d St.; A. Dumphy	$10
4:45—235 Sullivan St.; unknown	Trifling
6:05—442 E. 13th St.; unknown	$100
7:35—108th St. and Manhattan Av.; M. Ferguson	Trifling
8:30—99 1st St.; P. O'Brien	Trifling

Grape-Nuts
FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

DR. JONNESCO SHOWS PAINLESS SURGERY

Bucharest Scientist Demonstrates the Value of Stovaine as an Anaesthetic.

4 OPERATIONS PERFORMED

The Patients Remain Perfectly Conscious, Although Entirely Insensible to Pain.

Prof. Thomas Jonnesco gave a demonstration yesterday at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, of the value of a combination of stovaine and strychnine as a spinal anaesthetic. Four patients were operated on, and several hours later were declared by the hospital authorities to have come out of the influence of the drug without ill effects.

The actual operative work was not performed by the Bucharest scientist. He prescribed the doses of the anaesthetic, and administered it by means of a hypodermic needle between the twelfth dorsal and the first lumbar vertebrae. The operations were in the hands of the surgeons of the hospital.

The first case was that of a boy of 4½ years, who was suffering from paralysis. Between forty and fifty medical men were present, and watched with interest the result of the stovaine injection. In a few minutes the subject became temporarily paralyzed below the point of injection. He remained perfectly conscious, but it was unnecessary to fasten the lower part of his body or his legs to the operating table.

His hands were tied to prevent him inadvertently interfering with the surgeon, and a towel was lightly thrown over his face, so that he might not be frightened. Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, the surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, was the operator, and was able to rely sufficiently on the efficacy of the drug to spend a few minutes in demonstrating the case.

The second operation was that of a girl of 11 years, who has been suffering from a club foot. She was operated on by Dr. Homer Gibney, and then a boy 12 years old took her place on the table. He was suffering from double inguinal hernia, and Dr. William B. Coley relieved him in an operation lasting twenty minutes.

The last case was that of a woman of 38, who had sustained a fracture of the neck of the femur, which was reduced by Dr. Virgil P. Gibney. While the patients were under the influence of the stovaine and were insensible to all pain in the lower part of their bodies, several of the physicians spoke to them. In answer to their questions the patients said they were all right and felt no pain. The eleven-year-old boy asked after a few minutes for a drink of water. Observations on the heart action showed in one instance an increase in the strength, but not the rapidity of the pulse, and in another some retardation of the pulse.

Among those present at the operation was Dr. William Mayo of Rochester. He expressed himself afterward as much gratified at his coming to New York to see for himself if the anaesthetic produced all that is expected of it. He was well pleased with the results and has invited Dr. Jonnesco to visit Rochester before his return home.

Dr. Coley also told the professor that the anaesthetic was splendid, and Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, thanking him for the demonstration, said he would have called for a vote of thanks from those present if it had not seemed a too formal proceeding. Speaking of the operations afterward Oliver H. Bartine, Superintendent of the hospital, said:

"We expect the children to be able to attend the school we maintain for our patients in three or four days. They are doing very nicely. I wish THE TIMES would call the attention of the public to the fact that this hospital, the best equipped and oldest of its class, which has such men as Frederick Sturges, John S. Melcher, William Church Osborn, and S. Sidney Smith for its officers, is spending its capital for lack of support. Last year we ran $23,000 behind, though the 47,000 treatments we gave, 12,000 of which were in new cases, seem to entitle us to proper help."

G. Sontzo, secretary to Dr. Jonnesco, explained that the only unpleasant effects of the anaesthetic are a slight nausea, which may be felt in a few cases after the administration, and a headache as the patient passes out of the influence of the drug. The nausea and gas which are so distressing in the recovery from chloroform and ether are entirely missing, he said.

This afternoon Prof. Jonnesco will demonstrate again at the Post Graduate Hospital. Dr. Robert Morris will perform an abdominal operation, and another on the forehead. The latter is particularly important from the Bucharest surgeon's point of view. He does not assert that he discovered stovaine, but that he is the first to make it possible to use it in connection with operations above the place of injection. Under his methods it is possible, he believes, to operate on every portion of the body.

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SAVOY B'way & 34 St. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. ANGLIN Special Mat. To-m'w. 2:15. MISS HELENA RICHIE in LAST 3 WEEKS. Dec. 27—"The Commanding Officer."

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Sat. Eve., 8:15.....Strife
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Wed. Mat., 2.....Lyric Opera
Wed. Eve., 8:15.....The Nigger
Thurs. Mat., 2:15.....Strife
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